Tanzania-Netherlands

SNV

KONDOA DISTRICT CWIQ
Baseline Survey on Poverty, Welfare and Services in Kondoa District

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Foreword

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ABBREVIATIONS

CDC	Centres for Disease Control and Prevention
CWIQ	Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire
DRDP	District Rural Development Project
EA	Enumeration Area
EDI	Economic Development Initiatives
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
HBS	Household Budget Survey
NCHS	National Centre for Health Statistics
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
PEDP	Primary Education Development Plan
TZS	Tanzanian Shilling
VDP	Village Development Plan
VHW	Village Health Worker
WHO	World Health Organisation

Definitions

General

Peri-urban	Semi-urban areas in rural districts e.g. district capital
Village Isolation	Distance of the village from the district capital
Household Isolation	Distance of the household from the centre of the sub-village (Enumeration Area)
Ethnic Fractionalisation	The probability that 2 randomly selected individuals from the same village are from different tribes

Poverty

Poverty Predictors	Variables that can be used to determine household consumption expenditure levels in non-expenditure surveys.
Basic Needs Poverty Line	Defined as what a household, using the food basket of the poorest 50 percent of the population, needs to consume to satisfy its basic food needs to attain 2,200 Kcal/day per adult equivalent. The share of non-food expenditures of the poorest 25 percent of households is then added. The Basic Needs Poverty Line is set at TZS 7,253 per 28 days per adult equivalent unit in 2000/1 prices; households consuming less than this are assumed to be unable to satisfy their basic food and non-food needs.

Education

Literacy Rate	The proportion of respondents aged 15 years or older, who identify themselves as being able to read and write in at least one language.
Primary School Age	7 to 13 years of age
Secondary School Age	14 to 19 years of age
Access to Primary School	A household is considered to have access to a primary school if it is located within 30 minutes of travel from the nearest primary school.

Access to Secondary School	A household is considered to have access to a secondary school if it is located within 30 minutes of travel from the nearest secondary school.
Satisfaction with Education	No problems cited with school attended.
Gross Enrolment Rate	The ratio of all individuals attending school, irrespective of their age, to the population of children of school age.
Net Enrolment Rate	The ratio of children of school age currently enrolled at school to the population of children of school age.
Non Attendance Rate	The percentage of individuals of secondary school age who had attended school at some point and were not attending school at the time of the survey.

Health

Access to Health Facilities	A household is considered to have access to a health facility if it is located within 30 minutes of travel from the nearest health facility.
Need for Health Facilities	An individual is classed as having experienced need for a health facility if he/she had suffered from a self-diagnosed illness in the four weeks preceding the survey.
Use of Health Facilities	An individual is classed as having used a health facility if he/she had consulted a health professional in the four weeks preceding the survey.
Satisfaction with Health Facilities	No problems cited with health facility used in the four weeks preceding the survey.
Equipped Health Facility	A health facility is considered equipped if it has the capacity to conduct malaria tests.
Village Health Worker	An individual with no or little formal health training appointed by the village to provide basic medical assistance to the villagers.

Child Nutrition

Stunting	Occurs when an individual's height is substantially below the average height in his/her age-group.
Wasting	Occurs when an individual's weight is substantially below the average weight for his/her height category.
Chronic Malnutrition	Long-term malnutrition characterised by stunting.

Employment

Working Individual	An individual who had been engaged in any type of work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey.
Underemployed Individual	An individual who was ready to take on more work at the time of the survey.
Non-working Individual	An individual who had not been involved in any type of work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey.
Unemployed Individual	An individual who had not been engaged in any type of work in the 4 weeks prior to the survey due to lack of work.
Economically Inactive Individual	An individual who had not been engaged in any type of work in the 4 weeks prior to the survey due to reasons unrelated to availability of work (e.g. Illness, old age, disability).
Regular Employee	An individual who is paid a wage/salary.
Casual Employee	An individual who is paid an hourly/daily wage.
Subsistence Farmer	An individual who claims that his agricultural activities are aimed solely at provision of food for the household.
Commercial Farmer	An individual who claims that some or all of his agricultural activities are intended for commercial purposes.

Local Governance

Communal Works	Work carried out by the community often involving the construction or rehabilitation of public goods, like roads, bridges, schools or health facilities.
Indigenous Insurance Group	A clearly defined group of people from a community who have entered into an explicit agreement to help each other in a specified way in case certain events occur (often funerals or hospitalisation).

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Kondoa District CWIQ

This report presents district level analysis of data collected in the Kondoa District Core Welfare Indicators Survey using the Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire instrument (CWIQ). CWIQ is an off-the-shelf survey package developed by the World Bank to produce standardised monitoring indicators of welfare. The questionnaire is purposively concise and is designed to collect information on household demographics, employment, education, health and nutrition, as well as utilisation of and satisfaction with social services.

The standardised nature of the questionnaire allows comparison between districts and regions within and across countries, as well as monitoring change in a district or region over time. Kondoa District CWIQ was the first survey of its kind to be administered in Kondoa. Although beyond the purpose of this study, the results of Kondoa District CWIQ could also be set against those of other CWIQ surveys that have been implemented in other districts and regions of Tanzania: Mbeya Urban District, Singida Urban District, Mtwara Urban District, Monduli District, Karatu District, Mbulu District, Rural Kagera Region and Rural Shinyanga Region. African countries that have implemented nationally representative CWIQ surveys include Malawi and Ghana.

The survey was implemented by EDI (Economic Development Initiatives), a Tanzanian registered research, consultancy and training company on behalf of SNV of the Netherlands Embassy. The report is aimed at national, regional and district level policy makers, as well as the research and policy community at large.

The Kondoa District CWIQ was sampled to be representative at district level. 450 households were chosen in the district to represent its population. Households were clustered in 30 Enumeration Areas and stratified in rural and peri-urban areas.[1]

The survey started with the listing of all households in the surveyed sub-villages in April 2005. Every one of the 450 sampled households was visited and administered a questionnaire in April 2005.

This report begins with a description of the survey methodology, including the sampling frame. The following chapters focus on poverty trends and population characteristics. Education, health, child delivery and employment are examined next. Analysis of village level governance processes concludes the report.

[1] Although Kondoa is generally classed as rural, it still contains some areas which are semi-urban (e.g. Kondoa Mjini – district capital). Throughout this report such areas shall be referred to as 'peri-urban'.

In, perhaps, one or two years time it would be advisable to repeat the survey, as it will give an indication of the direction in which the welfare of households is changing and how this is influenced by the policies implemented.

1.2 Survey Methodology

The survey started with listing and sampling of households. Once the households had been identified, household interviews were administered. Weight and height measurements were taken of every household member under the age of 5. Global Positioning Systems (GPS)[2] were used to record the exact location of each surveyed household at the end of the visit to each household.

In addition to household level interviews, a community level questionnaire was administered in every village visited. Before leaving each village, the GPS co-ordinates of the nearest health facility with the capacity to test for malaria, nearest primary school and nearest location of regular transport were taken. Each part of the survey process is discussed below.

1.2.1 Sampling

Data from the 2002 Census was used to put together a list of all sub-villages in Kondoa district. In the first stage of the sampling process sub-villages (also referred to as Enumeration Areas or clusters) were selected in 2 strata, rural and peri-urban. While 26 rural sub-villages were selected randomly from a list of all rural sub-villages in the district, 4 peri-urban sub-villages were selected randomly from a list of all peri-urban sub-villages. Listing of households was then administered by the Lead Supervisors in each of the selected Enumeration Areas (EAs). Two visits were made to each EA. In the first visit chairmen of the village and the sub-village were asked to compile a list of all residents of the sampled sub-village or produce the Village Register, if one existed. In the second visit, the list prepared, or Village Register, were verified by the Lead Supervisors. Upon completion of the listing process, 15 households were randomly selected from the list of each of the sampled sub-villages.

In total, 450 households were surveyed; 390 of these were located in rural areas and 60 in peri-urban areas (Table 1). All households were given statistical weights reflecting the number of households that they represent.

[2] GPS is a system that uses satellites to locate a geographic position in terms of degrees of longitude and latitude.

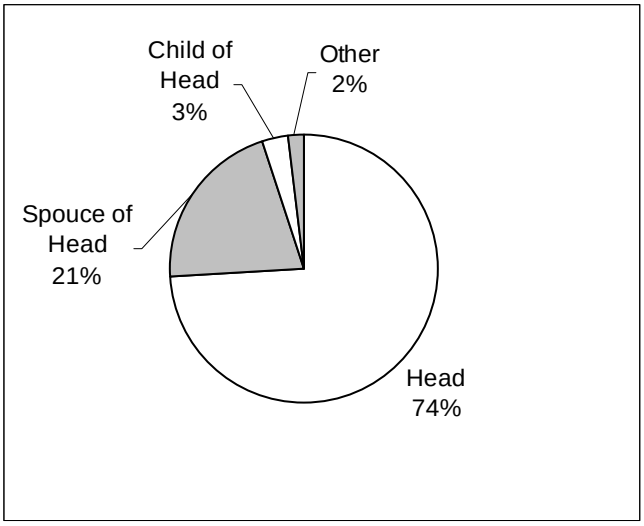
Table 1: Sample Stratification

	Rural		*Peri-urban*		*Total*
	No. of selected Enumeration Areas	No. of selected households	No. of selected Enumeration Areas	No. of selected households	
Kondoa District	26	390	4	60	450

1.2.2 Interviews

A 15 page interview was conducted in each of the sampled households by an experienced interviewer trained by EDI. The respondent was the most informed person in the household, as identified by the members of the household. In the great majority of cases this person was also the head or spouse of the head of household (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Distribution of Household Interview Respondents by Relation to the Head of Household



Further, a community questionnaire was administered in every village visited. In total, 28 community questionnaires were administered in Kondoa district[3]. There are 3 main parts to the community questionnaire. The first is an interview with the village chairman and/or Village Executive Officer (VEO). The second part is an interview with the chairman of the village council Finance and Planning Committee. An interview with the chairman of the village council Security Committee concludes the questionnaire.

[3] The survey was conducted at sub-village level. In Kondoa district, the 30 sub-villages that had been randomly selected were located in 28 villages. The community questionnaire was administered at village level; therefore, in total 28 community level interviews were conducted.

1.2.3 Anthropometric Measurements

A weight and height measurement was taken by the interviewers for each individual under the age of 5 (60 months) in the surveyed households. All interviewers had been trained to take accurate anthropometric measurements of young children by faculty of the Bukoba Regional Hospital.

1.2.4 Distance Measurements

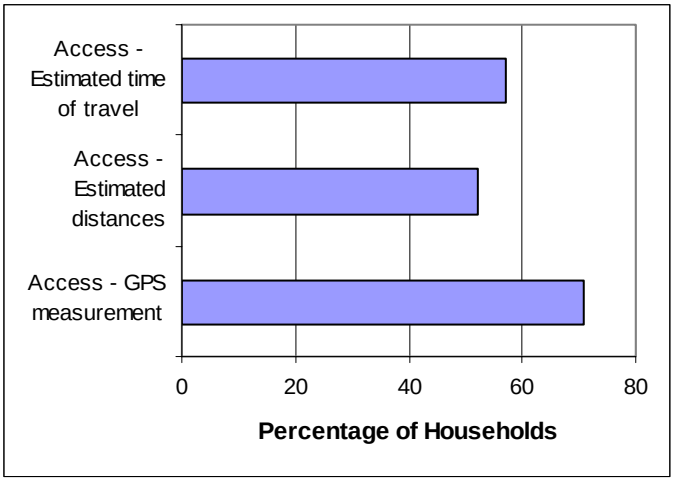
Global Positioning Systems were used to record the position of every interviewed household. In addition, the coordinates of the nearest health facility with the capacity to conduct malaria tests, the nearest primary school and the nearest regular public transport were recorded in every village. These measurements allow calculation of distances between households and these facilities. In addition, they allow calculation of distances from the household to the centre of the sub-village and from the village to the district capital.

In addition to this distance data, household questionnaire respondents were asked to estimate the distance to the nearest source of water, food market, health facility, primary school, secondary school and public transport. As the result, distances to primary school, health facilities and public transport can be expressed in 3 ways. Firstly, as a distance estimated by the respondent. Secondly, as the respondent's estimate of the time it takes to travel to the facility. Thirdly, using the GPS coordinates of the location of the facility and the respondent's residence.

This report will incorporate all 3 measurements to inform on levels of access to facilities in the district. It is, therefore, necessary to be aware of the specific features of each measurement. Measurements based on the estimates of the respondent take account of the local terrain, but are based on the respondent's perception. Figures based on the GPS coordinates are more objective measures of distance, but do not take account of the terrain as they are taken as the bird flies. Figures based on estimates of time have the advantage of taking the mode of transport used into account.

As can be seen from Figure 2, the results acquired using these different measurements are noticeably different. It is standard in CWIQ surveys to define households as having access to a facility if they report living within 30 minutes or 2 kilometres of travel from it. Figure 2 demonstrates levels of access to primary school in Kondoa calculated using the 3 measurements discussed above. Access level is lowest when using estimated distance and highest when the GPS measurement is used. In fact, the access rate calculated using the former method is almost 20 percentage points lower than that calculated using the latter method, at 52 and 71 percent respectively. Access rate calculated using estimated time of travel is close to that calculated using estimated distance, at 57 percent.

Figure 2: Access Rates Using Different Measurements



1.3 Key Findings

This section discusses the key findings of the survey. Table 2 gives an overview of the core indicators collected in the Kondoa District CWIQ survey.

1. Kondoa district has a population of nearly 438,000 individuals who live in 91,500 households. About 87,500, or 95 percent, of these households are located in rural areas; the remaining 5 percent (roughly 4,000 households) are found in areas classed as peri-urban.
2. Results show that the district poverty rate is 24 percent; in other words, one quarter of the households have a consumption level below the Basic Needs Poverty Line[4]. Poverty rate is significantly higher in rural than in peri-urban areas; while in rural areas the residents of 25 percent of households live under the Basic Needs Poverty Line, in peri-urban areas this proportion is only 6 percent.
3. Overall, the literacy rate in Kondoa is 58 percent. There are differences across poverty groups, gender and area of residence. Literacy rate is lower among individuals from poor households than those from non-poor households, at 49 and 61 percent respectively. Women are less likely to be literate than men, with respective literacy rates of 49 and 66 percent. Finally, literacy rate is lower in rural than peri-urban areas, at 56 and 84 percent respectively.
4. Access to a facility is defined as living within 30 minutes of travel from the facility. Three fifths (60 percent) of the primary school age children in the district have access to a primary school. In contrast, less than a tenth (6 percent) of secondary school age children live equally close to the nearest secondary school. Children of primary school age are significantly more likely to have access to a primary school in peri-urban than rural areas. At secondary school level, the

[4] Basic Needs Poverty Line is explained in the next chapter

proportion of children with access to secondary school is 22 times higher in peri-urban than rural areas.

5. At both primary and secondary levels, access to school is substantially higher among children from non-poor households compared to those from poor households.
6. At the time of the survey, the primary school Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Kondoa district was 106 percent. The majority (72 percent) of primary school age children were found to be attending school.
7. Secondary school Net Enrolment Rate (NER) is 8 percent. This means that only 8 out of every 100 individuals of secondary school age were attending secondary school at the time of the survey.
8. Breakdown by age further shows that many children start school late and, therefore, lag behind at school throughout their schooling career. For instance, nearly three quarters (73 percent) of Standard I children were older than the correct age for this grade (7 years).
9. Less than a third (29 percent) of individuals in Kondoa have access to health facilities. Health facility access rate is more than twice as high in peri-urban as rural areas, at 70 and 27 percent respectively.
10. Results of the survey show that approximately 122,500 individuals, or 28 percent, had been ill in the 4 weeks preceding the survey.
11. 102,000 individuals, or 23 percent, had consulted a health provider in the 4 weeks preceding the survey.
12. More than two thirds of those who had consulted a health provider in the 4 weeks preceding the survey, were satisfied with the services they received. Satisfaction rates were equal in rural and peri-urban areas.
13. Shortages of trained professionals and unsuccessful treatment were the most prominent complaints among dissatisfied health facility users; 3 out of 5 dissatisfied health facility users cited these problems.
14. Nearly all women who gave birth in the 12 months preceding the survey received prenatal care (99 percent). Further, the majority (72 percent) of births from the last 5 years had been conducted at home.
15. Roughly a fifth (21 percent) of children under the age of 5 years (60 months) in Kondoa district suffer from chronic malnutrition (stunting); in other words these children are too short for their age. Further, 4 percent of children in this age-group were acutely malnourished (wasted) at the time of the survey; these children were too thin for their height.

Table 2: Kondoa at a Glance

	Rural	Peri-Urban	Total
POPULATION			
Total No. of Individuals	**416,900**	**20,831**	**437,731**
Total No. of Households	**87,297**	**4,233**	**91,530**
POVERTY			
% Households Living Under the Basic Needs Poverty Line	**25**	**6**	**24**
LITERACY			
Literacy Rate (for individuals over the age of 14)	**56**	**84**	**58**
Non-poor	59	88	61
Poor	49	55	49
Male	65	92	66
Female	48	76	49
PRIMARY SCHOOL			
Access	**59**	**95**	**60**
Satisfaction	**44**	**81**	**46**
Gross Enrolment Ratio	**105**	**125**	**106**
Non-poor	108	128	109
Poor	100	97	100
Male	100	141	102
Female	109	111	109
Net Enrolment Ratio	**71**	**91**	**72**
Non-poor	75	94	76
Poor	65	61	65
Male	65	94	66
Female	77	88	77
SECONDARY SCHOOL			
Access	**3**	**66**	**6**
Satisfaction	**63**	**68**	**64**
Gross Enrolment Ratio	**7**	**46**	**9**
Non-poor	9	46	12
Poor	3	50	4
Male	5	48	8
Female	9	41	11
Net Enrolment Ratio	**6**	**39**	**8**
Non-poor	8	41	11
Poor	3	0	3
Male	3	48	6
Female	9	23	10
HEALTH			
Access	**27**	**70**	**29**
Need	**28**	**29**	**28**
Use	**23**	**29**	**23**
Satisfaction	**68**	**67**	**68**
NUTRITION			
% of stunted children	**21**	**0**	**21**
Boys	18	0	17
Girls	25	0	25
% of wasted children	**4**	**0**	**4**
Boys	7	0	6
Girls	2	0	2

2 POVERTY PREDICTORS

2.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the poverty measurements used throughout the report. The scope of the Kondoa District CWIQ did not include collection of household expenditure data. However, using other variables, household consumption expenditure has been predicted to allow a more in-depth analysis of the data. The first part of this chapter explains how predicted consumption was calculated and demonstrates the reliability of this variable. An overview of the distribution of poverty across the district and levels of inequality are examined in the section that follows. A brief discussion of household poverty and characteristics of household heads concludes the chapter.

2.2 Predicting Household Consumption Expenditure

2.2.1 Background Information

It is difficult, expensive and time consuming to collect reliable household consumption expenditure data. One reason for this is that consumption modules are typically very lengthy. In addition, household consumption patterns differ across districts, regions and seasons; hence multiple visits have to be made to the household for consumption data to be reliable.

However, household consumption expenditure data allows more extensive and useful analysis of patterns observed in survey data and renders survey outcomes more useful in policy determination. Because of this, the Tanzanian government has become increasingly interested in developing ways of using non-expenditure data to predict household consumption and, from this, poverty measures.

2.2.2 Methodology

There is a core set of variables that are incorporated in the majority of surveys. These variables inform on household assets and amenities, education level of the head of household, amount of land owned by the household and others. By observing the impact these have on the consumption expenditure of the household in an expenditure survey, a relationship can be calculated. These variables are called poverty predictors and can be used to determine household expenditure levels in non-expenditure surveys such as the CWIQ. This means that, for instance, a household that is headed by an individual who has post secondary school education, with every member in a separate bedroom and that has a flush toilet, is more likely to belong to a higher income quintile than one where the household head has no education, a pit latrine is used and there are four people per

bedroom. This is, of course, a very simplified example; however, these are some of the variables used to calculate the relationship between such information and the consumption expenditure of the household.

In the case of the Kondoa District CWIQ, the data collected in the *Household Budget Survey* 2000/01 (HBS) was used to select the poverty predictors and determine the quantitative relationship between these and household consumption. Work was then done to investigate the specific characteristics of Kondoa in order to ensure that the model developed accurately represents this particular district.

Some caveats are in order when tabulating variables used as poverty predictors on poverty status. Poverty status is defined as a weighted average of the poverty predictors, hence it should come as no surprise that poverty predictors are correlated to them. For instance, education of the household head is one of the variables included in the equation used to calculate household consumption. The relationship is set as a positive one, consequently when observing the patterns in the data this relationship may be positive by construction. Table 3 lists the variables that have been used to calculate predicted household consumption expenditure. The actual quantitative relationship between these and consumption expenditure is presented in Table B 1 in Annex 2.

Table 3: Variables Used to Predict Consumption Expenditure

Basic Variables	***Food Security***
Age of household head	Problems satisfying food needs
Household size	Number of meals per day
Education of household head	Number of days meat was consumed
Activity of household head	
Household Assets	***Household Amenities***
Farm land owned	Source of water
Roof material	Toilet (yes/no)
Wall material	
Radio, radio cassette, music system	
Iron, electric or charcoal	
Saving/current bank account	

2.2.3 Poverty Lines and Poverty Rates

Once the consumption level of a household has been predicted, it is compared to the Basic Needs Poverty Line set by National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) on the basis of the 2000/01 HBS. The exact procedure by which this line has been set is described in detail in 2000/01 HBS report. In short, the Basic Needs Poverty Line is defined by what a household, using the food basket of the poorest 50 percent of the population, needs to consume to satisfy its basic food needs to attain 2,200 Kcal/day per adult equivalent. The share of non-food expenditures of the poorest 25 percent of households is then added. The Basic Needs Poverty Line is set at TZS 7,253 per 28 days per adult equivalent unit in 2000/1 prices; households consuming less than this are assumed to be unable to satisfy their basic food and non-food needs.

2.2.4 Accuracy

The Kondoa District CWIQ uses poverty predictors to classify households as poor or non-poor, i.e. to determine whether a household's monthly consumption per adult equivalent unit is below or above the Basic Needs Poverty Line. This binary approach allows two types of mistakes associated with the prediction:

1. A poor household is predicted to be non-poor
2. A non-poor household is predicted to be poor

One way of determining the accuracy of the poverty predictors is to see how many mistakes of each type the model makes. To do this the poverty predictor model is applied to the actual consumption expenditure data – the HBS data. Results of this exercise are presented in Table 4 and show that the first type of mistake happens relatively frequently. The model wrongly predicts a poor household to be non-poor in 11 percent of the cases. The second type of mistake is made slightly less often; 9.6 percent of the households that were predicted to be poor were actually non-poor.

Table 4: Accuracy of Poverty Predictors in Categorising Poor and Non-Poor Households

	Actually Poor	Actually Non-poor
Predicted Poor	24.3	9.6
Predicted Non-poor	11.0	55.0

Predicting the poverty rate is not the purpose of CWIQ. Expenditure surveys, such as the 2000/2001 Household Budget Survey, are much better suited for informing on this variable. However, such large scale surveys have insufficient number of observations to inform on district level trends. The Kondoa District CWIQ, on the other hand, is sufficiently large to allow detailed district level analysis. The accuracy with which households can be classified by poverty status using the CWIQ gives credence to the use of predicted poverty level as a variable throughout this report.

2.3 Poverty and Inequality in Kondoa District

Where feasible, statistics in each chapter will be disaggregated by poverty status. This allows more in-depth analysis of the data and formulation of more poverty focussed interventions. The remainder of this chapter presents an overview of prevalence of poverty in Kondoa, the level of consumption inequality in the district, and some household level poverty trends.

2.3.1 Distribution of Poverty by Area of Residence

Overall, less than a quarter (24 percent) of households in Kondoa have a consumption level below that required to satisfy basic needs; the majority of these households are located in rural areas. Figure 3 shows the distribution of poverty levels by area of residence. While a quarter of the households in the rural areas of Kondoa are poor, in peri-urban areas this is the case for only 6 percent of households.

Figure 3: Poverty Levels by Area of Residence

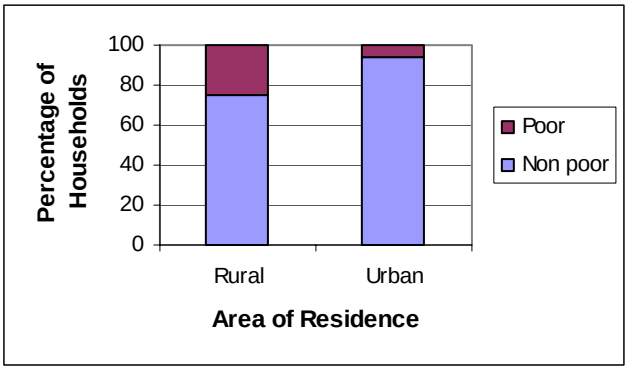
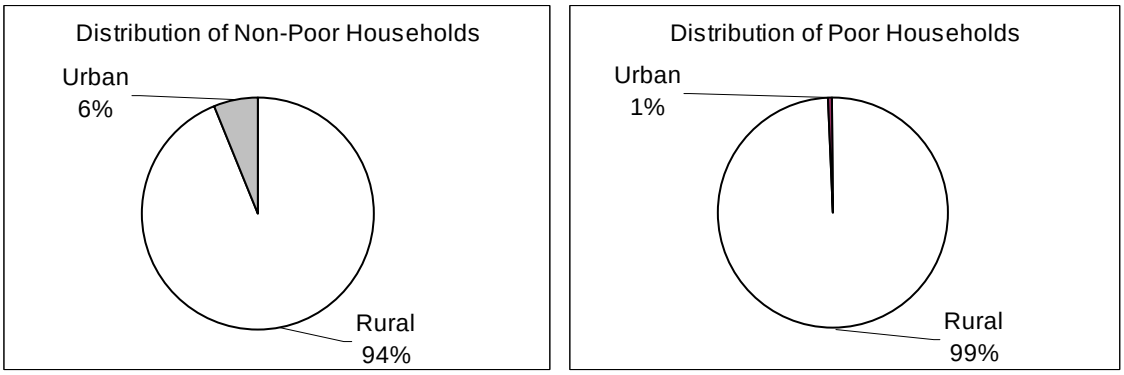


Figure 4 further shows that the proportion of poor households located in peri-urban areas is slightly lower than that of non-poor, at 1 and 6 percent respectively.

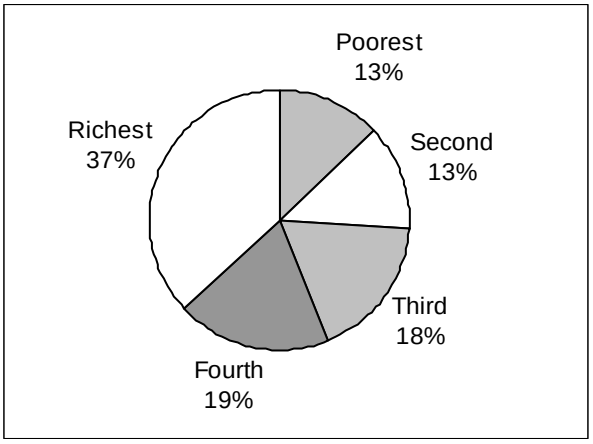
Figure 4: Distribution of Non-Poor and Poor Households by Area of Residence



2.3.2 Consumption Inequality

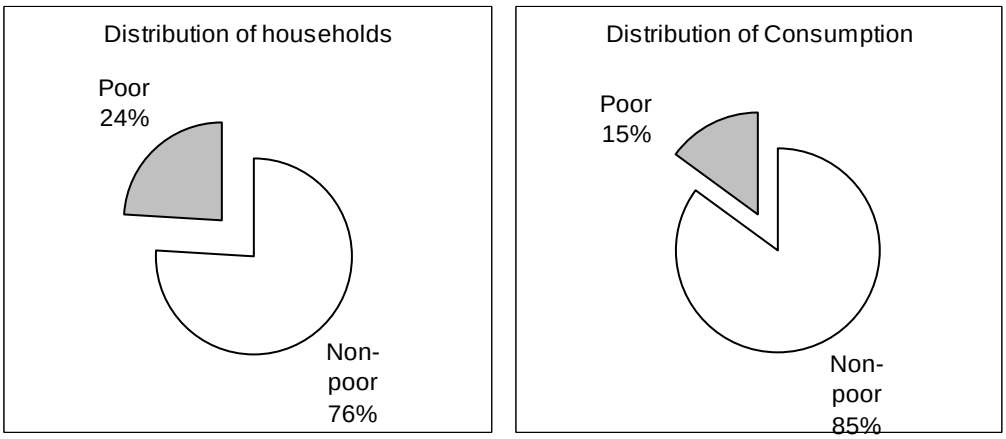
A commonly used measure of consumption inequality is the share of consumption accounted for by households in different expenditure classes. For this purpose households are divided into five groups of equal size according to their consumption expenditure. Figure 5 demonstrates that in Kondoa district the consumption of the richest group (the group with the highest consumption expenditure) accounts for 37 percent of total consumption. In contrast, the consumption expenditure of the poorest group accounts for only 13 percent of the total.

Figure 5: Consumption Inequality



Inequality can also be examined by comparing the proportion of poor households in the district to the proportion of total consumption expenditure accounted for by these households. Figure 6 shows that while poor household constitute 24 percent of households in the district, their consumption expenditure accounts for 15 percent of the total.

Figure 6: Consumption Inequality in Kondoa District



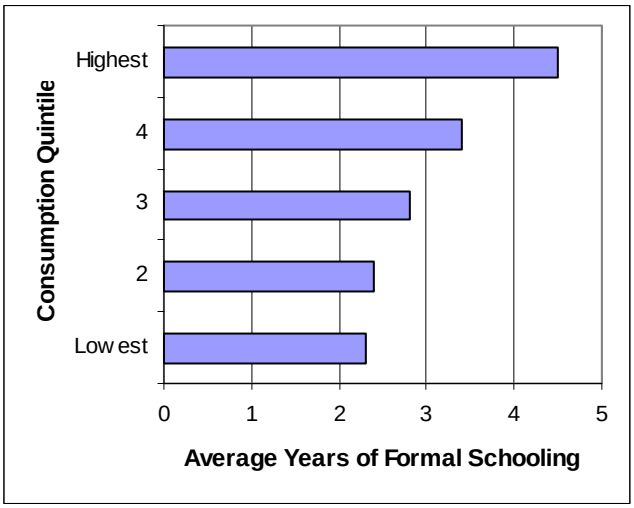
2.4 Poverty and Characteristics of Household Heads

This section examines the differences and similarities in the main characteristics of poor and non-poor households[5] in Kondoa district. Household characteristics, and more specifically characteristics of the household head, are disaggregated by poverty status for this purpose. Characteristics of the household head are the focus of this section as they often affect the whole household. For instance, in Kondoa the head of household is the main contributor of income in 89 percent of all households. Further decomposition by poverty status is presented in each of the relevant sections.

[5] The analysis in this section should be treated with a degree of caution as some of the household characteristics compared across the two groups have also been used to predict poverty. As mentioned before, this means that there may be some inherent correlation between these variables and poverty.

Results of the survey suggest that education of the household head is correlated with the household poverty status. Figure 7 shows that while households in the lowest consumption quintile are headed by individuals with an average of 2.3 years of formal schooling, heads of households in the highest quintile have, on average, spent nearly twice as long in formal education, at 4.5 years. Although education of the household head is one of the variables used to predict consumption expenditure, the validity of the observed correlation between poverty and education of household head should not be underestimated as this relationship is statistically significant.

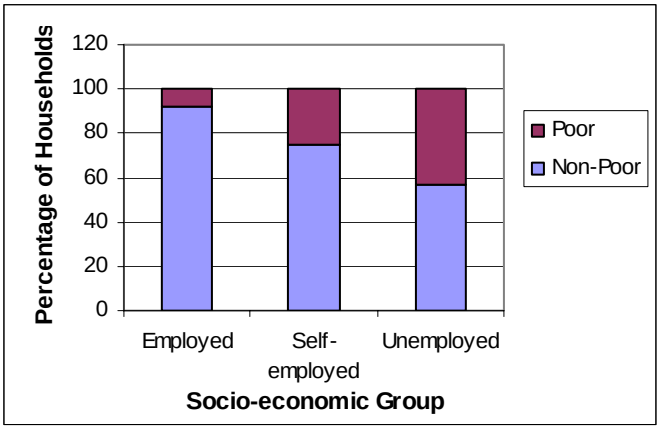
Figure 7: Average Years of Schooling Received by Household Heads by Consumption Quintile



The socio-economic group that a household belongs to depends on the employment of the household head. Throughout the report heads employed in the private sectors, formally or informally, as well as Government and Parastatal employees are categorised as 'Employed'. Self-employed individuals, working in the agricultural, trade or professional sectors are combined into the 'Self-employed' category, while those who had not been working for the 4 weeks preceding the survey are classed as 'Unemployed'.

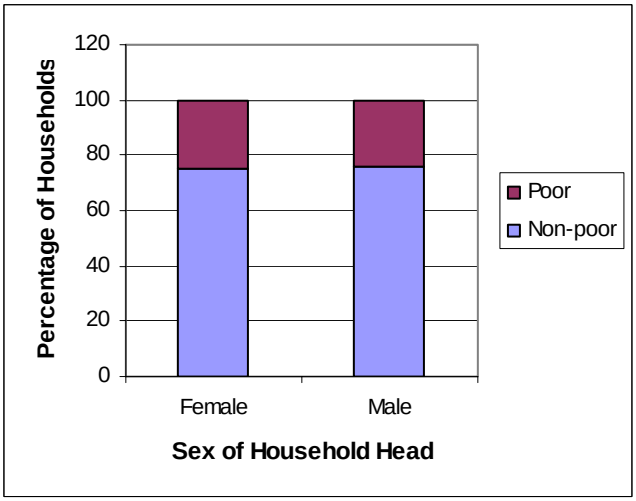
Analysis of poor and non-poor households by socio-economic group shows that there is a significant correlation between household poverty status and employment of the household head. Poor households are least likely to be headed by employed individuals and are most likely to be headed by unemployed individuals. In fact, poor households constitute more than two fifths (43 percent) of households in the unemployed group, compared to 8 percent of households in the employed group and a quarterof households in the self-employed group (Figure 8).

Figure 8: Distribution of Poor and Non-poor Households by Socio-economic Group



Finally, contrary to popular belief that female headed households are worse off than male headed households, poverty is equally widespread in male and female headed households in Kondoa district (Figure 9).

Figure 9: Distribution of Poor and Non-poor Households by Gender of Household Head



3 VILLAGE, POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of Kondoa's village, household and population characteristics. To begin with, the tribal and religious make up of the villages in this district are examined. This is followed by analysis of the levels of ethnic and religious diversity in Kondoa's villages. Isolation is then looked at in terms of the distribution of households by distance to the district capital and to the centre of the sub-village in which they are located. The next part of the chapter discusses main characteristics of the population in Kondoa, such as area of residence, gender and poverty. The same analysis is then conducted at household level. An examination of the main characteristics of household heads in Kondoa concludes the chapter.

3.2 Village Characteristic

3.3 Ethnicity and Religion in Kondoa

The tribal and religious make-up of the villages in Kondoa is shown in Table 5. The most commonly found tribe are the Warangi. Members of this tribe live in the great majority (91 percent) of the villages in the district. The second largest group is "Other"; this group contains tribes that were found in 1 village only. This category is so large because many villages were found to contain tribes that were specific to that villages and did not live in any other part of the district. Among these tribes are the Wahehe and the Wagorowa, for instance. Just over a third of the villages are inhabited by the Wasandawe, Wamasai and Wagogo. Overall, half of the tribes found in Kondoa live in over a quarter of the villages. Four out of the 12 tribes identified in the survey were found to live in less than a tenth of the villages.

As the most widespread tribe, the Warangi also make up the majority of the population in the villages where they live. On average, members of this tribe constitute two thirds of the village population. The Waburungi, Wasandawe and Wagogo, on the other hand, constitute around a third of the population of the villages where they reside. The Waasi are the only other tribe who make up over a tenth of the population in places where they live, at 21 percent. The rest of the tribes found in Kondoa district make up between 1 and 9 percent of the population on villages where they live.

The results of the survey further inform on the religious make up of the villages in Kondoa. Muslims and Roman Catholics were found in every surveyed village. However, while the Muslims constitute, on average, nearly two thirds of the population, Roman Catholics make up, an average of less than a quarter. Protestants were also found in the majority (70 percent) of the villages in Kondoa. However, while members of his group are spread throughout the district, on average they only constitute 14 percent of the

population of the villages where they live. This is also the average proportion constituted by Pagans in the district; members of this group are present in 55 percent of villages. Lutherans are in the minority in Kondoa; they only live in a fifth of the villages and constitute 5 percent of the population in these villages.

Table 5: Distribution of the Population by Tribe and Religion at Village Level

	Proportion of Villages That Contain the Group	Average Proportion of Population Constituted by Group in Villages Where it is Present
Kondoa District Tribes		
Wabarbaig	28	7
Waburungi	29	35
Wasandawe	36	32
Wamasai	35	9
Warangi	91	66
Waasi	19	21
Wachaga	8	3
Wagogo	35	36
Wairaqw	15	3
Wambulu	9	5
Wamguu	7	1
Wanyaturu	8	4
Other	43	6
Kondoa District Religions		
Muslim	100	64
Roman Catholic	100	23
Lutheran	19	5
Protestant (other)	70	14
Pagan	55	13

3.3.1 Ethnic Fractionalisation

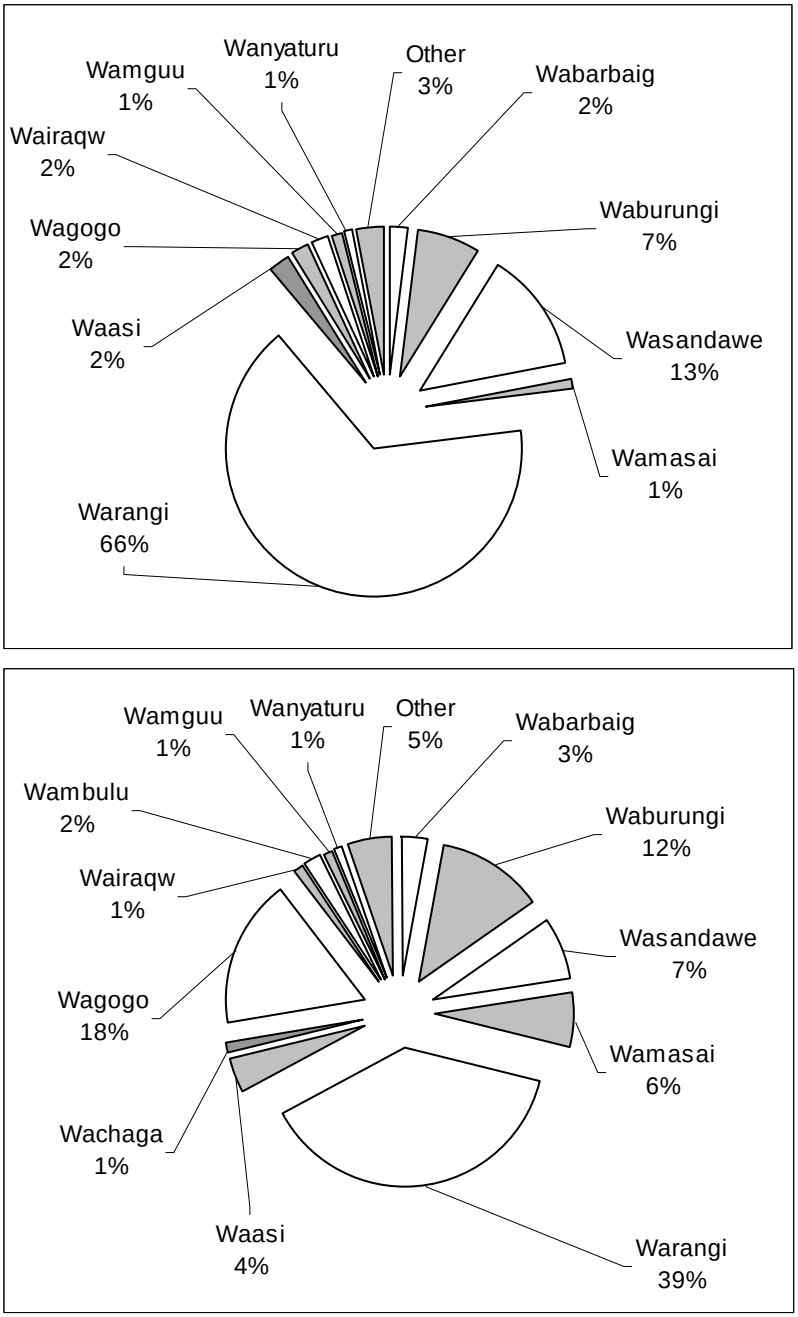
The level of ethnic fractionalisation is a variable that is used throughout this report. Villages are split into those characterised by high and low levels of ethnic fractionalisation. Ethnic fractionalisation is commonly measured as the probability that 2 randomly selected individuals from the same village are from different tribes. If a village is homogeneous, this probability is closer to 0. In the extreme case of everyone in the village being from a different tribe, the probability would be 100 percent.

Throughout the report, 2 fractionalisation categories are used: 'Low' and 'High'. The 'Low' category contains 50 percent of villages that have lower levels of fractionalisation. The ethnic fractionalisation index in these areas does not exceed 0.18, indicating that in these villages the maximum chance of randomly selecting 2 individuals belonging to different tribes is 18 percent. The 'High' category contains 50 percent of the villages that have a higher level of ethnic fractionalisation. The ethnic fractionalisation index in these areas ranges from 0.19 to 0.55.

Figure 10 shows the typical make-up of villages in the 'Low' and the 'High' ethnic fractionalisation categories. Less ethnically diverse villages tend to be made up of, predominantly, members of the Rangi tribe. On average, 66 percent of the population in these villages are from the Rangi tribe. More than 11 other tribes also live in less fractionalised villages; the Waburungi and Wasandawe are an example. None of these tribes, however, constitute more than 13 percent of the population of the less fractionalised villages. In fact, the majority make up between 1 and 3 percent.

Although still the largest group, the Warangi constitute a significantly lower proportion of the population in more fractionalised villages than homogenous ones, at 39 percent. The Wagogo are the second largest group in these villages, followed by the Waburungi, constituting 18 and 12 percent of the population respectively. Overall, an average of at least 13 tribes are found in more fractionalised villages.

Figure 10: Average Make up of More and Less Ethnically Fractionalised Villages

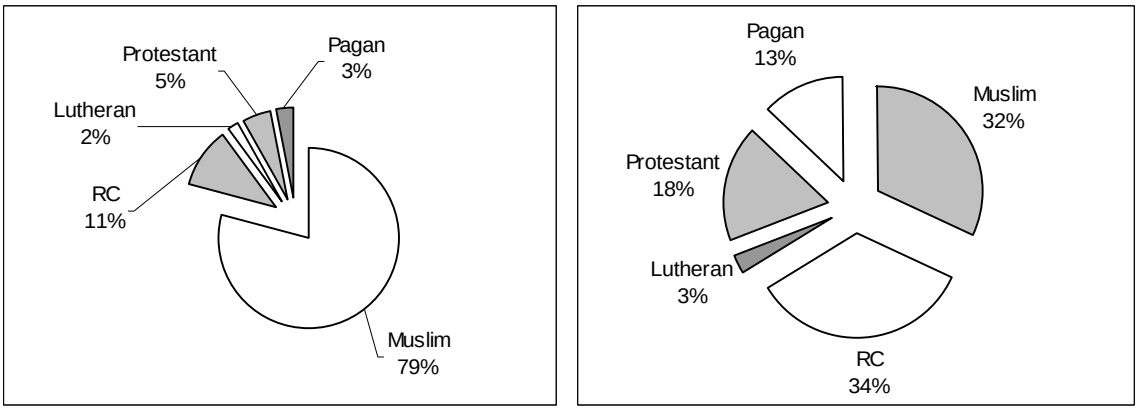


3.3.2 Religious Fractionalisation

Religious fractionalisation is a measure of the level of religious diversity. The fractionalisation index in less religiously diverse villages does not exceed 0.24, while in more diverse areas it ranges from 0.18 to 0.55. Both less and more fractionalised villages contain members of every religious group found in the district. However, in less religiously diverse villages Muslims constitute the great majority (79 percent) of the

population, followed by the Roman Catholics, at 11 percent. In more diverse parts of the district, on the other hand, both the Roman Catholics and the Muslims constitute roughly a third of the population, followed by the Protestants who make up nearly a fifth.

Figure 11: Average Make up of Less and More Religiously Fractionalised Villages



3.3.3 Isolation

Isolation is another indicator that will be used throughout this report; this variable incorporates trends in household and village isolation. While village isolation is determined by the distance of the village from the district capital, the level of household isolation is determined by the distance of the household from the centre of the sub-village (or Enumeration Area). Two isolation categories are used: 'Closer to district capital/centre of EA' and 'Further from district capital/centre of EA'. These refer, respectively, to 50 percent of the closer villages/households and 50 percent of the further villages/households.

Table 6 shows the mean distance to the district capital from villages located closer to and further from it, as well as the distance from the closest and the furthest villages in each category to the district capital. There is a noticeable difference between the mean distances to the capital from villages located closer to further from it, at 16 and 52 kilometres respectively. Villages in the closer category are located no further than 33 kilometres from the district capital. In contrast, the distance from the further villages to the district capital ranges from 33 to 78 kilometres.

Table 6: Village Isolation

	Closer to district capital	Further from district capital
Mean Distance	16	52
Closest	2	33
Furthest	33	78

Figure 12 further shows that while less and more isolated villages contain almost equal proportions of poor and non-poor households, more isolated villages tend to also be significantly more ethnically fractionalised than those located closer to the district capital. In fact, the proportion of highly diverse villages in the less isolated areas is 4 times smaller than that in more isolated parts of the district.

Figure 12: Selected Characteristics of Less and More Isolated Villages

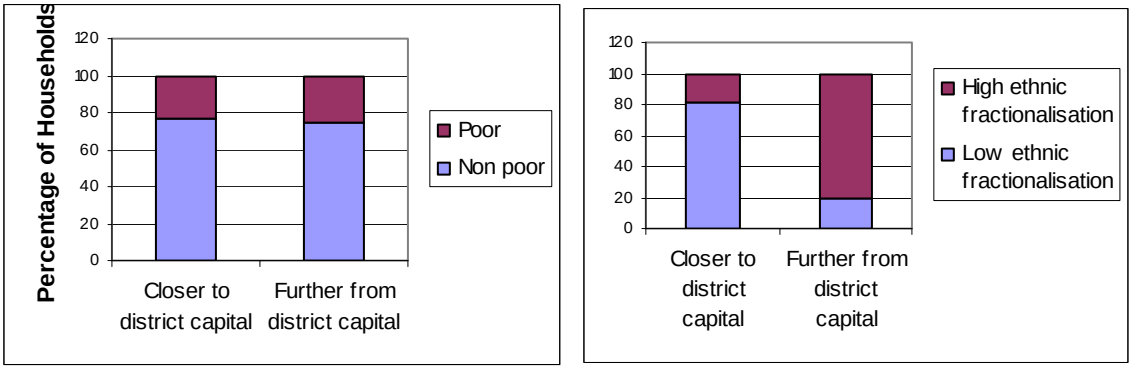


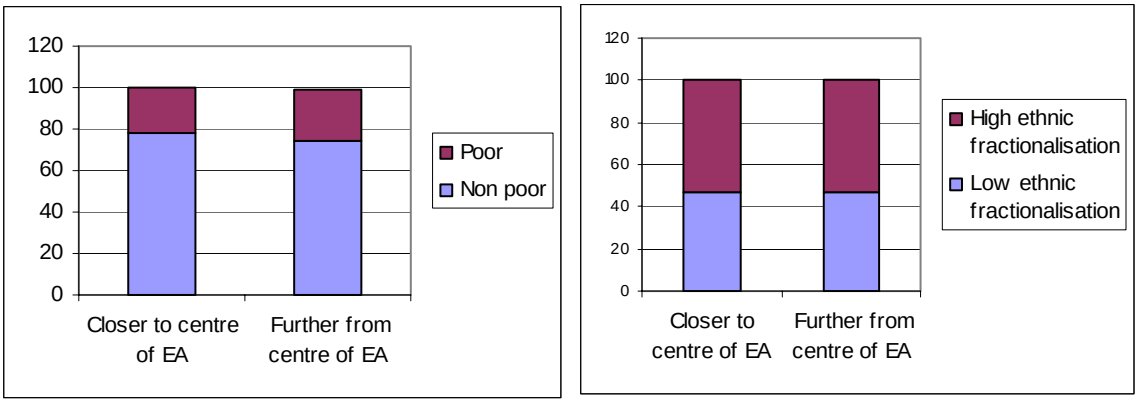
Table 7 shows the mean distance of households in the 'Closer' and 'Further' categories to the centre of the sub-village. While none of the households in the 'Closer' category are located more than 0.7 kilometres from the centre of the sub-village, in the 'Further' category some households are as far as 18 kilometres away from the centre

Table 7: Household Isolation

	Closer to centre of EA	Further from centre of EA
Mean Distance	0.3	4
Closest	0	0.7
Furthest	0.7	18

Figure 13 shows that unlike more and less isolated villages, isolation at sub-village level does not appear to be correlated with poverty or ethnic fractionalisation. For instance, poor households constitute almost equal proportions of households located in more and less remote parts of the sub-village, at 25 and 22 percent respectively.

Figure 13: Selected Characteristics of Less and More Isolated Households



3.4 Population Characteristics

Overall, just less than 438,000 people live in Kondoa district. Approximately 21,000 of these people, or 5 percent, live in peri-urban area such as Kondoa Mjini (Table 8).

Just less than a third (32 percent) of the population live in households characterised by consumption levels below those necessary to satisfy Basic Needs. As discussed in Chapter 2, these households are defined as poor. Men and women constitute equal proportions of the population.

Further, the results show that over a fifth of the population over the age of 15 had been orphaned before the age of 16. These individuals are defined as retrospective orphans. The majority of these individuals lost either their mother or their father before the age of 16. Roughly 6,000 individuals in the 16+ age group had lost both their mother and their father before the age of 16.

At the time of the survey, 5 percent of the population under the age of 16 had lost a parent; 2 percent had lost a father while 3 percent had lost their mother. Individuals in this age-group, who had lost both parents (double orphans) constitute less than 1 percent of the group.

Further, while half of the population live an average distance of 16 kilometres from the district capital, half live, on average, 52 kilometres away. A higher proportion of the population live between 1 and 18 kilometres from the centre of the EA, than those living within a kilometre, at 60 and 40 percent respectively. Finally, equal proportions of the population live in more and less ethnically diverse parts of the district.

Table 8: Population Characteristics

	Weighted population Total	Share of population
Kondoa District	437,731	100
Rural	416,900	95
Peri-urban	20,831	5
Poverty		
Non-poor	297,811	68
Poor	139,920	32
Gender		
Male	220,732	50
Female	216,999	50
Retrospective Orphan Status (individuals over the age of 15 who had been orphaned before the age of 16)		
Non-orphan	174,488	78
Paternal Orphan	25,072	11
Maternal Orphan	17,982	8
Double Orphan	5,732	3
Current Orphan Status (individuals under the age of 16 who have lost one or both parents)		
Non-orphan	202,965	95
Paternal Orphan	4,952	2
Maternal Orphan	5,543	3
Double Orphan	996	0
Village Isolation		
Closer to district capital	212,762	49
Further from district capital	224,968	51
Household Isolation		
Closer to centre of EA	177,032	40
Further from centre of EA	260,699	60
Ethnic Fractionalisation		
Low	218,808	50
High	218,923	50

Kondoa's population is predominantly young; nearly half (46 percent) of the residents in this district are under the age of 15; 93 percent are under the age of 65. While this is the age distribution found in rural areas, the proportion of individuals between the ages of 15 and 64 is 8 percentage points higher in peri-urban than in rural areas and the district as a whole. Older people, on the other hand, constitute 2 percentage points less of the peri-urban than rural populations. In consistency with this trend, the median age is higher in peri-urban than rural areas or the district as a whole, at 19 and 15 years respectively.

Table 9 further shows that there are 95 dependents (people under the age of 15 or over 65) to every 100 economically active individuals. This ratio is substantially lower in peri-urban areas, where there are 73 dependents to every 100 economically active individuals.

Table 9: Distribution by Age, Median Age and Dependency Ratios

	<15	15 to 64	65+	Median Age	Dependency Ratio
Kondoa District	46	47	7	16	95
Rural	46	47	7	15	96
Peri-urban	40	55	5	19	73

3.5 Household Characteristics

3.5.1 Households by Area of Residence and Household Size

There are over 91,500 households in Kondoa; 5 percent of these are located in peri-urban areas (Table 10). Further, 22,000 households (24 percent) live below the Basic Needs Poverty Line.

More isolated households constitute just over half of the households in the district, at 54 percent. The other 42,000 households are located an average of 17 kilometres from the district capital. Nearly two thirds of the households are located further (an average of 4 kilometres) from the sub-village centre. Households located in more and less ethnically fractionalised areas of the district constitute almost equal proportions[6].

[6] While in the sample each of the isolation and fractionalisation categories contain 50 percent of the households, once the data is weighted the categories become slightly less equal.

Table 10: Households by Area of Residence

	Weighted households	
	Total	Share of population
Kondoa District	91,530	100
Rural	87,297	95
Peri-urban	4,233	5
Poverty		
Non-poor	69,438	76
Poor	22,092	24
Village Isolation		
Closer to district capital	42,169	46
Further from district capital	49,361	54
Household Isolation		
Closer to centre of EA	37,727	41
Further from centre of EA	53,803	59
Ethnic Fractionalisation		
Low	43,590	48
High	47,940	52

Households in Kondoa district are, on average, made up of 4.7 individuals (Table 11). Households consisting of 1 to 2 members and those with at least 7 members each constitute just less than a fifth of all households. The majority (62 percent) of the households contain between 3 and 6 people.

While, on average, rural and peri-urban households are the same size, poor households tend to have 2 more members than non-poor households. None of the poor households contain less than 3 members, compared to roughly a quarter of the non-poor households. Further, while only 14 percent of the non-poor households are larger than 6 members, over a third (35 percent) of poor households are this large.

Households headed by women tend to be smaller than those headed by men, with respective average sizes of 3.6 and 5.0 members. Variation in household size across socio-economic groups and isolation levels within the sub-village does not exceed 0.4.

Variation in average household size by village characteristics also does not exceed 0.4. Nevertheless, households located closer to the district capital and those in less ethnically diverse parts of the district are slightly larger than those in more remote and diverse villages.

Table 11: Household Size: Percentage Distribution of Households by Household Size and Average Household Size

	1 - 2 people	3 - 4 people	5 - 6 people	7+ people	Share of population	Average household size
Kondoa District	18	31	31	19	100	4.7
Rural	18	31	31	19	95	4.7
Peri-urban	23	29	27	21	5	4.7
Poverty						
Non-poor	24	37	25	14	76	4.2
Poor	0	14	51	35	24	6.3
Gender of household head						
Male	15	30	33	22	78	5.0
Female	32	36	24	8	22	3.6
Socio-economic group						
Employed	12	29	46	13	9	4.6
Self-employed	19	31	30	20	84	4.7
Unemployed	16	39	28	17	6	4.6
Village Isolation						
Closer to district capital	15	32	29	24	46	4.9
Further from district capital	21	30	33	15	54	4.5
Household Isolation						
Closer to centre of EA	18	34	31	16	41	4.6
Further from centre of EA	19	29	31	21	59	4.8
Ethnic Fractionalisation						
Low	15	31	31	23	48	4.9
High	22	31	32	15	52	4.5

3.5.2 Land Holdings

Only 7 percent of Kondoa's households are landless (Table 12). Further, only 17 percent of households in this district own less than 2 acres of land. In contrast, nearly a third of the households in Kondoa own at least 6 acres of land. Landless households are 7 times more widespread in peri-urban than rural areas, at 35 and 5 percent respectively. Households with large properties (6+ acres), on the other hand, are more than 4 times as widespread in rural as in peri-urban areas.

While proportions of landless households are almost equal among poor and non-poor households, large-scale land-ownership is significantly more common among non-poor than poor households, at 36 and 13 percent respectively.

Four out of 5 landless households use land they do not own. The majority of these households rent land. The rate of use of land that is not owned by the household decreases with increasing size of owned land. Nevertheless, nearly a fifth of households that have over 6 acres of land also rent or use communal land.

Table 12: Land Holdings

	Acres of land owned by the household					
	None	< 1	1 – 2	2 – 4	4 – 6	6+
Kondoa District	7	2	8	32	21	31
Rural	5	2	8	32	21	30
Peri-urban	35	8	9	26	15	7
Poverty						
Non-poor	7	2	6	29	20	36
Poor	5	3	13	42	24	13
Land used but not owned						
None	21	78	79	81	79	81
Paid	57	22	14	15	18	16
Free	22	0	7	5	4	3

1. The proportions in the first two categories – area of residence and poverty status – add up to 100 percent as a row total while the proportions in the last category – land used but not owned – add up to 100 percent as a column total.

3.5.3 Livestock Holdings

Table 13 shows that three fifths of households in Kondoa district have no livestock. The second highest proportion (19 percent) of households hold both large and small livestock. Further, livestock ownership is significantly less widespread in peri-urban than rural areas, as is ownership of both, large and medium, livestock. For instance, the proportion of households with both large and medium livestock is more than 6 times smaller among peri-urban than rural households, at 3 and 20 percent respectively.

The most substantial difference in livestock ownership trends between poor and non-poor households is in the proportions of households owning both types of livestock. The proportion of non-poor households that own both types of livestock is 10 percentage points higher than that of poor households. Poor households, on the other hand, are slightly more likely to hold large livestock only than non-poor households.

Table 13: Livestock Holdings

	Ownership of Livestock			
	None	Medium only	Large only	Both
Kondoa District	60	6	15	19
Rural	59	7	15	20
Peri-urban	80	3	14	3
Poverty				
Non-poor	58	7	13	21
Poor	64	5	20	11

3.6 Characteristics of Household Heads

3.6.1 Gender and Marital Status of Heads of Household

Just over a fifth (22 percent) of households in Kondoa are headed by a female. Female headed households are equally widespread in rural and peri-urban areas (Table 14).

More than two thirds of the households (68 percent) are headed by an individual in a monogamous marriage. The second largest group of household heads are widowers, at 13 percent. Households headed by unmarried individuals are significantly more widespread in peri-urban than rural areas, constituting 15 and 2 percent of the respective households. Further, none of the household heads in peri-urban areas were divorced at the time of the survey, compared to 6 percent of household heads from rural parts of the district.

Table 14: Gender and Marital Status of Household Heads

	Gender		*Marital Status*					
	Male	Female	Single	Monog-amous	Polyga-mous	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Kondoa District	71,750	19,780	2,255	61,833	8,388	11,796	5,146	2,112
	78	22	2	68	9	13	6	2
Rural	68,504	18,793	1,615	59,076	8,116	11,336	5,146	2,007
	78	22	2	68	9	13	6	2
Peri-urban	3,246	987	640	2,757	272	460	0	104
	77	23	15	65	6	11	0	2

3.6.2 Household Heads by Socio-Economic Group

The great majority of household heads (84 percent) are in the self-employed group (Table 15). Employees of the private and government sectors constitute the second largest group, at 9 percent. Only 6 percent of household heads were unemployed at the time of the survey. While this trend is representative of rural areas, in peri-urban areas

employment in private and government sectors is significantly more widespread, occupying 36 percent of the household heads.

Table 15: Household Heads by Socio-Economic Group

	Socio-economic group		
	Employed	Self-employed	Unemployed
Kondoa District	8,643	77,096	5,791
	9	84	6
Rural	7,126	74,594	5,578
	8	85	6
Peri-urban	1,518	2,502	213
	36	59	5

3.6.3 Household Heads by Education

Roughly half (49 percent) of the households in Kondoa are headed by individuals with no formal education (Table 16). The second largest group of households are headed by individuals who had completed primary school. Household heads with no education are significantly more widespread in rural than peri-urban areas, constituting 51 and 18 percent of the respective household heads. In contrast, while only 1 percent of household heads in rural parts of the district have some secondary education, this proportion is 10 times higher in peri-urban areas.

Table 16: House Heads by Education

	Highest Grade Completed				
	None	Some primary	Complete primary	Some secondary	Complete secondary
Kondoa District	45,065	15,596	28,914	1,644	259
	49	17	32	2	0
Rural	44,320	14,741	27,007	1,229	0
	51	17	31	1	0
Peri-urban	744	855	1,907	415	259
	18	20	45	10	6

4 EDUCATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter examines education indicators. The first part focuses on some adult[7] education indicators. These include literacy rate, rate of participation in formal education and average number of years spent in school. The second part of the chapter discusses selected education indicators for the primary school age population (7 to 13 years). Data presented in this section includes primary school access and enrolment rates, as well as levels of and reasons for dissatisfaction with primary school. The following section analyses some secondary education indicators. These include secondary school access, enrolment, satisfaction and non-attendance rates. A comparison of core education indicators in Kondoa district to those of other rural districts in Tanzania concludes the chapter.

4.2 Selected Adult Education Indicators

4.2.1 Literacy

Literacy is one of the main adult education indicators informed on by the Kondoa District CWIQ. Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write in any language, as reported by the respondent[8]. Individuals who are able to read but cannot write are considered illiterate.

Overall just under three fifths (58 percent) of adults in the district are able to read and write (Table 17). Literacy rate is significantly higher among men than women. Only half of the women in the district are able to read, compared to two-thirds of the men. Literacy rate is also significantly higher in peri-urban than rural areas, at 84 and 56 percent respectively.

Literacy rate appears to be most correlated with household poverty status and socio-economic group. Roughly half of the adults from poor households claimed to be able to read and write, compared to 3 out of 5 individuals in non-poor households. Literacy rate is lowest among individuals from households headed by unemployed individuals and highest among those from households headed by employed persons, at 52 and 64 percent respectively. The proportion of adults able to read and write does not vary by proximity of the household to the sub-village centre.

[7] All individuals over the age of 14 are classed as adults in this chapter.
[8] Note that this result is based solely on the respondents' assertions. Independent tests were not conducted to determine literacy rates.

Further, both of the examined village characteristics appear to be correlated with literacy. There is a particularly substantial difference between literacy rates in villages located closer to and further from the district capital, at 68 and 47 percent respectively. Similarly, the proportion of literate individuals living in ethnically homogenous villages exceeds that in ethnically diverse areas by 15 percentage points.

4.2.2 Formal Schooling rate

Formal schooling rate is another useful indicator of the adult education level. It informs on the proportion of adults in the district who have received formal schooling at some point in their life. Roughly 141,000 out of 237,000 adults in the district (59 percent) had attended school at some point. Overall, the formal schooling rate tends to be up to 6 percentage points higher than the literacy rate. In the majority of population sub-groups literacy and formal schooling rates are roughly equal. Overall, the trends in this indicator are very similar to those in literacy rates (Table 17).

4.2.3 Average Years of Schooling

Results of the survey further show that those adults who had gone to school, had on average, spent 3.7 years in formal education (Table 17). Men tend to stay at school for about half a year longer than women. In contrast, individuals from rural areas spend an average of almost 3 years less in formal education than those from peri-urban areas.

The most substantial difference in average time spent at school across selected household characteristics was observed between individuals from different socio-economic groups. Individuals from the employed group tend to spend a year more than average in formal education, at 4.7 years. In contrast, members of the unemployed group stay at school for an average of only 3.1 years. Further, adults from non-poor households spend an average of nearly 1 year longer in formal education than those from poor households. There is no difference between the average number of years of education received by residents of households located closer to and further from the centre of the sub-village.

Finally, residents of areas located closer to the district capital and ones characterised by low levels of ethnic diversity tend to spend an average of roughly a year longer in formal education than those of more remote and ethnically diverse parts of the district.

Table 17: Selected Adult Education Indicators (age 15+)

	Literacy Rate[1]	Formal Schooling Rate [2]	Average Years of Schooling[3]	Share of Population
Kondoa District	136,253	140,740	3.7	236,791
	58	59		100
Rural	125,707	130,240	3.6	224,272
	56	58		95
Peri-urban	10,546	10,500	6.3	12,519
	84	84		5
Poverty				
Non-poor	104,893	105,812	3.9	172,982
	61	61		73
Poor	31,360	34,928	3.1	63,809
	49	55		27
Socio-economic group				
Employed	14,937	14,577	4.7	23,173
	64	63		10
Self-employed	113,237	118,369	3.6	198,027
	57	60		84
Unemployed	8,079	7,794	3.1	15,591
	52	50		7
Gender				
Male	75,848	75,257	4.0	114,608
	66	66		48
Female	60,406	65,483	3.4	122,183
	49	54		52
Village Isolation				
Closer to district capital	78,708	78,726	4.4	114,919
	68	69		49
Further from district capital	57,545	62,014	3.1	121,872
	47	51		51
Household Isolation				
Closer to EA centre	56,432	60,494	3.8	98,105
	58	62		41
Further from EA centre	79,822	80,246	3.7	138,686
	58	58		59
Ethnic Fractionalisation				
Low	77,299	78,759	4.1	119,036
	65	66		50
High	58,954	61,981	3.3	117,755
	50	53		50

[1] Proportion of population over the age of 14 who are able to read and write
[2] Proportion of population over the age of 14 who attended school at some point
[3] Years of formal schooling received, on average, by individuals over the age of 14

4.3 Selected Primary Education Indicators

4.3.1 Access to Primary School

Distance

The cumulative distribution of the population of Kondoa by distance from their households to the nearest primary school is shown in Table 18. The distance is calculated using household and primary school GPS coordinates[9].

Half of Kondoa's population live in households located less than 1 kilometre away from a primary school. Only 2 percent of this district's residents live more than 5 kilometres from the nearest primary school. Peri-urban households tend to be located significantly closer to primary schools than rural households. In fact, no-one in peri-urban areas lives further than 2 kilometres from a primary school, compared to 30 percent of individuals in rural areas.

While the difference in proximity to primary school of rural and peri-urban residents is the most substantial, other characteristics, such as poverty status and socio-economic group are also correlated with this indicator. The proportion of individuals from poor households who live less than 1 kilometre away from a primary school is half of that of individuals from non-poor households. Further, while 22 percent of residents of poor households are at least 3 kilometres away from the nearest primary school, only 9 percent of individuals from non-poor households live equally far. Individuals from households headed by unemployed and self-employed individuals tend to live further from primary schools than those from households headed by employed individuals. In fact, while 70 percent of individuals from the employed group live less than a kilometre from the nearest primary school, less than half of individuals in the other two groups are this close. There is no strong correlation between household size and proximity to primary school. There is also no strong correlation between the location of the household within the sub-village and proximity to primary school.

Residents of villages located closer to the district capital tend to live slightly closer to primary schools that those of more remote areas. For instance, while only 8 percent of individuals in the former group live 3 or more kilometres from a primary school, a fifth of individuals in the latter group are this far away. Lastly, a substantially higher proportion of individuals who live in more ethnically diverse areas are less than a kilometre away from the nearest primary school than that of individuals living in more ethnically homogeneous areas, at 61 and 40 percent respectively.

[9] See Chapter 1 for a more detailed explanation of this measurement.

Table 18: Cumulative Distribution of Population by Distance From Their Household to the Nearest Primary School (in kilometres of travel) – GPS Measurement

	Less than 1 km	Less than 2 km	Less than 3km	Less than 4km	Less than 6km	Share of population
Kondoa District	51	72	88	95	98	100
Rural	48	70	86	93	96	95
Peri-urban	99	100	100	100	100	5
Poverty						
Non-poor	60	79	91	96	97	68
Poor	31	54	78	89	96	32
Household size						
1 to 2	50	65	83	88	95	7
3 to 4	54	80	91	97	97	23
5 to 6	46	67	83	90	97	36
7+	53	71	88	95	96	34
Socio-economic group						
Employed	70	79	82	87	87	9
Self-employed	49	71	87	94	98	84
Unemployed	43	66	93	93	94	6
Village Isolation						
Closer to district capital	56	77	92	95	96	49
Further from district capital	45	65	81	91	96	51
Household Isolation						
Closer to EA centre	50	71	92	99	100	40
Further from EA centre	51	72	84	90	95	60
Ethnic Fractionalisation						
Low	40	67	89	94	95	50
High	61	75	84	92	97	50

Access

Primary school access rate is defined as the proportion of primary school age children (7 to 13 years) reporting to live within 30 minutes of travel from the nearest primary school.

Three fifths of primary school age children in Kondoa are able to get to a primary school within 30 minutes of travel. Equal proportions of boys and girls have access to primary school. In contrast, while almost all, 95 percent, of 7 to 13 year olds in peri-urban areas are able to get to a primary school within 30 minutes of travel, only 59 percent of rural residents from this age-group are in this position Table 19.

Disaggregation of the data by selected household characteristics shows that household poverty status and socio-economic group are most correlated with primary school access rate. Access is significantly higher among children from non-poor than poor households, at 72 and 42 percent respectively. Further, while less than half (48 percent) of children from the unemployed group are able to get to a primary school within 30 minutes of travel, four fifths of children from household headed by employed individuals are in this position. Although less substantial, there is also a difference in access rates among children living closer to and further from the centre of the sub-village, at 53 and 65 percent respectively. This difference is not, however, statistically significant.

While the primary school access rate does not vary significantly by distance of the village from the district capital, it is significantly higher in more ethnically diverse villages.

4.3.2 Enrolment

There are two main measurements of enrolment: the Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) and the Net Enrolment Rate (NER). Both of these measurements are examined in this section.

Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) is defined as the ratio of all individuals attending school, irrespective of their age, to the population of children of school age. If there is a large proportion of non-school age individuals attending school, the GER may exceed 100 percent. Primary school GER informs on the ratio of all individuals in primary school to the population of individuals of primary school age (7 to 13 years).

Net Enrolment Rate (NER) is defined as the ratio of children of school age currently enrolled at school to the population of children of school age. Therefore, primary school NER is the ratio of children between the ages of 7 and 13 years currently in primary school to the population of children in this age-group.

The NER provides more information for analysis than the GER. While trends in the actual participation of school age children in formal education are in part captured by the NER, the GER, at best, provides a broad indication of general participation in education and of the capacity of the schools. The GER gives no precise information regarding the proportions of individuals of school and non-school age at school, nor does it convey any information on the capacity of the schools in terms of quality of education provided.

At the time of the survey, the primary school GER in Kondoa was 106 percent. This figure indicates that all individuals attending primary school constitute 106 percent of all children of primary school age in the district. The Net Enrolment Rate, further shows that 72 percent of all primary school age children were attending primary school at the time of the survey. Both the Gross and the Net Enrolment Rates are higher among girls than boys. While female primary school pupils constitute 77 percent of all 7 to 13 year old girls in the district, male primary school pupils constitute only 66 percent of all 7 to 13 year old boys. Further, GER and NER are significantly higher in peri-urban than rural areas of Kondoa (Table 19).

Both the Net and the Gross Enrolment Rates vary most substantially by household poverty status and socio-economic group. Both are higher among children from non-poor than poor households. The NER among 7 to 13 year olds from poor households is 11 percentage points lower than that among children of the same age from non-poor households. Further, the NER is equal among children from the employed and unemployed groups, at 92 percent, and significantly lower among those from the self-employed group, at 68 percent. Neither the NER nor the GER vary substantially by proximity of the household to the sub-village centre.

The Gross Enrolment Rate among children from households located further from the district capital is 20 percentage points lower than that among children living in more central parts of the district. Although the difference between the NER of the 2 groups is less substantial, it is still higher among children in the latter than the former group. The Net Enrolment Rate is also slightly higher among children living in ethnically homogeneous villages.

4.3.3 Satisfaction

Data on satisfaction with primary school was collected by asking primary school pupils if there were any problems with the school they were attending. The satisfaction rate informs on the proportion of primary school pupils who cited no problems with their schools[10].

At the time of the survey, less than half of primary school pupils (46 percent) expressed satisfaction with the schools they were attending (Table 19). Boys appear to be slightly less satisfied than girls, with respective satisfaction rates of 41 and 50 percent. A more substantial difference was found between rural and peri-urban areas. The satisfaction rate

[10] As the interview was conducted with the most informed person in the household, often school going individuals were not asked directly about satisfaction with schools.

among pupils from peri-urban parts of the district is almost twice that among pupils from rural areas.

Rates of satisfaction appear to vary by most of the selected household characteristics. Primary school pupils from poor households were noticeably less satisfied with the schools they were attending at the time of the survey than pupils from non-poor households, with respective satisfaction rates of 36 and 51 percent. There is an even more substantial disparity between the rates of satisfaction among children from the employed and self-employed groups, at 60 and 43 percent respectively. Children living closer to the centre of the sub-village were found to be more content with their schools than those living in more isolated parts of the sub-village. While only two fifths of the children in the latter group cited no problems, three fifths of those in the former group were equally satisfied.

Further, both of the selected village characteristics appear to be correlated with primary school satisfaction rate. The satisfaction rates among children living further form the district capital and in ethnically diverse areas exceed those among children from more central parts of the district and more ethnically homogeneous villages by roughly 20 percentage points.

Table 19: Selected Primary Education Indicators

	Access[1]	Gross Enrolment	Net Enrolment	Satisfaction[2]
Kondoa District	60	106	72	46
Rural	59	105	71	44
Peri-urban	95	125	91	81
Poverty				
Non-poor	72	109	76	51
Poor	42	100	65	36
Socio-economic group				
Employed	79	114	92	60
Self-employed	59	103	68	43
Unemployed	48	131	92	54
Gender				
Male	61	102	66	41
Female	60	109	77	50
Village Isolation				
Closer to district capital	63	116	78	35
Further from district capital	58	96	67	57

	Access[1]	Gross Enrolment	Net Enrolment	Satisfaction[2]
Household Isolation				
Closer to EA centre	53	99	73	57
Further from EA centre	65	110	71	39
Ethnic Fractionalisation				
Low	51	112	75	37
High	69	99	69	55

1. Reporting to live within 30 minutes travel to the nearest school
2. Proportion of children at school who cited no problem with the school

4.3.4 A Closer Look at Some of the Indicators

Education data collected in the Kondoa District CWIQ allows more in-depth analysis of the indicators discussed above. In conclusion of the primary education indicators section, reasons for dissatisfaction and enrolment trends are examined in more detail.

Dissatisfaction

One of the aims of the CWIQ instrument is to inform on perceptions of quality of services received among individuals for whom these services are provided. To obtain this information, primary school students who were not satisfied with the schools they were attending at the time of the survey were asked to provide reasons for their dissatisfaction. Complaints regarding lack of books and other resources were allocated into the 'Books/Supplies' category, while those relating to quality of teaching and teacher shortages were grouped into the 'Teaching' category. The 'Facilities' category incorporates complaints regarding overcrowding and bad condition of facilities.

Overall, more than half of the primary school students in Kondoa were not fully satisfied with the schools they were attending. The satisfaction rate (Table 19) and the dissatisfaction rate (Table 20) add up to 100 percent; trends in dissatisfaction rates are, therefore, the reverse of trends in satisfaction rates described above.

The two most prominent complaints among primary school students in Kondoa were lack of materials, such as books, as well as low quality of teaching and teacher shortages. Both complaints were cited by roughly 70 percent of the dissatisfied pupils. A quarter of the reference population made complaints about the facilities. Table 20 further shows that the proportion of boys complaining about the teaching is slightly higher than that of girls.

Facility and teaching related issues were the most common complaints in both rural and peri-urban area. Overcrowding and bad conditions (facilities), on the other hand, were only an issue in rural areas; none of the dissatisfied pupils from peri-urban parts of the district mentioned this issue, compared to 26 percent of dissatisfied pupils from rural areas.

Disaggregation of the data by selected household and village characteristics shows that lack of necessary supplies is more acutely felt by dissatisfied pupils from the employed and self-employed groups, than those from the unemployed group. Further, this issue was cited by a significantly higher proportion of dissatisfied pupils from households located closer to the centre of the sub-village than those living more remotely, at 87 and 68 percent respectively. Similarly, the proportion of dissatisfied pupils citing lack of materials is 20 percentage points higher among those living closer to the district capital. This is also a slightly more widespread complaint among dissatisfied pupils from less ethnically homogeneous villages. Individuals from poor and non-poor households appear to be equally concerned about this issue.

Quality of teaching and teacher shortages, were cited by the majority of pupils in most sub-groups. This complaint is particularly prominent among students from households headed by employed individuals; 96 percent of dissatisfied pupils from such households complained about teaching related issues. In contrast, only 41 percent of pupils from the unemployed group mentioned such problems. This was a more widespread complaint among pupils from non-poor households and those living more remotely within the sub-village. As in the instance of complaints regarding lack of supplies, a higher proportion of pupils from less ethnically homogeneous parts of the district complained about the teaching. This was an almost equally widespread complaint among pupils living further from and closer to the district capital.

Facility related complaints, such as overcrowding and bad condition of facilities were mentioned by a less than 30 percent of dissatisfied pupils in all sub-groups. Further, the proportions of pupils in the majority of the sub-groups in the population citing this problem do not vary substantially, with the exception of socio-economic groups. While none of the dissatisfied pupils from the unemployed group cited this complaint, more than a quarter (27 percent) from the self-employed group did so. Variation across the rest of the sub-groups does not exceed 7 percentage points.

Table 20: Children Currently at School and Dissatisfied with it; Reasons for Dissatisfaction

		Reasons for Dissatisfaction			
	Dissatis–Faction	Books/ Supplies	Teaching[1]	Facilities[2]	Other
Kondoa District	51,290	37,569	35,724	12,840	8,626
	54	73	70	25	17
Rural	50,284	36,615	35,118	12,840	8,521
	56	73	70	26	17
Peri-urban	1,006	954	607	0	104
	19	95	60	0	10
Poverty					
Non-poor	29,589	22,257	22,515	8,332	3,502
	49	75	76	28	12
Poor	21,701	15,311	13,210	4,508	5,124
	64	71	61	21	24
Socio-economic group					
Employed	4,103	2,966	3,930	683	0
	40	72	96	17	0
Self-employed	44,468	32,908	30,680	12,157	8,626
	57	74	69	27	19
Unemployed	2,719	1,694	1,114	0	0
	46	62	41	0	0
Gender					
Male	26,969	19,648	19,959	7,309	4,088
	59	73	74	27	15
Female	24,321	17,920	15,766	5,531	4,538
	50	74	65	23	19
Village Isolation					
Closer to district capital	32,067	25,822	23,145	8,321	4,112
	65	81	72	26	13
Further from district capital	19,223	11,747	12,580	4,520	4,514
	43	61	65	24	23
Household Isolation					
Closer to EA centre	14,979	13,042	8,188	3,771	3,397
	43	87	55	25	23
Further from EA centre	36,311	24,527	27,536	9,069	5,229
	61	68	76	25	14
Ethnic Fractionalisation					
Low	31,112	23,881	23,531	8,465	5,231
	63	77	76	27	17
High	20,178	13,687	12,194	4,375	3,395
	45	68	60	22	17

1 Teaching includes: Quality of teaching and teacher shortage
2 Facilities include: Overcrowding and bad condition of facilities

Lagging Behind at School

Enrolment rates can be analysed in terms of two types of trends:

- Incidence of school attendance by children who, for whatever reasons, were unable to go to school at the correct age and are too old for the grade they are in.
- Incidence of children being able to begin schooling at the appropriate age (at the age of 7 in Tanzania) and have the opportunity to continue their educational career with no lag.

Table 21 and Table 22 help to investigate enrolment rates in Kondoa in terms of both types of trends.

Enrolment by Age

Disaggregation of enrolment rates by age and grade is presented in Table 21. If a child incurs no lag, he/she is expected to enter Standard 1 at the age of 7 and continue through to Standard 7 by the age of 13. The results show that at the age when children are supposed to begin school, only 36 percent actually attend school. Further, only 30 percent of 7 year olds are in the correct grade, as indicated by the Standard 1 NER. This is the highest NER at primary school level.

Trends in the Gross Enrolment Rate throughout primary school show that the intake of pupils as a proportion of all children in the age-group is highest in Standard 2. For every 100 children who are 8 years old, there are 173 pupils in Standard 2. In contrast, to every 100 children who are 13, there are 48 children in Standard 7.

There is a steady decline in the Net Enrolment Rate throughout primary school. While 30 percent of 7 year-olds were in Standard 1 at the time of the survey, none of the 13 year-olds were in Standard 7. The most substantial decline in the NER takes place between Standard 1 and Standard 2, when the NER decreases by nearly 2 times from 30 to 17 percent.

Finally, the attendance rate shows the proportion of children in each age-group who are at school, irrespective of the grade. Unlike the NER, the attendance rate increases between the ages of 7 and 13. While 36 percent of 7 year olds were receiving some formal education at the time of the survey, by the age of 13, this category incorporated the great majority in the age-group, at 91 percent.
.

Table 21: Enrolment by Age

	Age in Years	Corresponding Grade	Gross Enrolment Rate[1]	Attendance Rate[2]	Net Enrolment Rate[3]
Primary School	7	Standard 1	120	36	30
	8	Standard 2	173	56	17
	9	Standard 3	130	71	15
	10	Standard 4	72	83	12
	11	Standard 5	101	90	10
	12	Standard 6	112	81	03
	13	Standard 7	48	91	0

1. The number of children in each grade, as a percentage of the number of children in the corresponding age category
2. The percentage of children in the age category who are at school (excluding nursery school)
3. The percentage of children in the age category who are in the corresponding grade

Age Distribution by Grade

Table 22 further shows the age distribution of children in each grade of primary school, as well as the average lag incurred between the ages of 7 and 19. This table provides further insight into the trends observed in Table 21.

There is a distinct downward trend in the proportion of children of the right age in each grade of primary school. While 27 percent of children in Standard 1 are in the correct age-group, almost all pupils in Standard 7 are older than the correct age of 13. In fact, even in Standard 2, 84 percent of pupils are older than 8 years. On average, by the age of 13, school-going children in Kondoa lag behind by 2.8 years; by the age of 16 this lag increases to 3.5 years for children who are still in primary school.

Table 22: Age Distribution Per Grade in Primary School (in percentage of total number of children attending that grade)

Age in years	Average No. of Years School Going Children Lag Behind	Grade of Primary School						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	0.0	27	6	0	0	0	0	0
8	0.6	21	10	0	0	0	0	0
9	1.1	23	15	11	4	0	0	0
10	1.4	11	38	29	17	5	1	0
11	1.7	8	11	12	25	9	2	3
12	2.5	6	10	21	22	13	3	0
13	2.8	0	6	18	8	22	12	0
14	3.0	2	3	8	12	21	18	8
15	3.5	3	0	0	7	14	28	37
16	3.5	0	0	0	4	10	17	21
17 to 19	4.0	0	0	0	1	6	19	32
Total	2.2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

4.4 Selected Secondary Education Indicators

The sample of individuals who were attending secondary school at the time of the survey is too small to conduct equally in-depth analysis of secondary school education indicators as that of primary. However, the main indicators such as access to secondary school, enrolment rates and non-attendance rates are discussed below. All of these indicators include the non school going population and can, therefore, be meaningfully analysed using the available data.

4.4.1 Distance

The cumulative distribution of all households in the district by distance to the nearest secondary school is shown in Table 23. Information about the distance was obtained by asking respondents to estimate how far the nearest secondary school is to their household in kilometres.

Overall, only 2 percent of Kondoa's population live within 2 kilometres from the nearest secondary school. The great majority (71 percent) of individuals in Kondoa live at least 6 kilometres away from the nearest secondary school. Residents of peri-urban areas tend to live significantly closer to secondary schools than those in rural areas. In fact, while 3 out of 4 individuals in peri-urban areas live less than 3 kilometres from the nearest secondary school, only 1 percent of rural residents are this close.

The majority of examined household characteristics appear to be correlated with proximity to secondary school. The proportion of individuals from poor households living less than 6 kilometres from the nearest secondary school is slightly lower than that of individuals from non-poor households, at 13 and 22 percent respectively. There is also a slight difference in trends in proximity to secondary school by household size, without, however, a distinct pattern. The proportion of individuals from the employed group living less than 6 kilometres from the nearest secondary school is twice as high as that of individuals from the unemployed group. Finally, while 13 percent of individuals living closer to the centre of the sub-village are also less than 4 kilometres from the nearest secondary school, only 2 percent of individuals living in more remote parts of the sub-village are this close to a secondary school.

While equal proportions of individuals from households located closer to and further from the district capital live more than 5 kilometres from the nearest secondary school, 12 percent of individuals in the former group live less than 4 kilometres, compared to 2 percent of individuals in the latter group. The level of ethnic diversity in the village also appears to be correlated with proximity to secondary school. The proportion of individuals from more ethnically diverse areas who live less than 6 kilometres from the nearest secondary school is more than twice as high as that of individuals from more ethnically homogeneous parts of the district.

Table 23: Cumulative Distribution of Individuals by Distance From Their Houses to the Nearest Secondary School (in kilometres of travel) – Respondents' Estimates

	Less than 1 km	Less than 2 km	Less than 3km	Less than 4km	Less than 6km	Share of population
Kondoa District	0	2	4	6	19	100
Rural	0	0	1	3	16	95
Peri-urban	8	40	74	87	97	5
Poverty						
Non-poor	1	3	6	8	22	68
Poor	0	1	2	4	13	32
Household size						
1 to 2	0	3	7	7	18	7
3 to 4	1	2	4	8	25	23
5 to 6	0	2	5	6	15	36
7+	0	2	3	6	20	34
Socio-economic group						
Employed	2	6	12	16	31	9
Self-employed	0	2	4	6	19	84
Unemployed	0	3	3	6	15	6
Village Isolation						
closer to district capital	1	5	9	12	19	49
Further from district capital	0	0	1	2	20	51
Household Isolation						
closer to EA centre	1	5	9	13	22	40
Further from EA centre	0	0	1	2	17	60
Tribal Fractionalisation						
Low	1	2	4	6	12	50
High	0	2	5	7	26	50

4.4.2 Access

As mentioned previously, access is defined in the CWIQ as the proportion of individuals of, in this instance, secondary school age (14 to 19 years) who live in households located within 30 minutes of travel from, in this case, the nearest secondary school.

Only 6 percent of secondary school age individuals in Kondoa district have access to secondary school (Table 24). An even smaller proportion (3 percent) of pupils from rural areas live within 30 minutes of travel from a secondary school, compared to 2 out of 3 individuals of secondary school age in peri-urban areas. Access does not vary significantly by gender.

Disaggregation of access data by selected household characteristics shows that every one of these characteristics appears to be correlated with access. Only 1 percent of individuals of secondary school age from poor households have access to a secondary school, compared to nearly a tenth (9 percent) of the same group from non-poor households. The proportion of 14 to 19 year olds from households headed by employed individuals who have access to a secondary school is 4 times as high as that of individuals from the self-employed group. The same trend in access rates was found among individuals living closer to and further from the centre of the sub-village.

Individuals of secondary school age living closer to the district capital are significantly more likely to have access to secondary school than those living further, with respective access rates of 8 and 4 percent. Finally, the proportion of 14 to 19 year-olds living in more ethnically diverse villages who are able to get to a secondary school within 30 minutes of travel is 5 times greater than that among individuals of secondary school age living in less diverse parts.

4.4.3 Enrolment

As discussed above, the two main measurements of enrolment are the Gross and Net Enrolment Rates. The results of the survey show that 8 percent of the district's population of secondary school age were attending secondary school at the time of the survey (Table 24). In peri-urban areas, specifically, however, this proportion was significantly higher, at 39 percent. The secondary school GER is close to the NER, at 9 percent. Both the Gross and Net Enrolment Rates are slightly higher among girls than boys.

All of the examined household characteristics appear to be correlated with secondary school enrolment. Both the Net and the Gross Enrolment Rates of individuals from non-poor households are roughly 3 times higher than those of individuals from poor households. Further, more than a fifth (22 percent) of 14 to 19 year-olds from the employed group were in secondary school at the time of the survey, compared to only 7 percent of those from the self-employed group. Although less substantial, there is also a difference in NERs of 14 to 19 year olds living closer to and further from the centre of the sub-village, at 10 and 7 percent respectively.

Isolation of the village from the district capital appears to be more correlated with enrolment than the level of ethnic diversity in the village. While 12 percent of individuals in the 14 to 19 age-group living closer to the district capital were at secondary school at the time of the survey, the same was true of only 3 percent of 14 to 19 year olds living further from the district capital. Both the GER and the NER are also slightly lower in more ethnically diverse villages.

Table 24: Secondary School Access and Enrolment Rates

	Access	Gross Enrolment	Net Enrolment
Kondoa District	6	9	8
Rural	3	7	6
Peri-urban	66	46	39
Poverty			
Non-poor	9	12	11
Poor	1	4	3
Socio-economic group			
Employed	19	23	22
Self-employed	5	8	7
Unemployed	0	8	8
Gender			
Male	5	8	6
Female	7	11	10
Village Isolation			
Closer to district capital	8	14	12
Further from district capital	4	3	3
Household Isolation			
Closer to EA centre	12	11	10
Further from EA centre	3	8	7
Ethnic Fractionalisation			
Low	2	11	10
High	11	7	7

4.4.4 Reasons for Non-Attendance

Table 25 gives the reasons for non-attendance among individuals of secondary school age. The non-attendance rate is defined as the proportion of individuals of secondary school age who had previously participated in formal education and had stopped attending school by the time of the survey; 36 percent individuals of secondary school age fall into this category in Kondoa.

The most common reasons for non-attendance include age, cost and failing exams. Work and marriage were also mentioned, but by substantially smaller proportions of non-attendees. Overall, 45 percent of non-attendees consider themselves too old to attend school, over a third (35 percent) had not passed the exams necessary to continue formal education and 28 percent are deterred by the cost.

Table 25: Reasons for Non-Attendance by Age

		Non-attendance
	Reference Population[1]	18,132 36
Reasons not currently attending	Too old	8,149 45
	Too far	0 0
	Too expensive	5,150 28
	Working (home/job)	1,531 8
	Not interested/useless/no need	341 2
	Illness	121 1
	Pregnancy	0 0
	Failed exam	6,280 35
	Got married	1,280 7
	Beaten	349 2
	Other	908 5

1. **Children who have attended school at some point but were not attending any school regularly at the time of the survey**.

4.5 Kondoa's Education Indicators in Context

It is difficult to evaluate education trends without a context. A comparison of the trends found in Kondoa to similar areas is intended to provide this context. Table 26 shows the trends in main education indicators found in recent surveys. The indicators examined include adult literacy rate, proportion of adults who have had at least one year of formal schooling and primary and secondary school Net Enrolment Rates. The surveys used for comparison include the *Household Budget Survey 2000/01*, and CWIQ Surveys conducted in the rural districts of Kagera and Shinyanga regions. These particular surveys were selected as they contain similar statistics on similar areas in Tanzania.

The results show that adult education indicators in Kondoa are worse than those characteristic of rural Tanzania as a whole (HBS) and rural district of Kagera and Shinyanga regions (CWIQ). In fact, the proportion of literate adults in Kondoa is roughly 10 percentage points lower than that across rural Tanzania and 12 percentage points

lower than that founding rural Kagera. The trend in adult formal schooling rate is almost the same.

At the time of the HBS Survey (2000/01) 56 percent of primary school aged children were in primary school across the rural areas of Tanzania. At the time of the Kondoa District CWIQ (2005), this proportion was 72 percent across the district. In rural parts of both Shinyanga and Kagera regions, Net Enrolment Rates were found to have increased to roughly 76 percent. This change is partly explained by the introduction of the Primary Education Development Plan (2002-2006), as part of which all primary schools are obligated to prioritise 7 year-olds for acceptance into Standard I. The PEDP also introduced other managed growth strategies that are aimed at enrolling every child between the ages of 7 and 12 years into Standard 1 by 2005. Overall, the primary school NER in Kondoa is comparable to those found in other rural districts in Tanzania over the last 2 years.

Finally, the proportion of secondary school children attending secondary school in Kondoa is 4 times greater than that found in rural Tanzania (HBS). While, the secondary school NER in rural Kagera is half that found in Kondoa, it is roughly equal in rural parts of Shinyanga region and Kondoa district.

Table 26: Kondoa's Education Indicators in Context of Rural Tanzania

	HBS – Rural Areas (2000/01)	Shinyanga Rural CWIQ (2004)	Kagera Rural CWIQ (2004)	Kondoa CWIQ (2005)
Adult Literacy	67	66	70	58
Adults with at least one year of formal education	69	67	68	59
Primary NER	56	76	77	72
Secondary NER	2	7	4	8

5 HEALTH

5.1 Introduction

This chapter examines health indicators for the population in Kondoa district. First, selected health indicators are examined for the whole population. This section is followed by analysis of the ill population by specific type of illness. A subgroup of those who had consulted a health provider is then taken from the ill population. This group is disaggregated by the type of health provider used and reasons for dissatisfaction with the service received. The set of ill individuals who had not consulted a health provider is focused on next. Lastly, this chapter examines some data on village health workers and bed net use in Kondoa district.

5.2 Selected Health Indicators

5.2.1 Distance to Equipped Health Facilities

The results in Table 27 show the cumulative distribution of individuals by how close they live to the nearest equipped health facility. The distance is calculated using household and equipped health facility GPS coordinates.

Overall, only (15 percent) of the population in the district live within 2 kilometres from the nearest equipped health facility. More than three quarters of the district's population live more than 6 kilometres away from the nearest equipped health facility. Residents of peri-urban areas, however, tend to live significantly closer to equipped health facilities than residents of rural areas. In fact, the great majority (82 percent) of peri-urban residents live less than 1 kilometre from an equipped health facility, compared to only 7 percent of rural residents.

All of the examined household characteristics appear to be correlated with proximity to equipped health facilities. The proportion of individuals from non-poor households living within 2 kilometres from the nearest equipped health facility is 3 times higher than that of individuals from poor households. Bigger households, consisting of at least 7 members, tend to be located slightly closer to equipped health facilities than smaller households; 17 percent of individuals from this group live within 1 kilometre from this type of facilities, compared to 6 percent of individuals from small households (1 to 2 members). Similarly, the proportion of individuals from the employed group who live within 1 kilometre from the nearest health facility is 11 percentage points higher than that of individuals in the unemployed group. While more than a third (36 percent) of the individuals living closer to the sub-village centre are less than 6 kilometres away from the nearest equipped health facility, this is the case for only 14 percent of those living in more remote parts of the sub-village.

Further, both of the examined village characteristics appear to be correlated with proximity to equipped health facilities. A fifth of the individuals from villages located closer to the district capital live within 1 kilometre from the nearest equipped health facility, compared to only 1 percent of those living in villages located further from the district capital. Finally, the proportion of individuals who live within 6 kilometres from the nearest equipped health facility is twice as high in less ethnically fractionalised villages, as in more diverse areas.

Table 27: Cumulative Distribution of individuals by Distance from their Households to the Nearest Equipped Health Facility

	Less than 1 km	Less than 2 km	Less than 3 km	Less than 4 km	Less than 6 km	Share of population
Kondoa District	11	15	17	17	23	100
Rural	7	10	12	13	20	95
Peri-urban	82	99	100	100	100	5
Poverty						
Non-poor	13	18	21	22	29	68
Poor	6	6	6	6	10	32
Household size						
1 to 2	6	14	14	14	20	7
3 to 4	8	15	16	17	24	23
5 to 6	8	10	14	15	23	36
7+	17	19	19	19	23	34
Socio-economic group						100
Employed	19	24	24	24	26	9
Self-employed	10	13	15	15	22	84
Unemployed	8	12	12	14	14	6
Village Isolation						
Closer to district capital	21	23	23	23	23	49
Further from district capital	1	7	10	11	23	51
Household Isolation						
Closer to centre of EA	9	18	21	21	36	40
Further from centre of EA	11	11	12	13	14	60
Ethnic Fractionalisation						
Low	16	23	27	27	31	50
High	6	6	6	7	16	50

5.2.2 Access to Health Services

Health facility access rate is defined as the proportion of individuals living within 30 minutes of travel from the nearest health facility. Judgement of the time it takes to travel to the facility, as well as what is classed as a health facility is left to the discretion of the respondent.

Overall, more than a quarter (29 percent) of individuals in the district live within 30 minutes of travel from the nearest health facility (Table 28). In peri-urban areas the access rate is more than twice that in rural areas, at 70 and 27 percent respectively. Disaggregation of access data by age shows some fluctuations; the differences do not, however, exceed 7 percentage points. Nevertheless, individuals between the ages of 50 and 64 have lowest access, while those between the ages of 30 and 49 report highest access rate.

Household characteristics that were found to be correlated with access rate include household poverty status and socio-economic group. The proportion of individuals from non-poor households with access is 12 percentage points higher than that among those from poor households. Further, the proportion of individuals who live within 30 minutes of travel is significantly higher in households headed by employed individuals than those headed by the self-employed, at 42 and 27 percent respectively. There appears to be no correlation between rate of access to health facilities and gender of the household head or location of the household within the sub-village.

Finally, while proximity to the district capital appears to be correlated with access to health facilities, the level of ethnic fractionalisation is not. The access rate among those living closer to the district capital is 15 percentage points higher in villages located closer to the district capital. It should be noted, however, that this difference is not statistically significant.

5.2.3 Need for Health Services

An individual is classed as having experienced need for medical assistance if he/she reports incidence of illness in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. It must be noted that need is based on self-reported occurrence of illness, rather than a diagnosis by a health professional.

Over a quarter (28 percent) of all individuals in Kondoa district had been ill in the 4 weeks preceding the survey (Table 28). Incidence of illness is equally widespread in rural and peri-urban areas.

Age was found to be more correlated with the rate of need for health services than the other examined characteristics. Incidence of illness was highest among toddlers (under the age of 5) and elders (over the age of 50). Rates of need in these groups exceed the district average by more than 10 percentage points. In contrast, the proportion of individuals between the ages of 10 to 29 who had been ill in the 4 weeks preceding the survey is roughly half that of the under 5's and elders, at 19 percent.

Disaggregation of the data by household characteristics shows slight variation in rates of need across socio-economic groups and household isolation. Incidence of illness is slightly higher among those from households headed by employed and unemployed individuals than those from the self-employed group, at 32 and 27 percent respectively.

Similarly, need is also slightly higher in households located closer to the sub-village centre than those located further. It should be noted that neither of these difference is statistically significant. Household poverty status and gender of the household head were not found to be at all correlated with incidence of illness.

Further, neither of the examined village characteristics, proximity of the village to the district capital nor the level of ethnic diversity in the village, were found to be significantly correlated with this indicator.

5.2.4 Use of Health Services

The rate of health facility use is defined as the proportion of individuals who had consulted a health service provider in the 4 weeks preceding the survey regardless of their health status.

The results show that nearly a quarter (23 percent) of Kondoa's residents had consulted a health provider in the 4 weeks preceding the survey (Table 28). This rate of use is 5 percentage points lower than that of need. It is slightly higher in peri-urban than rural areas, at 29 and 23 percent respectively.

Greatest variation in rates of use was observed among individuals from different age and socio-economic groups. While nearly two fifths (37 percent) of toddlers had consulted a health provider in the 4 weeks preceding the survey, only 15 percent of individuals between the ages of 15 to 29 did so. Further, in consistency with trends in rates of need, use was lowest among individuals from households headed by self-employed individuals than those from the employed or unemployed groups.

Variation in rates of use by household poverty status, gender of the household head and location of the household within the sub-village does not exceed 4 percentage points. Further, the proximity of the village to the district capital, as well as the level of ethnic diversity within the village are also not correlated with the rate of health facility use.

5.2.5 Satisfaction with Health Services

The rate of satisfaction with health services is represented by the proportion of people who had consulted a health provider in the 4 weeks preceding the survey and cited no problems with the service received.

Overall, almost two thirds (68 percent) of those who had used health services in Kondoa were satisfied (Table 28). Residents of rural and peri-urban areas were equally satisfied with the health services received.

Individuals between the ages of 30 and 49 were least satisfied; only 62 percent of these health facility users cited no problems with the services received, compared to 77 percent of users between the ages of 10 and 14.

Across the examined household characteristics, satisfaction rate was only found to vary across socio-economic groups. The satisfaction rate among those in the self-employed group was more than 15 percentage points lower than that among those in the employed group and 25 percentage points lower than that among members of the unemployed group.

There is also some variation in the satisfaction rate between those living in more and less ethnically diverse villages. The satisfaction rate among those in the former group is significantly lower than that among members of the latter group, at 62 and 74 percent respectively.

Table 28: Selected Health Indicators

	Access[1]	Need[1]	Use[1]	Satisfaction[2]
	lives within 30 minutes from health facility	Has been sick in past four weeks	has used a health facility in past 4 weeks	has used a health facility and was satisfied with it
Kondoa District	127,215	122,567	102,011	69,455
	29	28	23	68
Rural	112,657	116,619	95,987	65,399
	27	28	23	68
Peri-urban	14,558	5,948	6,023	4,056
	70	29	29	67
Poverty				
Non-poor	98,050	84,968	71,743	48,607
	33	29	24	68
Poor	29,165	37,599	30,267	20,847
	21	27	22	69
Socio-economic group				
Employed	17,140	13,060	12,720	10,224
	42	32	31	80
Self-employed	99,063	100,732	82,329	53,012
	27	27	22	64
Unemployed	11,012	8,775	6,961	6,219
	40	32	25	89
Gender of household head				
Male	107,690	102,247	87,129	59,067
	29	28	24	68
Female	19,525	20,321	14,882	10,388
	27	28	20	70

	Access[1]	Need[1]	Use[1]	Satisfaction[2]
	lives within 30 minutes from health facility	Has been sick in past four weeks	has used a health facility in past 4 weeks	has used a health facility and was satisfied with it
Age				
0 to 4	19,074	27,586	25,834	16,373
	27	40	37	63
5 to 9	18,133	15,936	13,493	10,282
	27	24	20	76
10 to 14	19,631	12,051	10,206	7,867
	30	19	16	77
15 to 29	30,266	20,460	16,060	10,948
	29	19	15	68
30 to 49	23,065	22,539	18,798	11,587
	33	32	27	62
50 to 64	8,308	12,248	9,119	6,446
	26	38	29	71
65+	8,739	11,748	8,500	5,952
	31	41	30	70
Village Isolation				
Closer to district capital	78,165	59,039	51,831	35,500
	37	28	24	68
Further from district capital	49,050	63,528	50,179	33,954
	22	28	22	68
Household Isolation				
Closer to centre of EA	51,714	55,168	45,320	30,955
	29	31	26	68
Further from centre of EA	75,500	67,399	56,690	38,500
	29	26	22	68
Ethnic Fractionalisation				
Low	59,588	58,114	50,259	37,207
	27	27	23	74
High	67,627	64,453	51,752	32,247
	31	29	24	62

1. Percentages taken out of the whole population
2. Percentages taken out of the population who used health services (indicated in previous column)

5.3 Type of Illness

Table 29 shows the dissagregation of the health data by illness. Types of illness reported have been divided into 3 groups. The first of these groups contains those who had suffered from fever, malaria or diarrhoea. The second is made up of sufferers of chronic disorders, while the third contains those complaining of more common and often less serious health problems such as accidents, injuries, dental problems, skin conditions, eye, ear, nose and throat problems.

The majority of individuals who had been ill in the 4 weeks preceding the survey had suffered from fever, malaria or diarrhoea. This category contains three quarters of the ill population. Chronic disorders were least widespread; this was the cause of illness for only 14 percent of all those who had been ill in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. Other disorders, such as injuries, dental problems, as well as ear, nose and throat infections were reported by a fifth of individuals from the reference population.

Incidence of fever, malaria and diarrhoea appears to be most correlated with age. Such disorders are significantly more widespread among younger children than older individuals. At least 80 percent of all individuals in the age groups up to 30 years who had been ill had suffered from fever, malaria and diarrhoea, compared to only 50 percent of individuals over the age of 64. None of the differences across the rest of the examined groups exceed 8 percentage points. Nevertheless, incidence of this illness is slightly higher among ill individuals from poor households, households located closer to the district capital and sub-village centre, as well as those living in less ethnically diverse parts of the district. None of these differences, however, are statistically significant.

Unlike fever, malaria and diarrhoea, incidence of chronic conditions increases with age. Until the age of 15 less than a tenth of those who had been ill, had suffered from chronic conditions. In contrast, this proportion constitutes nearly half of those over the age of 64 who had been ill in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. Variation in rates of incidence of chronic conditions across selected characteristics is even smaller than that in rates of incidence of malarial symptoms. The biggest difference observed across these characteristics is between proportions of women and men suffering from chronic disorders; the former is 6 percentage points higher than the latter.

Unlike the other two types of illness, there is no consistent variation in rate of incidence of other illnesses such as infections and accidents across age-groups. Nevertheless, it is lowest among individuals between the ages of 15 and 29 and highest among those in the 50 to 64 group; the 14 percentage point difference between these groups is statistically significant. While this type of illnesses is almost equally widespread among those living in rural and peri-urban areas, members of poor and non-poor households, individuals living closer to and further from the centre of the sub-village, as well as men and women, it is slightly higher among those living further from the district capital and residents of ethnically diverse areas. Neither of these differences, however, is statistically significant.

Table 29: Type of Illness

	Fever/Malaria/ Diarrhoea	Chronic Condition	Other[1]	Share of Population
Kondoa District	91,339	17,538	25,560	122,567
	75	14	21	100
Rural	86,894	16,655	24,577	116,619
	75	14	21	95
Peri-urban	4,446	884	983	5,948
	75	15	17	5
Poverty				
Non poor	61,072	13,228	17,457	84,968
	72	16	21	69
Poor	30,267	4,310	8,103	37,599
	80	11	22	31
Gender				
Male	43,367	6,131	11,853	56,281
	77	11	21	46
Female	47,972	11,407	13,707	66,287
	72	17	21	54
Age				
0 to 4	22,189	0	6,842	27,586
	80	0	25	23
5 to 9	13,670	698	3,468	15,936
	86	4	22	13
10 to 14	9,827	921	2,283	12,051
	82	8	19	10
15 to 29	17,144	2,444	2,568	20,460
	84	12	13	17
30 to 49	15,201	4,175	4,388	22,539
	67	19	19	18
50 to 64	7,470	3,681	3,323	12,248
	61	30	27	10
65+	5,839	5,620	2,689	11,748
	50	48	23	10
Village Isolation				
Closer to district capital	45,376	9,248	9,761	59,039
	77	16	17	48
Further from district capital	45,964	8,291	15,799	63,528
	72	13	25	52

	Fever/Malaria/ Diarrhoea	Chronic Condition	Other[1]	Share of Population
Household Isolation				
Closer to centre of EA	42,761	7,953	10,530	55,168
	78	14	19	45
Further from centre of EA	48,578	9,585	15,031	67,399
	72	14	22	55
Ethnic Fractionalisation				
Low	45,715	9,052	9,606	58,114
	79	16	17	47
High	45,624	8,486	15,954	64,453
	71	13	25	53

1 Other category includes: Accident, dental problem, skin condition, eye problems, and ear nose and throat problems. Disaggregation of the non-use data by each of these is impossible due to sample size constraints

5.4 Type of Health Care Provider

Health data collected as part of the survey also informs on types of health facilities used in the month preceding the survey. As shown in Table 30, nearly half of the health service users in the Kondoa district use public health facilities, such as government hospitals and dispensaries. Pharmacies are the second most popular type of health service, accessed by 43 percent of patients. Both private health facilities and traditional healers had been used by less than a tenth of the health facility users, at 6 and 3 percent respectively.

Choice of type of health provider appears to be correlated with household poverty status and socio-economic group. Individuals from poor households appear to be more likely to consult a traditional healer and less likely to use private health facilities than individuals from non-poor households. In fact, only 1 percent of health facility users from non-poor households had consulted a traditional healer, compared to 6 percent of users from poor households. Further, private health facility use is least widespread among individuals from the unemployed group; only 1 percent of health facility users from this group accessed private facilities. In contrast, while less than half of health facility users in the employed and self-employed groups use public facilities, this is the case for 71 percent of the reference population from the unemployed group. Lastly, the proportion of individuals in the employed group using pharmacies is nearly twice as high as that of those from the unemployed group. Choice of health facility does not appear to be correlated with location of the household in the sub-village.

Variation in choice of health facility by village characteristics is mainly limited to that in rates of use of traditional healers. Individuals from more isolated villages, as well as those from more ethnically diverse areas appear to be more likely to consult traditional healers than residents of more central and less diverse parts of the district.

Table 30: Type of Health Provider Used

	Private	Public	Traditional	Pharmacy	Share of Population
Kondoa District	5,644	48,589	2,915	42,837	100,122
	6	49	3	43	100
Rural	4,227	46,639	2,760	40,572	94,334
	4	49	3	43	94
Peri-urban	1,418	1,950	155	2,265	5,787
	24	34	3	39	6
Poverty					
Non-poor	4,994	34,653	1,029	29,084	69,897
	7	50	1	42	70
Poor	650	13,936	1,885	13,752	30,224
	2	46	6	46	30
Socio-economic group					
Employed	569	5,462	407	5,701	12,139
	5	45	3	47	12
Self-employed	5,000	38,169	2,287	35,428	81,022
	6	47	3	44	81
Unemployed	75	4,958	221	1,707	6,961
	1	71	3	25	7
Village Isolation					
Closer to district capital	3,725	25,792	555	20,985	51,057
	7	51	1	41	51
Further from district capital	1,919	22,797	2,360	21,851	49,065
	4	46	5	45	49
Household Isolation					
Closer to centre of EA	2,309	21,823	783	19,233	44,148
	5	49	2	44	44
Further from centre of EA	3,336	26,766	2,131	23,604	55,974
	6	48	4	42	56
Ethnic Fractionalisation					
Low	2,977	23,065	538	22,262	48,842
	6	47	1	46	49
High	2,667	25,524	2,376	20,575	51,279
	5	50	5	40	51

5.5 Dissatisfaction with Health Services

An individual is classed as being dissatisfied with health services he/she receives if having used the services, he\she cites one or more problems with them. These problems can be categorised into 4 groups. The first of these groups is 'Facilities'; it contains those who complain about long waits and/or low levels of hygiene. The second group is 'Cost'; this group is made up of those who complain about costs of health services. Those who mentioned shortages of trained professionals and unsuccessful treatment were

allocated to the third group – 'Services'. Finally, complaints regarding lack of supplies and medication were combined into the fourth group – 'Lack of supplies'.

Trends in the dissatisfaction rate (Table 31) are the reverse of those in the satisfaction rate (Table 28), as the satisfaction and dissatisfaction rates add up to 100 percent. Overall, nearly 1 in 3 (32 percent) of health facility users were not satisfied with the services received. Further, the most common reasons for dissatisfaction are related to shortages of trained professionals and unsuccessful treatment. These problems were cited by three fifths of the dissatisfied patients. In contrast, only a third of the dissatisfied patients complained about the cost of services. Finally, while, 37 percent of the dissatisfied users mentioned low hygiene levels and long waiting times, 41 percent complained about lack of supplies and medication.

Facility related issues are slightly more of a problem for individuals from rural areas, as well as those from non-poor households. Further, users from the self-employed group are noticeably more concerned about the state of the facilities than those from the employed group, at 39 and 10 percent respectively. Facility related complaints are also more common than average among men and users of public health facilities, as well as patients of traditional healers. The proportion of dissatisfied health facility users living in more central parts of the sub-village and citing facilities as a reason for dissatisfaction is twice as high as that of dissatisfied health facility users from more isolated areas in the sub-village.

The proportion of peri-urban users complaining about cost is twice as high as that of rural users. Further, while cost is the main reason for dissatisfaction among users from the employed group, it is the least commonly cited reason among users from the self-employed and unemployed groups. While women appear to be slightly more concerned about cost, it was mentioned by 8 times as high a proportion of private health facility users as that of public health facility users. Health facility users living further away from the sub-village centre and district capital were also found to be significantly more concerned about cost, than those living in less isolated parts of the district and the sub-village. Lastly, the proportion of dissatisfied users from more ethnically fractionalised villages complaining about cost is 13 percentage points higher than that of users from more homogenous areas.

The most commonly cited complaints refer to the services; as noted above, 3 out of 5 dissatisfied health facility users complained about service related issues such as shortages of trained professionals and/or unsuccessful treatment. In contrast to cost related issues, this complaint is significantly more widespread in rural than peri-urban areas, it was cited by 61 and 28 percent of the respective dissatisfied users. Although less substantial, there is also a 15 percentage point difference between proportions of dissatisfied users from poor and non-poor households complaining about services; this is a more widespread complaint among dissatisfied users in the latter group. Service is less of a problem among dissatisfied users form employed households than those from the other 2 socio-economic groups. Further, this is the most widespread complaint among those using public health facilities. In fact, it was mentioned by more than twice as high a proportion

of public health facility users as those of private facilities. Services are also more of an issue for those living closer to the sub-villages centre; 2 out of 3 dissatisfied health facility users in this group cited service related problems, compared to 53 percent of those living in more remote parts of the district. Finally, residents of villages located further from the district capital, as well as of less ethnically diverse villages complain about service related issues at a slightly higher rate than those from more less isolated and more ethnically diverse villages.

The last group of complaints relating to lack of supplies and medication are more commonly cited by users from rural than peri-urban areas. In fact, the proportion of individuals from the former group mentioning these issues is more than twice as high as those from the latter, at 42 and 16 percent respectively. Further, while only 15 percent of dissatisfied users from the employed group mentioned lack of supplies, this proportion is nearly 3 times as high among members of the self-employed group, at 15 and 43 percent respectively. The proportion of dissatisfied male patients citing this complaint is 10 percentage points higher than that of female patients. While this was an issue for nearly two thirds of dissatisfied public health facility users, none of the users of other types of facilities complained about these issues. Finally, lack of supplies was a more significant issue for users who live closer to the sub-village centre, as well as those living in ethnically homogenous parts of the district.

Table 31: Reasons for Dissatisfaction with Health Services

		Reasons for Dissatisfaction[1]			
	Dissatis-faction	Facilities	Cost	Service	Lack of supplies
Kondoa District	32,556	11,916	10,354	19,175	13,185
	32	37	32	59	41
Rural	30,589	11,360	9,152	18,621	12,874
	32	37	30	61	42
Peri-urban	1,967	556	1,202	554	311
	33	28	61	28	16
Poverty					
Non-poor	23,136	8,688	7,169	14,650	9,073
	32	38	31	63	39
Poor	9,420	3,229	3,186	4,525	4,113
	31	34	34	48	44
Socio-economic group					
Employed	2,496	259	1,965	1,162	375
	20	10	79	47	15
Self-employed	29,318	11,430	8,314	17,390	12,579
	36	39	28	59	43
Unemployed	743	227	75	622	232
	11	31	10	84	31

	Dissatis-faction	*Reasons for Dissatisfaction*[1]			
		Facilities	Cost	Service	Lack of supplies
Gender					
Male	16,854	7,492	4,892	10,495	7,757
	36	44	29	62	46
Female	15,702	4,425	5,462	8,680	5,428
	29	28	35	55	35
Type of provider					
Private	2,608	904	2,062	813	0
	44	35	79	31	0
Public	20,308	10,686	2,076	13,502	13,041
	41	53	10	66	64
Traditional	266	144	121	144	0
	8	54	46	54	0
Pharmacy	9,093	182	6,095	4,433	0
	21	2	67	49	0
Other	281	0	0	281	144
	100	0	0	100	51
Village Isolation					
Closer to district capital	16,331	6,401	4,369	9,070	6,450
	32	39	27	56	39
Further from district capital	16,225	5,516	5,985	10,105	6,735
	32	34	37	62	42
Household Isolation					
Closer to centre of EA	14,366	7,311	3,024	9,481	7,576
	32	51	21	66	53
Further from centre of EA	18,190	4,605	7,330	9,694	5,610
	32	25	40	53	31
Ethnic Fractionalisation					
Low	13,052	4,329	3,197	8,388	5,955
	26	33	24	64	46
High	19,504	7,587	7,157	10,787	7,231
	38	39	37	55	37

1. An individual can cite more than one reason for dissatisfaction, hence the proportions in this part of the table add up to more than 100%.

5.6 Reasons for Not Consulting a Health Provider When Ill

Table 32 shows the rate of health service non-use among those who had been sick in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. Further, it shows the distribution of non-users by reasons for non-use.

Nearly 1 in 5 (18 percent) of individuals who had been ill in the month preceding the survey had not consulted a health provider. While this rate is also representative of rural parts of the district, it is 6 times lower in peri-urban areas, at 3 percent. The rate of non-

use also appears to be correlated with type of illness. At 28 percent, it is highest among those suffering from chronic conditions and lowest (11 percent) among those with problems classed as 'Other'. In contrast, non-consultation rates among men and women are equal. Further, individuals from the employed group are significantly less likely to not consult a health provider in time of illness than those from the other two socio-economic groups. Proximity of the village to the district capital is the only other examined characteristic found to be correlated with rates of non-use. The rate of non-use among residents of villages located further from the district capital is 10 percentage points higher than that among individuals living in less isolated parts of the district.

The main reason for not consulting a health provider in time of illness in Kondoa is lack of need. Just over two fifths of individuals who had been ill and had not consulted a health provider gave this reason. This is a more widespread cause for non-use in peri-urban than rural areas. Similarly, while half of non-users from non-poor households cited this reason, only a quarter of those from poor households did so. Further, more than 2 out of 3 non-users from households headed by employed individuals cited this reason, compared to roughly 2 out of 5 members of households headed by the self-employed and the unemployed. Lack of need is a substantially more widespread explanation for non-use among residents of households located further from the sub-village centre, than those living closer, at 55 and 28 percent respectively. Lack of need is also the most common reason for non-use among those afflicted with chronic conditions. Further, it is a significantly more widespread explanation among residents of villages located closer to the district capital, as well as those living in less ethnically diverse parts of the district.

Cost of health services is the second most commonly cited reason for non-use, deterring 38 percent of those who had been ill in the 4 weeks preceding the survey and had not consulted a health provider. It is a slightly more common deterrent in peri-urban than rural areas. It is also a more commonly cited deterrent among individuals from poor than non-poor households. Women in Kondoa are almost twice as likely to be deterred from health facility use in time of illness by cost as men. Although less drastic, there is also a difference between proportion of non-users from more and less isolated parts of the sub-village citing cost as a deterrent to health facility use, at 32 and 45 percent respectively. Further, while nearly half of those suffering from conditions such as infections and injuries do not use health facilities because of the cost, among those suffering from chronic conditions this proportion is only just over a third, at 35 percent. The proportion of residents of more isolated villages citing cost as a reason for non-use is more than twice as high as that of non-users from more central parts of Kondoa. Similarly, while 25 percent of those living in ethnically homogeneous villages gave this reason for non-use, among those from more diverse areas, this was the reason given by nearly half (47 percent) of the reference population.

More than 1 in 4 non-users (28 percent) cited distance as a reason for not accessing a health professional in time of illness. It should be noted, however, that the 'cost' category is likely to include some of those who live far from health facilities and, therefore, find them costly to use. This is a more widespread reason in peri-urban than rural areas; despite the magnitude of the difference between these 2 groups (20

percentage points), it is not statistically significant. While no one in the employed group cited this reason, the proportion of members of the self-employed group deterred from health facility use by distance is twice as high as that among members of the unemployed group. Further, this is a significantly more widespread reason for non-useamong men than women. While there appears to be no correlation between the proportion of non-users citing distance as a deterrent and location of the household within the sub-village, it is 3 times higher among residents of villages located further from the district capital than among residents of less isolated parts. The proportion of individuals suffering from other diseases who cited distance as a reason for not accessing a health professional in time of illness, is more than 3 times higher than that of individuals suffering from chronic conditions. Finally, while distance was an obstacle for a third of the non-users from ethnically diverse areas, this was the case for less than a fifth of non-users from more ethnically homogenous areas.

Table 32: Reasons for Not Consulting a Health Provider When Ill

		Reasons for not consulting health professional when ill[2]		
	Reference population[1]	No Need	Cost	Distance
Kondoa District	22,161	9,307	8,486	6,109
	18	42	38	28
Rural	22,000	9,221	8,411	6,034
	19	42	38	27
Peri-urban	161	86	75	75
	3	53	47	47
Poverty				
Non-poor	15,071	7,607	5,186	4,357
	18	50	34	29
Poor	7,090	1,700	3,300	1,752
	19	24	47	25
Socio-economic group				
Employed	921	632	289	0
	7	69	31	0
Self-employed	19,425	7,891	7,630	5,855
	19	41	39	30
Unemployed	1,814	784	567	253
	21	43	31	14
Gender				
Male	10,149	4,301	2,685	3,681
	18	42	26	36
Female	12,011	5,006	5,801	2,428
	18	42	48	20
Type of sickness/injury				
Fever/Malaria/Diarrhoea	15,583	6,514	6,317	4,446
	17	42	41	29
Chronic condition	4,934	2,270	1,734	679
	28	46	35	14
Other	2,874	803	1,387	1,265
	11	28	48	44

	Reference population[1]	*Reasons for not consulting health professional when ill*[2]		
		No Need	Cost	Distance
Village Isolation				
Closer to district capital	7,697	4,266	1,681	946
	13	55	22	12
Further from district capital	14,463	5,041	6,805	5,163
	23	35	47	36
Household Isolation				
Closer to centre of EA	10,735	3,035	4,856	3,387
	19	28	45	32
Further from centre of EA	11,426	6,272	3,630	2,722
	17	55	32	24
Ethnic Fractionalisation				
Low	8,987	4,600	2,259	1,687
	15	51	25	19
High	13,174	4,707	6,227	4,422
	20	36	47	34

1. Proportion of individuals who had been ill in the four weeks preceding the survey and had not consulted a formal health provider or traditional healer
2. An individual can cite more than one reason for not consulting a health professional, hence the proportions in this part of the table add up to more than 100%.

5.7 Village Health Workers

Kondoa District CWIQ collected information on Village Health Workers (VHWs). VHWs are individuals appointed in some manner by the villagers to provide medical assistance. VHWs often have no formal medical training, although some initiatives have been implemented to provide basic training.

The results show that more than 9 out of 10 (93 percent) households are located in villages that have at least one VHW (Table 33). All of these households are located in rural areas. The proportion of poor households located in villages that have a VHW is 5 percentage points higher than that of non-poor households. VHWs are also slightly more widespread in villages located further from the district capital. Finally, the proportion of households based in villages that have a VHW among more ethnically diverse areas is only 3 percentage points higher than that of households located in more homogenous villages. It should be noted that none of these differences are statistically significant.

A minority of households are aware of the presence of a VHW in their village. Out of all households located in villages that have a VHW, roughly 2 in 5 know about his/her existence. Awareness does not vary by household poverty status or village isolation. The results do, however, suggest that awareness of VHWs is slightly higher in more ethnically diverse parts of the district.

Table 33: Presence and Awareness of Village Health Workers

	Proportion of Households Located in Areas with a VHW	Proportion of Households Living in a village with a VHW that are aware of the VHW's presence
Kondoa District	93	43
Rural	97	43
Peri-urban	0	NA
Poverty		
Non-poor	91	42
Poor	96	43
Village Isolation		
Closer to district capital	90	43
Further from district capital	95	42
Ethnic Fractionalisation		
Low	91	39
High	94	46

5.8 Bed Nets

Trends in bed net use are presented in Table 34, in conclusion of the health section. The data show that only a fifth (22 percent) of individuals in Kondoa had slept under a bed net the night preceding the survey. Use of bed nets is significantly more widespread in peri-urban than rural areas. In fact, while more than 3 out of 4 individuals in peri-urban areas had slept under a bed net the night preceding the survey, this was the case for only 1 out of 5 individuals from rural areas.

Further, the rate of bed net use is more than two times higher in non-poor than poor households, at 28 and 11 percent respectively. Similarly, the proportion of individuals from households headed by employed individuals, sleeping under a bed net is more than twice as high as that in households headed by self-employed and unemployed individuals. Literate individuals were found to be more likely to use bed nets than the illiterate; this was also the case among younger individuals compared to those over the age of 65.

Finally, while variations in bed net use by distance of the household from the sub-village centre, as well as the level of ethnic fractionalisation in the village do not exceed 4 percentage points, it is 6 percentage points higher in villages located closer to the district capital than in the more isolated ones. None of these differences, however, are statistically significant.

Table 34: Proportion of Individuals Sleeping Under Bed Nets

	Proportion of Individuals Using Bed Nets	Share of Population
Kondoa District	22	100
Rural	19	95
Peri-urban	77	5
Poverty		
Non-poor	28	68
Poor	11	32
Socio-economic group		
Employed	43	9
Self-employed	20	84
Unemployed	19	6
Literacy		
Literate	26	52
Non-literate	16	48
Age		
0 to 15	22	46
15 to 64	24	48
65+	14	7
Village Isolation		
Closer to district capital	25	49
Further from district capital	19	51
Household Isolation		
Closer to centre of EA	20	40
Further from centre of EA	24	60
Ethnic Fractionalisation		
Low	21	50
High	23	50

6 CHILD DELIVERY AND NUTRITION

6.1 Introduction

This chapter examines several topics related to reproductive health and child nutrition. In the first part, women who had given birth in the year preceding the survey are focused on; birth rates in different age groups, as well as rates of prenatal care use are analysed by selected characteristics. The focus is then shifted onto type of facilities and assistance used in child delivery. The second part of the chapter concerns the nutritional status of children under the age of 5; various potentially related household and individual characteristics of these children are examined in relation to their nutritional status.

6.2 Reproductive Health

Table 35 presents the distribution of women who had a live birth in the year preceding the survey by age. Overall, three quarters of new mothers are under the age of 30. While teenage mothers constitute 13 percent of all new mothers, only 5 percent of women who had given birth in the year preceding the survey are over the age of 40. In peri-urban areas, the oldest new mothers are between the ages of 25 to 29, the majority of new mothers here are between the ages of 20 to 24. This result should, however, be treated with caution as the size of the sample of women who had a live birth in the year preceding the survey in peri-urban areas is small.

The results further show that the proportion of new mothers under the age of 25 is nearly 4 times greater among women from non-poor households than that among women from poor households. In fact, none of the new mothers from non-poor households are over the age of 34, compared to two fifths of new mothers from poor households. Further, the proportion of younger new mothers (under the age of 30) in male headed households is higher than that in female headed households, at 76 and 61 percent respectively. Teenage mothers constitute more than twice as high a proportion of new mothers living further from the centre of the sub-village as that of those living closer. Overall, however, location of the household within the sub-village does not appear to be strongly correlated with the distribution of the reference population by age.

Similarly, there is little correlation between the selected village characteristics and the distribution of new mothers by age. Nevertheless, the proportion of new mothers under the age of 30 is higher in villages located further from the district capital, as well as those characterised by higher levels of ethnic fractionalisation.

Finally, almost all (99 percent) of the women who had a live birth in the year preceding the survey had pre-natal care. Variation in rates of pre-natal care use across the examined household and village characteristics does not exceed 2 percentage points.

Table 35: Cumulative Distribution of Women Who Had a Live Birth in the Year Preceding the Survey by Age; Proportion of Mothers who had a Live Birth and had Received Pre-natal Care in the Year Preceding the Survey

	Percentage who had given birth in the last 12 months, before reaching the age of:					
	20	25	30	35	40	Pre-natal care
Kondoa District	13	36	75	87	95	99
Rural	12	33	73	86	94	99
Peri-urban	23	90	100	100	100	100
Poverty						
Non-poor	17	47	89	100	100	100
Poor	5	12	45	59	83	98
Sex of household head						
Male	13	36	76	87	94	99
Female	8	30	61	85	100	100
Village Isolation						
Closer to district capital	12	40	66	81	94	100
Further from district capital	13	29	85	94	95	99
Household Isolation						
Closer to centre of EA	7	40	84	90	92	100
Further from centre of EA	15	33	69	84	94	99
Ethnic Fractionalisation						
Low	11	36	65	80	94	100
High	15	34	86	95	95	99

6.3 Child Delivery

6.3.1 Facilities Used to Give Birth

Results presented in Table 36 show the distribution of live births from the last 5 years by facilities used for child delivery. The majority (72 percent) of babies born in Kondoa over the last 5 years were delivered at home. While this is also roughly the proportion of home births in rural areas, only 13 percent of live-births in peri-urban areas were carried out at home. The great majority (87 percent) of children in peri-urban areas had been delivered in a hospital in the specified time-period.

The proportion of children from non-poor households who had been delivered in a hospital or maternity ward is twice as high as that of children from poor households. Nevertheless, in both poor and non-poor households, the majority of births had been

conducted at home. The results further show that while more than half of babies from households headed by employed individuals were delivered in a hospital, this was the case for only roughly a quarter of babies from households headed by the self-employed and unemployed individuals. Finally, while the location of the household within the sub-village appears to be less correlated with type of facilities used in child birth than the rest of the examined household characteristics, home births are slightly more widespread among residents of less isolated parts of the village. This difference is not, however, statistically significant.

Disaggregation of the data by selected village characteristics shows that, home births are slightly more widespread in villages located further from the district capital, as well as in more ethnically homogenous areas.

Table 36: Type of Facilities Used in Child Birth

	Hospital/Maternity ward	Home	Other	Share of population
Kondoa District	17,135	45,803	435	63,374
	27	72	1	100
Rural	16,328	45,682	435	62,446
	26	73	1	99
Peri-urban	807	121	0	928
	87	13	0	1
Poverty				
Non poor	13,634	27,786	557	41,976
	32	66	1	66
Poor	3,501	17,897	0	21,397
	16	84	0	34
Gender of household head				
Male	14,568	40,739	557	55,864
	26	73	1	88
Female	2,567	4,944	0	7,510
	34	66	0	12
Socio-economic group				
Employed	3,152	2,349	121	5,622
	56	42	2	9
Self-employed	12,764	40,266	435	53,465
	24	75	1	84
Unemployed	1,219	3,067	0	4,287
	28	72	0	7
Village Isolation				
Closer to district capital	11,353	20,379	215	31,947
	36	64	1	50
Further from district capital	5,782	25,304	341	31,427
	18	81	1	50

	Hospital/Maternity ward	Home	Other	Share of population
Household Isolation				
Closer to centre of EA	5,904	20,306	215	26,425
	22	77	1	42
Further from centre of EA	11,231	25,377	341	36,949
	30	69	1	58
Ethnic Fractionalisation				
Low	10,236	23,116	94	33,446
	31	69	0	53
High	6,899	22,566	463	29,928
	23	75	2	47

6.3.2 Delivery Assistance

Table 37 presents information on the type of assistance used in child delivery over the 5 years preceding the survey. Roughly half (53 percent) of children in Kondoa had been delivered with the assistance of a Traditional Birth Assistant (TBA). One in 5 births had been conducted with the assistance of a nurse, while unassisted births or those assisted by an acquaintance constitute 17 percent of births that had taken place in the 5 years preceding the survey. Doctors and midwives combined, delivered less than a tenth of these children.

In contrast to the district average, the great majority (83 percent) of children in peri-urban areas had been delivered with the assistance of a nurse. Use of TBA's, on the other hand, was found to be more widespread in rural areas, where more than half (54 percent) of all births had been conducted with the help of a TBA, compared to none of the births in peri-urban areas.

Choice of delivery assistance does not appear to be strongly correlated with household poverty status, gender of household head, or the location of the household within the sub-village. The results do, however, suggest that women from poor households are slightly less likely to use a nurse and slightly more likely to be assisted by a TBA than, women from non-poor households. Delivery assistance from a formally trained source (doctor, nurse or midwife) is more commonly sought by women from households headed by employed individuals than those from the self-employed or unemployed groups. In fact, while nearly two thirds of births among women from the employed group had been assisted by a formally trained individual, in the self-employed group nearly three quarters had been assisted by a TBA, untrained acquaintance, or unassisted.

Some correlation is also noticeable between type of delivery assistance used and the examined village characteristics. Use of doctors and nurses is more widespread in villages located closer to the district capital. In contrast, while two fifths of deliveries in more remote villages had been conducted with the assistance from a TBA, in less remote parts of the district this proportion constituted only 45 percent. Use of TBA's is also

slightly more widespread in more ethnically diverse villages, while professionals with formal training had assisted in a higher proportion of child deliveries in more homogenous villages.

Table 37: Distribution of Women who had Given Birth in the 5 Years Preceding the Survey by Type of Delivery Assistance Used

	Doctor	Nurse	Midwife	T.B.A.	Other/Self	Share of population
Kondoa District	2,852	13,567	2,306	33,711	10,939	63,374
	4	21	4	53	17	100
Rural	2,852	12,793	2,272	33,711	10,818	62,446
	5	20	4	54	17	99
Peri-urban	0	773	34	0	121	928
	0	83	4	0	13	1
Poverty						
Non poor	2,645	10,272	1,872	20,928	6,258	41,976
	6	24	4	50	15	66
Poor	206	3,295	433	12,782	4,681	21,397
	1	15	2	60	22	34
Gender of household head						
Male	2,420	11,647	1,799	29,983	10,014	55,864
	4	21	3	54	18	88
Female	432	1,919	507	3,728	925	7,510
	6	26	7	50	12	12
Socio-economic group						
Employed	940	2,178	375	1,373	756	5,622
	17	39	7	24	13	9
Self-employed	1,912	10,169	1,931	30,508	8,945	53,465
	4	19	4	57	17	84
Unemployed	0	1,219	0	1,829	1,238	4,287
	0	28	0	43	29	7
Village Isolation						
Closer to district capital	1,769	9,229	1,366	14,495	5,088	31,947
	6	29	4	45	16	50
Further from district capital	1,083	4,338	940	19,215	5,852	31,427
	3	14	3	61	19	50
Household Isolation						
Closer to centre of EA	921	4,588	974	13,951	5,992	26,425
	3	17	4	53	23	42
Further from centre of EA	1,931	8,979	1,332	19,760	4,947	36,949
	5	24	4	53	13	58

	Doctor	Nurse	Midwife	T.B.A.	Other/Self	Share of population
Ethnic Fractionalisation						
Low	1,647	8,178	2,013	16,206	5,401	33,446
	5	24	6	48	16	23
High	1,204	5,388	293	17,504	5,538	29,928
	4	18	1	58	19	47

6.4 Child Nutrition

Two standards of physical measurement of growth that describe the nutritional status of a child are presented in this chapter:

- Height-for-age (stunting)
- Weight-for-height (wasting)

The level of malnutrition in a population is determined by comparing the weight and height measurements within the population of interest to those of a well nourished population. Children are considered malnourished if their weight and/or height measurements fall outside the distribution of weight and height measurements of the well nourished population. The reference population used, as recommended by the World Health Organisation (WHO), is that of the United States National Centre for Health Statistics (NCHS).[11]

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth. A child who is below minus two standard deviations from the median of the reference population is considered to be too short for his/her age – stunted. Stunting is a consequence of long term malnutrition; it is indicative of long term inadequacy of nutrient intake, and is commonly associated with poor economic conditions and chronic or repeated infections.

Weight-for-height is a measure of body mass in relation to body height and is an indicator of immediate nutritional status. A child who is below minus two standard deviations from the median of the reference population is classed as too thin for his/her height – a condition called wasting. Wasting is an immediate indicator of acute malnutrition and reflects insufficiency in tissue and fat mass compared to the amount expected according to the child's height. Wasting occurs as a result of inadequate intake of nutrients immediately preceding the survey. Therefore, wasting is not necessarily the result of insufficient food intake, but could also be, for instance, the result of recent severe illness. Occurrence of wasting is subject to seasonal variations.

Another measurement commonly used is weight-for-age. A child who is below minus two standard deviations from the median of the reference population is considered to be

[11] More specifically, the anthropometric calculations were conducted using 2000 CDC growth curves

underweight. However, a child may be underweight because he/she is stunted, wasted or both. Interpretation of this indicator is complex and inconclusive; for this reason it was not incorporated into this report.

6.4.1 Malnutrition in Kondoa District

Results presented in Table 38 show the rates of malnutrition among children under the age of 5 in Kondoa district. Over 13,000 children in this age group are too short for their age (stunted). These children constitute a fifth of all under 5's in the district. Wasting is substantially less wide spread, affecting only 4 percent of the children in the same age group. While stunting is more widespread among girls than boys, the reverse is true for wasting. Stunting is lowest among newborn children (0 to 12 months), at 12 percent and peaks between the ages of 12 and 24 months. While wasting affects none of the newborns, nearly a tenth of the 4 year olds were suffering from this condition at the time of the survey. Trends in wasting should, however, be treated with caution due to the small sample size.

None of the children in peri-urban areas were found to be malnourished, compared to a stunting rate of 21 percent and a wasting rate of 4 percent in rural areas. Variation in stunting rate by household poverty status, sex of household head and socio-economic group does not exceed 5 percentage points. None of the children in female headed households were found to be wasted at the time of the survey, compared to 4 percent of those in male headed households. Similarly, while none of the children from households headed by unemployed individuals were wasted, 7 percent of those from the employed group were. Finally, children living in households located further from the centre of the sub-village appear to be slightly more likely to suffer from long-term malnutrition.

Rates of both stunting and wasting appear to increase with proximity to the district capital, as well as decreasing level of ethnic diversity. For instance, the proportion of wasted children in less fractionalised areas is 6 times higher than that among children living in more ethnically diverse areas.

Table 38: Stunting and Wasting Rates Among Children Under the Age of 5

	Stunted (-2 SD)	Wasted (-2 SD)	Share of Population
Kondoa District	13,262	2,310	62,236
	21	4	100
Rural	13,262	2.310	62,160
	21	4	100
Peri-urban	0	0	75
	0	0	0
Poor			
Non-Poor	8,827	1,422	41,123
	21	3	66
Poor	4,435	887	21,112
	21	4	34
Sex of household head			
Male	11,364	2,310	54,725
	21	4	88
Female	1,899	0	7,510
	25	0	12
Socio-economic group			
Employed	1,075	341	5,069
	21	7	8
Self-employed	11,079	1,968	52,879
	21	4	85
Unemployed	1,109	0	4,287
	26	0	7
Village Isolation			
Closer to district capital	7,572	1,632	30,808
	25	5	50
Further from district capital	5,690	677	31,427
	18	2	50
Household Isolation			
Closer to centre of EA	4,443	1,366	25,287
	18	5	41
Further from centre of EA	8,820	944	36,949
	24	3	59

	Stunted (-2 SD)	Wasted (-2 SD)	Share of Population
Ethnic Fractionalisation			
Low	8,476	2,066	32,793
	26	6	53
High	4,786	244	29,442
	16	1	47
Gender			
Male	5,473	1,786	31,371
	17	6	50
Female	7,790	523	30,865
	25	2	50
Age			
0	1,653	0	13,900
	12	0	22
1	5,086	878	13,848
	37	6	22
2	2,683	557	12,294
	22	5	20
3	1,657	0	11,662
	14	0	19
4	2,184	874	10,531
	21	8	17

6.4.2 Nutritional Status of Children by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics of the Parents

The decisions made concerning the welfare of a child are a crucial determinant of the health and nutritional status of the child. Such decisions are likely to be influenced by factors such as education and age of the decision-makers. It is, therefore, important to look at selected characteristics of the parents of malnourished children.

Overall, the results of the survey suggest that the rate of stunting is higher among children of older parents. For instance, while 16 percent of children of fathers in their 20's were found to be stunted, more than twice as high a proportion of children of fathers in their 60's were suffering from this condition, at 33 percent. Wasting, on the other hand, appears to be more widespread among children of younger mothers (between the ages of 20 and 29) and younger fathers (between the ages of 30 and 39). Neither the education of the father, nor that of the mother appear to be correlated with malnutrition.

Table 39: Distribution of Malnourished Children by Characteristics of the Parents

	Stunted (-2 SD)	Wasted (-2 SD)	Share of population
Kondos District	10,930	2,310	56,984
	21	4	100
Age of father			
20 - 29	2,013	0	12,461
	16	0	24
30 – 39	4,388	1,388	21,261
	21	7	41
40 – 60	3,658	827	15,090
	24	5	29
60+	871	94	2,645
	33	4	5
Formal Education of Father			
None	7,476	1,563	36,694
	20	4	70
Some	3,454	747	15,399
	22	5	30
Age of mother			
20 – 29	4,848	2,071	30,294
	16	7	53
30 – 39	5,443	238	18,058
	30	1	32
40+	1,227	0	5,612
	22	0	10
Formal Education of Mother			
None	8,131	1,805	37,303
	22	5	65
Some	4,103	505	19,681
	21	3	35

7 EMPLOYMENT

7.1 Introduction

This chapter examines employment indicators for the adult[12] population of Kondoa district. The first part analyses the employment status of the whole population over the age of 14. The next part focuses on the working adults; trends examined include types of employment, as well as employment sector and occupation of the working adults. The economically inactive sub-groups of the adult population are examined in the concluding section of the chapter.

7.2 Employment Status

The adult population of Kondoa is categorised into two main groups; working and non-working. The working population includes all adults who had engaged in any type of work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. Within the working population, a distinction is made between those employed to capacity and those who are under-employed. The under-employed are those individuals who claim that they would be willing to take on additional work.

The non-working population consists of individuals who had not engaged in any type of work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. This group is further sub-divided into those who are unemployed and those who are economically inactive. While the economically inactive individuals are those who had not engaged in any work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey due to illness, disability, age or school, unemployed individuals are those who were not working due to lack of employment opportunities.

7.2.1 Working population

The results of the survey show that the great majority (90 percent) of Kondoa's residents over the age of 14 were employed at the time of the survey (Table 40). Among the working adults, a higher proportion claimed to be under-employed than employed to capacity; nearly two thirds (65 percent) of all adults in the district claimed to be willing to take on additional work at the time of the survey. The rate of employment is significantly higher in rural than peri-urban areas, at 92 and 70 percent respectively.

Table 40 further shows that while employment rates among adults from poor and non-poor households do not differ substantially, a larger proportion of adults from poor households are employed to capacity, compared to those from non-poor households, at 33

[12]In this chapter adult population includes all individuals 15 years and older

and 21 percent of the respective adult populations. The proportions of men and women employed to capacity do not differ substantially. However, a slightly larger proportion of men claimed to be under-employed, compared to women, at 70 and 62 percent respectively. Differences between employment rates of adults living in more and less isolated parts of the district and sub-village, as well as those living in more and less ethnically diverse villages do not exceed 5 percentage points.

7.2.2 Non-working population

Roughly 22,000 adults in Kondoa district claimed to not be working at the time of the survey. The non-working population is made up of, predominantly, economically inactive individuals. While 9 percent of individuals over the age of 14 were found to be economically inactive, only 1 percent were unemployed. In consistency with the observed trends in employment, non-working individuals are nearly 4 times more widespread in peri-urban than rural areas, constituting 30 and 8 percent of the respective adult populations (Table 40).

Overall, women are slightly more likely to not be working than men, as are individuals from households located closer to the sub-village centre and district capital. Poverty levels and the level of ethnic diversity do not appear to be correlated with unemployment patterns.

Table 40: Distribution of the Adult Population by Employment Status

	Working			*Not working*			*Share of population*
	Employed to capacity	Under-employed	Total	Economi-cally inactive	Un-employed	Total	
Kondoa District	58,943	156,218	215,161	20,803	1,248	22,051	237,211
	25	65	90	9	1	10	100
Rural	56,691	149,653	206,344	18,060	289	18,349	224,693
	25	67	92	8	0	8	95
Peri-urban	2,251	6,566	8,817	2,743	959	3,702	12,519
	18	52	70	22	8	30	5
Poverty							
Non-poor	38,497	119,048	157,545	14,836	1,022	15,858	173,403
	21	69	91	9	1	10	73
Poor	20,446	37,170	57,616	5,967	225	6,192	63,809
	33	58	90	9	0	9	27

	Working			*Not working*			*Share of population*
	Employed to capacity	Under-employed	Total	Economi-cally inactive	Un-employed	Total	
Gender							
Male	26,234	80,212	106,446	8,266	317	8,583	115,029
	23	70	93	7	0	7	48
Female	32,709	76,006	108,715	12,537	931	13,468	122,183
	27	62	89	10	1	11	52
Village Isolation							
Closer to district capital	29,229	72,578	101,807	12,154	959	13,113	114,919
	25	63	88	11	1	12	48
Further from district capital	29,714	83,640	113,354	8,649	289	8,938	122,293
	25	68	92	7	0	7	52
Household Isolation							
Closer to centre of EA	22,377	63,666	86,043	10,814	1,248	12,062	98,105
	23	65	88	11	1	12	41
Further from centre of EA	36,566	92,552	129,118	9,988	0	9,988	139,106
	26	67	93	7	0	7	59
Ethnic Fractionalisation							
Low	32,503	75,245	107,748	10,954	334	11,288	119,036
	27	63	90	9	0	9	50
High	26,440	80,973	107,413	9,848	914	10,762	118,175
	22	69	91	8	1	9	50

7.3 Type of employment

Working individuals were asked to identify how they were being paid for their work. This information was used to identify the employment category they belong to. Among those working for someone or an organisation, those who receive a wage or salary are classed as regular employees, while those working for an hourly or a daily wage are classed as casual employees. There is also a self-employed category and a category containing unpaid workers.

As Kondoa is a rural district, the majority of individuals are self-employed. In fact, as can be seen from Table 41, less than a tenth of the working adults (7 percent) are not self-employed. Self-employment is significantly less wide spread in peri-urban than rural areas, occupying 70 and 94 percent of the respective working populations. The working individuals in peri-urban areas are much more likely to have casual or regular

employment than those in rural areas. In fact, the proportion of regular employees among the working individuals from peri-urban areas is 20 percentage points higher than that among working adult residents of rural areas.

The results of the survey further show that regular and casual employment is more widespread among working adults from non-poor households compared to those from poor households. Regular employment is also slightly more common among men than women, as well as among individuals from households located closer to the district capital. In contrast, a higher proportion of working individuals living further from the district capital are employed casually. Finally, while self-employment is more widespread in ethnically homogenous parts of the village, the proportion of casually employed individuals here is 8 times smaller than that in more ethnically diverse villages.

Table 41: Distribution of the Adult Employed Population by Type of Employment

	Regular employee	Casual employee	Self-employed	Unpaid worker	Share of population
Kondoa District	4,339	9,866	200,524	432	215,161
	2	5	93	0	100
Rural	2,458	9,133	194,322	432	206,344
	1	4	94	0	96
Peri-urban	1,881	733	6,203	0	8,817
	21	8	70	0	4
Poverty					
Non-poor	4,054	8,713	144,346	432	157,545
	3	6	92	0	73
Poor	285	1,153	56,178	0	57,616
	0	2	98	0	27
Gender					
Male	3,356	5,578	97,364	146	106,445
	3	5	91	0	49
Female	982	4,288	103,160	285	108,716
	1	4	95	0	51
Village Isolation					
Closer to district capital	3,348	2,005	96,306	146	101,806
	3	2	95	0	47
Further from district capital	991	7,861	104,218	285	113,355
	1	7	92	0	53
Household Isolation					
Closer to centre of EA	2,260	6,030	77,754	0	86,043
	3	7	90	0	40
Further from centre of EA	2,079	3,837	122,771	432	129,118
	2	3	95	0	60

	Regular employee	Casual employee	Self-employed	Unpaid worker	Share of population
Ethnic Fractionalisation					
Low	2,220	949	104,578	0	107,748
	2	1	97	0	50
High	2,119	8,,917	95,946	432	107,413
	2	8	89	0	50

7.4 Employment sector

Employment data collected as part of the Kondoa District CWIQ further informs on distribution of the working population by employment sector. Four relevant sectors were identified: Government, Private Formal (e.g. business), Private Informal (without contract) and Self-Employed. In consistency with previously noted trends, the great majority (93 percent) of the working population are in the self-employed sector. Out of the remaining 6 percent, 5 percent are in the Private Informal sector and 1 percent in the Government sector. Self-employment is significantly more widespread in rural than peri-urban areas, at 94 and 70 percent respectively. In contrast, while government employees constitute 13 percent of the peri-urban working population, in rural areas this proportion is only 1 percent. In addition, employment in the Private Informal sector is nearly 4 times more widespread in peri-urban than rural areas.

Results of the survey further show that working individuals from poor households do not tend to work in the Government sector; almost all of the working individuals from poor households in Kondoa are self-employed. While the distribution of men and women by employment sector is almost the same, individuals living closer to the sub-village centre are slightly more likely to be employed in the Private Informal sector.

Lastly, although minor, there appears to be some correlation between employment sector and both of the selected village characteristics – proximity to district capital and level of ethnic diversity. The proportion of individuals employed in the Private Informal sector is more than 2 times higher in villages located further from the district capital than those located closer. Lastly, while self-employment is slightly more widespread in ethnically homogenous villages, than more diverse areas, employment in the Private Informal sector is 8 times more widespread in highly fractionalised areas.

Table 42: Distribution of the Adult Working Population by Employment Sector

	Government	Private Formal	Private Informal	Self-employed	Share of population
Kondoa District	3,202	1,022	10,338	200,524	215,161
	1	0	5	93	100
Rural	2,022	970	9,030	194,322	206,344
	1	0	4	94	96
Peri-urban	1,179	52	1,308	6,203	8,817
	13	1	15	70	4
Poverty					
Non-poor	3,202	1,022	8,899	144,346	157,545
	1	1	6	92	73
Poor	0	0	1,438	56,178	57,616
	0	0	2	98	27
Gender					
Male	2,136	776	6,093	97,364	106,445
	2	1	6	91	49
Female	1,065	246	4,245	103,160	108,716
	1	0	4	95	51
Village Isolation					
Closer to district capital	2,211	487	2,726	96,306	101,806
	2	0	3	95	47
Further from district capital	991	535	7,612	104,218	113,355
	1	0	7	92	53
Household Isolation					
Closer to centre of EA	1,464	681	6,070	77,754	86,043
	2	1	7	90	40
Further from centre of EA	1,737	341	4,268	122,771	129,118
	1	0	3	95	60
Ethnic Fractionalisation					
Low	1,308	435	1,351	104,578	107,748
	1	0	1	97	50
High	1,893	587	8,987	95,946	107,413
	2	1	8	89	50

7.5 Self employment

As self-employment is more widespread among the working adults in Kondoa district than any other type of employment, it is necessary to examine the distribution of the self-employed population by occupation in order to gain better understanding of the employment patterns in the district. Individuals who claimed to be self-employed were asked to specify their occupation for this purpose.

The results presented in Table 43 show that the great majority (96 percent) of self-employed adults classify themselves as subsistence farmers[13]. Trading is the second most common occupation among the self-employed; 2 percent of the reference population are in this category. Lastly, commercial farmers constitute only 1 percent of the self-employed.

Self-employment trends are drastically different in peri-urban areas from those characteristic of the district as a whole and of rural areas. While in rural areas 97 percent of the self-employed are subsistence farmers, in peri-urban areas this proportion is only 52 percent. In contrast, trading is more widespread in peri-urban than rural areas. In fact, while nearly two fifths (39 percent) of the self-employed residents of peri-urban areas identified themselves as traders, this was the case for only 1 percent of the self-employed residents of rural areas. Overall, variation in proportions of self-employed individuals in each of the occupation categories across selected household and villagecharacteristics does not exceed 3 percentage points.

[13] Please note that no independent assessment was made – the results presented are based solely on the information provided by the respondents. Subsistence farmers are those who had said that their agricultural activities are aimed exclusively at providing food for the household.

Table 43: Distribution of the Adult Self-employed Population by Occupation

	Commercial Farming	Subsistence Farming	Trading	Professional	Other	Share of Population
Kondoa District	2,173	192,318	4,982	138	914	200,524
	1	96	2	0	0	100
Rural	2,173	189,104	2,582	0	463	194,322
	1	97	1	0	0	97
Peri-urban	0	3,214	2,400	138	451	6,203
	0	52	39	2	7	3
Poverty						
Non-poor	1,171	137,362	4,837	138	839	144,346
	1	95	3	0	1	72
Poor	1,002	54,956	145	0	75	56,178
	2	98	0	0	0	28
Gender						
Male	1,396	92,615	2,579	86	689	97,364
	1	95	3	0	1	49
Female	777	99,703	2,402	52	225	103,160
	1	97	2	0	0	51
Village Isolation						
Closer to district capital	146	91,468	4,104	138	451	96,306
	0	95	4	0	0	48
Further from district capital	2,026	100,850	878	0	463	104,218
	2	97	1	0	0	52
Household Isolation						
Closer to centre of EA	578	72,943	3,466	138	629	77,754
	1	94	4	0	1	39
Further from centre of EA	1,595	119,375	1,516	0	285	122,771
	1	97	1	0	0	61
Ethnic Fractionalisation						
Low	0	101,520	2,574	34	451	104,578
	0	97	2	0	0	52
High	2,173	90,798	2,407	104	463	95,946
	2	95	3	0	0	48

7.6 Economic inactivity

To conclude the overview of employment trends in Kondoa district, it is necessary to examine the economically inactive population more closely. Table 44 presents the reasons given by economically inactive adults for not working and not seeking work. As can be seen, school is the most commonly cited deterrent to employment; nearly a third (33 percent) of the economically inactive adults were not working at the time of the survey because they were studying. Similarly, age served as a deterrent to employment for 30 percent of the economically inactive population, while illness was the main obstacle for nearly a quarter (24 percent) of the cases. Roughly a tenth of the economically inactive adults cited other reasons, including causes, such as pregnancy, child rearing, house keeping responsibilities and others. Finally, 4 percent of the economically inactive adults could not work because of a disability. Overall, at the time of the survey, almost 21,000 individuals over the age of 14 were not working due to reasons other than lack of employment opportunities.

While age, illness and other reasons explain the economic inactivity of a higher proportion of individuals in rural areas, schooling is a more commonly cited deterrent in peri-urban areas. In fact, the proportion of economically inactive individuals deterred from work by schooling is nearly twice as high among adults in per-urban than those in rural areas, at 56 and 30 percent respectively. Similarly, the proportion of economically inactive adults deterred from work by schooling is significantly higher among adults from non-poor than poor households, at 40 and 15 percent respectively. In contrast, age and disability stops a substantially higher proportion of adults in poor households from working than those in non-poor households. Further, while just over a quarter of women cited school as the reason for their inactivity, among men this proportion was 44 percent. Women, on the other hand, are more than 5 times more likely to not work because of old age than men. Finally, while the proportion of individuals deterred from work by age and illness among adults living closer to the sub-village centre is slightly higher than that of those living in more isolated households, individuals from the latter group are more likely not to work due to schooling than those from the former group.

The results of the survey further show that age is the most substantial deterrent to work among residents of more isolated villages; two fifths of individuals from these villages cited this reason, compared to roughly a fifth of those from more central parts of the district. Illness is another cause of economic inactivity that is more widespread in villages located further from the district capital. In contrast, schooling is a significantly more common reason for economic inactivity than in less isolated parts of the district, cited by 44 percent of the economically inactive individuals, compared to 18 percent of residents of more isolated villages. Finally, while two fifths of economically inactive adults living in more ethnically homogenous areas cited schooling as a reason for not working, this was the reason given by roughly a quarter of those living in more ethnically diverse areas. Illness, on the other hand, stops a higher proportion of individuals in more ethnically diverse areas from working, than in less ethnically fractionalised villages, at 33 and 16 percent respectively.

Table 44: Distribution of the Adult Economically Inactive Population by Reasons for not working

	Illness	Disability	Age	School	Other	Share of population
Kondoa District	5,011	784	6,231	6,911	1,866	20,803
	24	4	30	33	9	100
Rural	4,612	662	5,677	5,370	1,739	18,060
	26	4	31	30	10	87
Peri-urban	399	121	554	1,541	127	2,743
	15	4	20	56	5	13
Poverty						
Non-poor	3,571	303	3,742	5,995	1,225	14,836
	24	2	25	40	8	71
Poor	1,440	480	2,489	916	642	5,967
	24	8	42	15	11	29
Gender						
Male	2,569	739	685	3,627	647	8,266
	31	9	8	44	8	40
Female	2,442	45	5,546	3,284	1,219	12,537
	19	0	44	26	10	60
Village Isolation						
Closer to district capital	2,363	553	2,649	5,357	1,230	12,154
	19	5	22	44	10	58
Further from district capital	2,647	231	3,582	1,553	636	8,649
	31	3	41	18	7	42
Household Isolation						
Closer to centre of EA	2,831	211	3,589	3,083	1,099	10,814
	26	2	33	29	10	52
Further from centre of EA	2,180	572	2,642	3,827	767	9,988
	22	6	26	38	8	48
Ethnic Fractionalisation						
Low	1,728	341	3,396	4,357	1,131	10,954
	16	3	31	40	10	53
High	3,283	442	2,835	2,553	735	9,848
	33	4	29	26	7	47

8 LOCAL GOVERNANCE

8.1 Introduction

This chapter analyses indicators of participatory governance in Kondoa district. To begin with, some basic aspects of village governance are examined. These include the frequency of elections and meetings and involvement of members of higher levels of government in the decision making process. The second part of the chapter focuses on the role of the community in village decision making. Analysis of indicators of awareness of local government is followed by a discussion of selected data on participation in local governance and decision making. A brief overview of participation in communal activities such as communal works and indigenous insurance groups concludes the chapter.

8.2 Village Governance

8.2.1 Council Membership

Detailed personal data on members of 2 council committees was collected in every surveyed village. The Finance and Planning Committee and the Security Committee were selected as they are among the core committees of every village council irrespective of location. This was confirmed by the presence of both of these committees in every one of the 28 village visited as part of the Kondoa District CWIQ. Comparison of the data collected on each member to individual level data[14] from the household survey gives an indication of how similar village decision makers are to the community.

Table 45 shows selected characteristics of committee members and the population. Firstly, while women constitute roughly half of the population over the age of 18 in the district, they make up slightly less than a third of the members of the Finance and Planning Committee and 23 percent of the members of the Security Committee. Further, committee members tend to be older than the public. For instance, over two thirds (68 percent) of Finance and Planning Committee members are between the ages of 36 and 64 years, compared to only just over a third (36 percent) of the population of those over the age of 18. Further, although 14 percent of the adults in the district are over the age of 64, representatives of this age-group constitute no more than 2 percent of the committee members. Committee members also tend to have attained a higher level of education than members of the public. In fact, less than 10 percent of members of both, the Finance and Planning and the Security Committees have no formal education, compared to over two fifths (44 percent) of individuals over the age of 18 in the community. Employment

[14] Only individuals over the age of 18 were included in this category for comparative purposes, as members of the council must be at least 18 years of age.

patterns of the committee members and the population are similar, although while none of the committee members claimed to be unemployed, nearly a tenth of individuals over the age of 18 were in this position at the time of the survey. Finally, while a higher proportion of committee members were found to own a bicycle, more than twice as high a proportion of the population own large livestock as that of committee members. Similarly, while medium livestock is owned by less than half of Finance and Planning and Security Committee members, it is owned by 60 percent of the population.

Table 45: Basic Characteristics of Village Council Committee Members Compared to the Population (18+) as a Whole

	Finance & Planning Committee	Security Committee	Kondoa Population
Gender			
Male	70	77	49
Female	30	23	51
Age			
18 to 35	31	37	51
36 to 64	68	61	36
65+	1	2	14
Education level			
None	3	6	44
Primary	87	88	52
Secondary	10	6	3
Occupation			
Employed	11	4	7
Self-employed	89	96	85
Unemployed	0	0	9
Assets			
Bicycle	62	55	41
Motorcycle	2	1	0
Car / truck / tractor	1	1	4
Large livestock	37	30	69
Medium livestock	48	37	60

8.2.2 Activities of the Council

A detailed overview of the activities of the council is beyond the scope of this study. However, some of the basic data on the functioning of the council are presented in Table 46. These data are disaggregated by the level of village isolation from the district capital.

The results show that the most recent village council elections had been held, on average, 5 months preceding the survey, irrespective of the isolation level. Similarly, an average

of 4 public village meetings are held in Kondoa's villages per year, irrespective of the isolation level.

In order to gain some understanding of planning strategies in the district, village chairmen were asked whether they compiled a planning document containing the plans agreed on in public village meetings, accompanied by an implementation strategy, time frame and budget information for each plan. This question was intended to inform on the proportion of villages with a village development plan (VDP), as defined in *Making Local Governance a Reality: A Guide to District Facilitators Managing Participatory Planning for Development* released by The District Rural Development Programme (DRDP) in June 2004. The majority (72 percent) of the village councils in Kondoa use this planning strategy and have a VDP. This proportion is higher in less isolated than in more isolated areas, at 79 and 67 percent respectively.

Another important aspect of village governance is the communication of the village council with the next level of government – the district council. This communication is facilitated by the councillor, whose responsibilities include helping village government to compile effective planning strategies that are consistent with national targets and are likely to lead to successful implementation. To obtain an indication of the level of communication between village councils and the councillors, village chairmen were asked to estimate the number of weeks since the last visit of the councillor. Further, to account for abnormalities in communication trends between village and district authorities caused by upcoming elections, village chairmen were asked to comment on whether the usual level of contact with the district is below, above, or the same as their expectations.

Overall, more than two fifths (42 percent) of the villages in Kondoa had been visited by a councillor within 4 weeks preceding the survey. The majority (71 percent) of the villages had been visited within 12 weeks preceding the survey. Villages located further from the district capital had, on average, been visited more recently than villages located closer to the district capital. In fact, 3 out of 5 of the more isolated villages had been visited no more than 4 weeks preceding the survey, compared to 1 out of 5 villages located more centrally. In consistency with this trend, the proportion of village chairmen who consider the level of communication to be below their expectations is more than twice as high in less than more isolated areas, at 56 and 22 percent respectively.

Table 46: Village Council Activities

	Kondoa	Closer to district capital	Further from district capital
Last Village Council election held (average number of months)	5	5	5
Mean number of public village meetings held per year	4	4	4
Proportion of Villages with a VDP	72	79	67
Last visit of district councillor			
0 to 4 weeks ago	42	19	61
5 to 12 weeks ago	29	49	11
12+ weeks ago	30	32	28
Proportion of Village Chairmen who find the usual level of communication insufficient	38	56	22

8.3 Awareness and Participation

According to the DRDP publication mentioned above, "Participation is the central and focal point of local governance."[15] This statement reflects the importance increasingly attached to participatory planning and governance over the last decade. This section examines some indicators of village level awareness of and participation in local governance.

8.3.1 Awareness

Effective participation of the community is impossible without a certain level of awareness. Individuals cannot be expected to be involved in something they know little or nothing about. Awareness figures may also give an indication of how active the village government itself is, as well as, how successful it is at involving the community. Results of the Kondoa District CWIQ inform on a number of awareness measurements that will be discussed in this section.

[15] *Making Local Governance a Reality: A Guide to District Facilitators Managing Participatory Planning for Development;* DRDP, 2004; pg.1

Sub-Village and Village Meetings

The first of these awareness measures is the proportion of villagers who claimed to know the number of times sub-village and village meetings had occurred in the 12 months preceding the survey[16].

Table 47 shows that 69 percent of households know how many sub-village meetings had taken place in the last 12 months, while 59 percent know about village meetings. Awareness of village and sub-village meetings is significantly lower in peri-urban than in rural areas. For instance, the proportion of households aware of village meetings is as much as 22 percentage points higher in rural than peri-urban areas.

Disaggregation of awareness data by selected characteristics shows that there is a noticeable correlation between levels of awareness and socio-economic group, as well as gender of the household head. Awareness of sub-village and village meetings is highest in households headed by self-employed individuals, followed by those headed by employed individuals. Households in the unemployed group are least informed about village and sub-village meetings. For instance, while 71 percent of households headed by self-employed individuals know about sub-village meetings, this is the case in only 57 percent of households headed by unemployed individuals. Further, levels of awareness of both village and sub-village meetings are significantly higher in male than female headed households. Less than half (44 percent) of female headed households were aware of village meetings at the time of the survey, compared to 64 percent of male headed households. The level of education of the household head also appears to be correlated with this measure of awareness, but not as strongly as the characteristics discussed above. Nevertheless, awareness of both village and sub-village meetings is higher among households headed by individuals with some formal education. Finally, rates of awareness do not vary significantly by location of the household within the sub-village or household poverty status.

Residents of villages located closer to the district capital appear to be slightly more aware of village and sub-village meetings than those living further away. However, the differences in awareness rates do not exceed 7 percentage points and are not statistically significant. There is no variation in awareness rates at sub-village and village levels by level of ethnic diversity within the village.

Outside Organisations

Another aspect of awareness is knowledge of what is happening in one's community. The results of the survey show that only 6 percent of the households in Kondoa, located in villages where outside organizations such as NGO's work, are aware of the presence of these organisations (Table 47). This type of awareness is significantly higher in rural

[16] Note that no assessment was made of the accuracy of the reponse. The question was only intended to inform on the proportions of respondents who thought they knew about the frequency of village and sub-village meetings.

than peri-urban areas, at 6 and 1 percent respectively. Further, it appears to be correlated with all of the selected household characteristics. While only 4 percent of non-poor households are aware of the outside organisations working in their villages, this proportion is nearly 3 times as high among poor households, at 11 percent. None of the households in the unemployed group were in this category, compared to 6 percent of households in the self-employed group. The proportion of male headed household aware of outside organisation is twice as high as that of female headed households. This is also roughly the difference in awareness rates between households headed by individuals with some formal education and those with uneducated heads, as well as households located more remotely within the sub-village compared to those located closer to the sub-village centre.

In contrast to trends across sub-groups by household characteristics, there appears to be little correlation between the examined village characteristics and this measure of awareness. There are no statistically significant differences between rates of awareness in households in villages located closer to and further from the district capital, as well as among residents of more and less ethnically fractionalised villages.

Council and Council Activities

Another measure of awareness is the proportion of households that know about council activities. As mentioned above, the Finance and Planning Committee is a core part of village level government. Villagers' awareness of the existence and activities of their Finance and Planning Committee is, therefore, a good indicator of general awareness of council activities.

Less than three fifths (57 percent) of the households in the district were aware of the existence of a Finance and Planning Committee on their village council. Only 9 percent of these households claimed to know a lot about the activities of this committee. This type of awareness is significantly higher in rural than peri-urban areas. At the time of the survey, only 28 percent of the households in peri-urban areas knew about the existence of the Finance and Planning Committee on their village council, compared to 59 percent of rural household.

This rate of awareness varies most across socio-economic group, gender and education of the household head, as well as the location of the household within the sub-village. The proportions of households in the employed and the self-employed groups who are aware of the existence of the Finance and Planning Committee on their village council are 3 times higher than that of households in the unemployed group. Further, none of the households in the latter group claimed to know a lot about the activities of the committee, compared to 22 percent of households in the employed group. The rate of both of these types of awareness is significantly higher in male than female headed households and households headed by an individual with some formal education. For instance, while only 4 percent of households headed by an individuals with no formal education that are aware of the existence of a Finance and Planning Committee, also claim to know a lot about its activities, this proportion is more than 3 times as high among individuals from households headed by those with some formal education, at 13 percent. Lastly, the

proportion of less isolated households within the sub-village aware of this committee is 19 percentage points lower than that of households located more remotely.

Disaggregation of this awareness measure by selected village characteristics further shows that households located closer to the district capital, as well as those in ethnically homogeneous villages are more aware of the existence of the Finance and Planning Committee than those in more remote and ethnically diverse parts of the district. There is, however, little variation in the proportions of households claiming to know a lot about the activities of this committee across these sub-groups.

Table 47: Distribution of Households by Levels of Awareness of Local Governance Activities at Sub-village and Village Levels

	Know about sub-village meetings	Know about village meetings	Aware of presence of outside orgs in the village[1]	Aware of the existence of a Finance and Planning Committee on the Village Council	Know a lot about activities of Finance and Planning Committee (self-reported)[2]
Kondoa District	69	59	6	57	9
Rural	70	60	6	59	9
Peri-urban	57	38	1	28	13
Poverty					
Non-poor	69	61	4	57	9
Poor	69	54	11	57	10
Socio-economic group					
Employed	61	54	5	60	22
Self-employed	71	61	6	60	8
Unemployed	57	47	0	21	0
Gender of head of household					
Male	75	64	6	63	10
Female	50	44	3	37	5
Education of head of household					
None	65	55	4	47	4
Some	74	64	7	67	13
Village Isolation					
Closer to district capital	73	61	5	61	10
Further from district capital	66	58	6	54	9
Household Isolation					
Closer to centre of EA	67	58	4	46	9
Further from centre of EA	71	60	6	65	9

	Know about sub-village meetings	Know about village meetings	Aware of presence of outside orgs in the village[1]	Aware of the existence of a Finance and Planning Committee on the Village Council	Know a lot about activities of Finance and Planning Committee (self-reported)[2]
Ethnic Fractionalisation					
Low	68	60	6	61	10
High	70	59	5	54	9

1 Proportion of households located in villages where outside organisations work that are aware of the presence of these organisations
2 Proportion of households that claim to know a lot about the activities of the Finance and Planning Committee, out of those households that are aware of its existence.

8.3.2 Participation

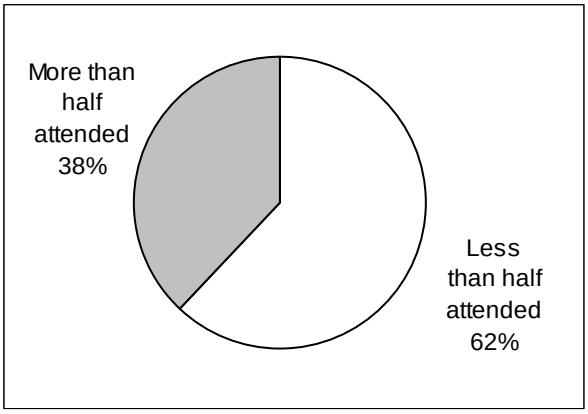
This section presents indicators of the degree to which households participate in decision-making processes and how this differs across categories of households.

Attendance

This part discusses attendance at public village meetings and village council elections.

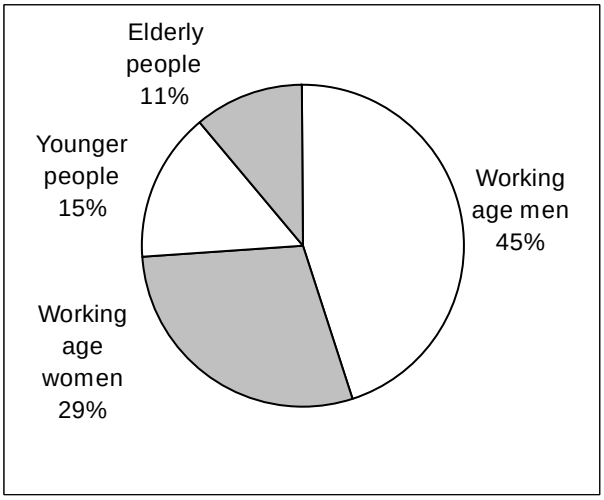
As shown in Figure 14, areas where attendance at public village meetings exceeds 50 percent of the voting age population constitute the minority (38 percent) of the villages in Kondoa district. Attendance at public village meetings is below 50 percent in more than three fifths of the villages in the district.

Figure 14: Attendance at Public Village Meetings



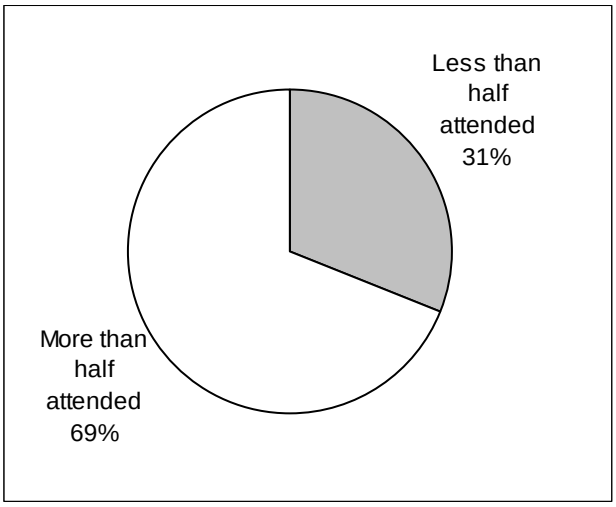
Village Chairmen were asked to approximate the composition of village meetings in terms of 4 gender-age categories: working age men (20 to 65 years), working age women (20 to 65 years), younger people (less than 20 years), and elderly people (65 years and above). Figure 15 shows that while working age men constitute over two fifths (45 percent) of village meeting attendees, women make up less than a third (29 percent) of this group. On average only 11 percent of those present at village meetings are over the age of 64 and 15 percent are under the age of 20.

Figure 15: Age and Gender Composition of Public Village Meetings



Another indicator of participation is attendance at the most recent village council elections. This is a particularly relevant measurement as elections had taken place no more than 5 months preceding the survey. The results presented in Figure 16 show that attendance was above 50 percent of those eligible to vote in the majority (69 percent) of villages.

Figure 16: **Distribution of Villages in Kondoa by Rates of Attendance at Last Village Council Elections**



Expressing Opinions at Meetings

The presence of an individual at a meeting does not necessarily imply active participation. This section focuses on expression of opinion at public meetings.

Table 48 shows that only about a third (32 percent) of sub-village meeting attendees and just over a tenth (12 percent) of villages meeting attendees had expressed their opinion in at least one of the meetings in the year preceding the survey. While the rate of participation in sub-village meetings is equal in rural and peri-urban areas, the rate of participation in village meetings is more than twice as high in rural areas as in peri-urban areas, at 13 and 6 percent respectively.

Disaggregation of the data by selected household characteristics shows that the rate of participation in both village and sub-village meetings varies most substantially by socio-economic group, as well as gender and education of the household head. Only a tenth of households in the unemployed group had expressed their opinion in a sub-village meeting in the year preceding the survey; none had spoken out at a village meeting. In contrast, more than a third of the households in the employed group had participated in a sub-village meeting, while 15 percent had done so at a village meeting. Participation is significantly higher among households headed by men than those headed by women. In fact, the rate of participation in village meetings is more than 7 times higher among households in the former group than those in the latter group, at 15 and 2 percent respectively. Lastly, while the rate of participation in sub-village meetings is twice as high among non-poor as poor households, the rate of participation in village meetings does not vary significantly across these 2 sub-groups.

Disaggregation of the data by selected village characteristics shows that neither the proximity of the village to the district capital, nor the level of ethnic diversity in the village, are significantly correlated with sub-village and village level participation.

Nevertheless, it should be noted that at sub-village level participation is slightly higher in less isolated villages. Further, at both sub-village and village levels participation is slightly higher in less ethnically diverse villages.

Table 48: Speaking Out at Meetings

	Speak in sub-village meetings	Speak in village meetings
Kondoa District	32	12
Rural	32	13
Peri-urban	30	6
Poverty		
Non poor	36	13
Poor	18	10
Socio-economic group		
Employed	36	15
Self-employed	32	13
Unemployed	11	0
Gender of head of household		
Male	37	15
Female	9	2
Education of head of household		
None	24	7
Some	39	17
Village Isolation		
Closer to district capital	35	13
Further from district capital	28	12
Household Isolation		
Closer to centre of EA	29	14
Further from centre of EA	34	11
Ethnic Fractionalisation		
Low	34	14
High	29	11

Communication with Local Leaders

Arguably, participation does not solely arise from active attendance at public village meetings, but could also be established by direct contact with local leaders. A supplementary measure of participation is, therefore, the level of communication between individual households and their representatives. In order to inform on this type of participation, households were asked whether in the 12 months preceding the survey they

had had any communication with either, their 10-cell leader, their sub-village chairman, their village chairman or their councillor (diwani). Communication with these leaders outside of their official capacity, such as casual or friendly visits, is excluded here.[17]

The results presented in Table 49 show that a quarter of households had made an 'official' visit to their 10-cell leader in the months preceding the survey. A slightly higher proportion of households had officially gone to see their sub-village chairman, at 29 percent. While village chairmen had been visited by just less than a fifth (18 percent) of the households, councillors were only seen by 3 percent. Overall, roughly two fifths (39 percent) of households in the district had gone to see at least one of the local leaders formally. While rates of contact with at least one local leader are almost equal in rural and peri-urban areas, out of all households that had contacted a local leader, a significantly higher proportion of rural ones had contacted the village chairman than that of peri-urban ones, at 18 and 8 percent respectively.

There is some correlation between trends in communication with local leaders and the majority of the examined household characteristics. Overall, a higher proportion of poor households had formal contact with a local leader in the year preceding the survey. There is little difference in the distribution of poor and non-poor households that had contacted a local leader by the specific leader visited. In contrast, the proportions of households from the employed category that had visited the village chairman is 4 times higher than that of households from the unemployed group. Further, a significantly higher proportion of households from the former group visited their 10-cell leaders in the specified time-period than those from the self-employed and unemployed groups.

Representatives of male headed households are more likely to visit a local leader than those of female headed households, with respective contact rates of 43 and 25 percent. In fact, members of male headed households contacted everyone of the selected local leaders at a higher rate than members of female headed household. Similarly, a higher proportion of representatives of households headed by an individual with some formal education had visited every one of the selected local leaders in the year preceding the survey than that of representatives of households headed by an individuals with no formal education. Finally, the location of the household in the sub-village is the only examined household characteristic that was not found to be correlated with trends in communication with local leaders.

Disaggregation of communication data by village characteristics shows some correlation between proximity of the village to the district capital and rates of communication with local leaders. Overall, this rate is slightly higher in less isolated villages. More specifically, households located in less isolated villages are more likely to contact their sub-village chairman, village chairman and councillor than those located in more remote villages. While communication rates among households located in more and less ethnically fractionalised village are almost equal, a higher proportion of households in

[17] This distinction was made in Swahili by specifying that the visit should have been '*rasmi*', which literally translates as 'official' and is commonly understood to be a visit to the leader in his official capacity; not simply a 'friendly' visits.

less fractionalised villages had contacted their village chairman, at 21 and 14 percent respectively.

Table 49: Communication with Local Leaders in their Official Capacity in 12 Months Preceding the Survey

	10-cell leader	Sub-village chairman	Village chairman	District councillor (diwani)	At least one local leader
Kondoa District	24	29	18	3	39
Rural	24	29	18	3	39
Peri-urban	26	23	8	2	40
Poverty					
Non-poor	23	28	17	2	36
Poor	27	32	18	4	47
Socio-economic group					
Employed	41	36	37	6	62
Self-employed	23	28	16	2	37
Unemployed	18	28	9	5	31
Gender of head of household					
Male	27	32	20	3	43
Female	14	19	10	0	25
Education of head of household					
None	20	21	15	2	30
Some	28	37	21	3	48
Village Isolation					
Closer to district capital	24	36	22	5	43
Further from district capital	25	23	14	1	35
Household Isolation					
Closer to centre of EA	28	30	16	3	40
Further from centre of EA	22	29	18	3	38
Ethnic Fractionalisation					
Low	22	33	21	4	38
High	26	25	14	1	39

Involvement in Communal Activities

The level of involvement/participation can also be measured by examining rates of household participation in communal activities and indigenous insurance groups.

Table 50 shows that the majority (77 percent) of households in Kondoa were participating in communal works at the time of the survey. The level of participation in communal works is almost equal in rural and peri-urban areas.

Disaggregation by selected household characteristics shows that socio-economic group, as well as gender and education of the household head appear to be most correlated with trends in participation in communal works. Only 13 percent of households in the employed group were not participating in communal works at the time of the survey, compared to two fifths of households in the unemployed group and nearly a quarter of households in the self-employed group. Further, the proportion of male headed households participating in Communal Works is nearly 30 percentage points higher than that of female headed households, as is the participation rate among households headed by individuals with some formal education compared to that among households headed by individuals with no formal education. Lastly more isolated households in the sub-village are slightly less likely to participate in communal works than those located more centrally, with respective participation rates of 74 and 81 percent.

Households located further from and closer to the district capital are equally likely to participate in communal works. This participation rate is, however, slightly higher among households located in less fractionalised villages than that in more diverse areas, at 81 and 72 percent respectively.

At the time of the survey, only 13 percent of households were participating in indigenous insurance groups. In peri-urban areas, specifically, however, the participation rate was significantly higher, at 32 percent. Similarly, the proportion of households in the employed socio-economic group participating in the indigenous insurance groups is nearly twice as high as that of self-employed households. There is also a significant positive correlation between participation rate and education of the household head. While 17 percent of households headed by individuals with some formal education were participating in indigenous insurance groups at the time of the survey, this proportion was only 9 percent among households headed by those with no formal education. Finally, household and village isolation do not appear to be correlated with this type of participation, nor does the level of ethnic fractionalisation in the village.

Table 50: Distribution of Household Rates of Participation in Communal Activities by Household Characteristics

	Participation in Communal Works	Participation in Indigenous Insurance Groups
Kondoa District	77	13
Rural	77	12
Peri-urban	76	32
Poverty		
Non poor	77	13
Poor	76	11
Socio-economic group		
Employed	87	23
Self-employed	77	12
Unemployed	60	14
Gender of head of household		
Male	82	13
Female	55	10
Education of head of household		
None	61	9
Some	92	17
Village Isolation		
Closer to district capital	78	16
Further from district capital	75	12
Household Isolation		
Closer to centre of EA	81	12
Further from centre of EA	74	13
Ethnic Fractionalisation		
Low	81	13
High	72	13

ANNEX A

Estimates of Sampling Errors

Table A 1 : Confidence Intervals Around Key Estimates

	Estimate	(Standard Error) S.E.	95% Confidence Interval	
Household characteristics			Lower	Upper
Mean Household size	4.702	0.144	4.407	4.997
Percentage of landless households	0.066	0.019	0.027	0.105
Percentage of households with no livestock	0.598	0.045	0.506	0.690
Proportion of self-employed household heads	0.842	0.027	0.788	0.897
Percentage of male headed households	0.784	0.03	0.722	0.846
Percentage of household heads with no formal education	0.492	0.023	0.446	0.539
Education				
Percentage of adults (15+) who have had any formal schooling	0.593	0.028	0.536	0.651
Average years of schooling among adults	3.717	0.188	3.333	4.101
Percentage of literate individuals in the 15+ age group	0.574	0.035	0.502	0.647
Primary education				
Primary school access rate	0.603	0.079	0.44	0.765
Primary school Net Enrolment Rate	0.719	0.03	0.658	0.78
Primary school satisfaction rate	0.457	0.067	0.32	0.593
Secondary education				
Secondary school access rate	0.062	0.022	0.016	0.108
Secondary school Net Enrolment Rate	0.082	0.022	0.037	0.127
Health				
Access	0.291	0.071	0.145	0.436
Need	0.28	0.021	0.237	0.323
Use	0.233	0.016	0.2	0.266
Satisfaction	0.681	0.029	0.622	0.74

	Estimate	(Standard Error) S.E.	95% Confidence Interval	
Reproductive health				
Percentage of women who had given birth in the last 12 months and had used prenatal care	0.988	0.02	0.934	1.001
Percentage of hospital births from the last 5 years	0.270	0.069	0.13	0.411
Child nutrition				
Stunted	0.214	0.029	0.154	0.273
Wasted	0.041	0.013	0.014	0.068
Employment				
Percentage of working individuals in the 15+ age group	0.907	0.014	0.879	0.935
Local Governance				
Percentage of households aware of public village meetings	0.593	0.042	0.506	0.680
Percentage of households aware of the existence of a Finance and Planning Committee on their Village Council	0.571	0.04	0.489	0.654
Percentage of households aware of activity of outside organisations in their village	0.055	0.022	0.009	0..100
Percentage of households expressing opinions at public village meetings out of those aware of the meetings	0.123	0.017	0.088	0.157

ANNEX B

Poverty Predictors

Table B 1 presents the results of the regression used to predict household consumption expenditure and poverty status.

Table B 1: Summary Statistics of Regression Results for Predicting Household Consumption Expenditure

Dependent Variables	Description	Coefficient	Standard Error	t-test
Age of household head		-0.002	0.001	-2.02**
Household size		-0.203	0.028	-7.16**
Household size squared		0.008	0.002	3.77**
Education of household head	Primary	-0.021	0.042	-0.5
Education of household head	Secondary +	0.037	0.068	0.55
Occupation of household head	Government/Parastatal/Other	0.105	0.058	1.83*
Occupation of household head	Unemployed	-0.056	0.075	-0.75
Quantity of land owned		0.020	0.003	6.81**
Radio	1 if household has a radio	0.105	0.040	2.66**
Iron	1 if household has an iron	0.177	0.059	3.03**
Bank Account	1 if household has a bank account	0.115	0.047	2.43**
Food Security	1 if food shortages are rarely or never experienced	0.046	0.062	0.74
Meals per day	1 if household has more than 2 meals a day	0.140	0.042	3.3**
Roof	1 if roof is made of metal or asbestos	0.120	0.049	2.42**
Walls	1 if walls are made of bricks or cement	0.106	0.046	2.29**
Weekly meat consumption	Number of times meat is consumed per weeks	0.107	0.015	7.21**
Source of water	Protected	-0.078	0.087	-0.89
Source of water	Piped	0.036	0.047	0.77
Toilet	1 if household has a toilet	0.150	0.073	2.05**

** = Significant at 95 percent level of confidence
* = Significant at 90 percent level of confidence

The following bootstrap procedure was followed to calculate the standard errors of the poverty predictors:

1. Take a random sample (with replacement) of the HBS data
2. In this sample regress log consumption and save the coefficients
3. Use the saved coefficients on the same independent variables in the CWIQ data set and predict log consumption for each household
4. Predicted poverty for this particular iteration is the number of households that are predicted to lie below the logarithmic of the poverty line

These steps are then repeated 100 times. Each time the predicted poverty figure is saved. The confidence interval is simply the 5th and 95th percentile of the dataset of 100 poverty predictions. The results of this procedure are summarised in Table B1 below. The poverty rate in the district is 24% and we can say with 95% certainty that it lies between 15% and 33%.

Table B 2: Confidence Intervals for Poverty Predictors (Percentage of Households Living under the Basic Needs Poverty Line)

		95% confidence interval	
	Poverty Rate (%)	Lower Limit	Upper Limit
Kondoa District	24	15	33

One can use a similar procedure to test differences of poverty rates across different subsections of the population. For example, to make inferences about differential poverty rates among male headed versus female headed households the following bootstrap method can be followed:

1. Take a random sample (with replacement) of the HBS data
2. In this sample regress log consumption and save the coefficients
3. Use the saved coefficients on the same independent variables in the CWIQ data set and predict log consumption for each household
4. Calculate the percentage point difference between the poverty rates in the two categories (e.g. the poverty rate among males headed households minus the poverty rate among female headed households)
5. Save this difference in a data set

This is repeated 100 times. One can then construct a confidence interval over this difference. Table B 3 shows, for example, that poverty among households with access to primary schools is 18 percentage points lower than poverty among households without access to primary school. With 95% certainty this difference lies between 13 and 22 percentage points and is, therefore, statistically significant. Poverty rates do, however, differ significantly according to the sex of the household head. On average the poverty

rate among male headed households is found to be 2 percentage points higher than in female headed households, but within a 95% confidence interval it may be between 8 higher and 3 percentage points lower.

Table B 3: Significance Tests for Poverty Rates

Category 1	Category 2	mean difference*	95% confidence interval of the difference	
			lower limit	upper limit
household does not have access to a primary school	Household has access to primary school	18	13	22
Adult (age 15+) is not literate	Adult (age 15+) is literate	12	06	18
Household head is female	Household head is male	- 02	-08	03

* The poverty rate in category 1 minus the poverty rate in category 2

This procedure can be criticised when the variable under analysis is also part of the independent variables in the consumption regression. In this case at least some of the correlation between consumption and the variable in question is there by construction. To tackle this, bootstrap results in this report have been performed twice for poverty predictors. Once according to the method described above and a second time with the variable in question dropped from the regression. The results stay by and large the same; we can be confident that the constructed correlation is not driving the results.

Of course, it could still be true that the variable under study is picking up correlation from other correlates. This, however, is inherent to a bi-variate analysis.

ANNEX C

Additional Tables by Chapter

CHAPTER 3

Table C3 1: Distribution of Individuals by Orphan Status and Co-habitation with Parents

	Father Alive	Mother Alive	Father lives with individual	Mother lives with individual
Kondoa District	73	81	59	60
Rural	73	81	59	60
Peri-Urban	73	85	59	52
Poverty				
Non-poor	72	80	57	54
Poor	74	82	63	71
Socio-economic Group				
Employed	74	85	67	64
Self-employed	73	81	58	59
Unemployed	67	75	56	63
Village Isolation				
Closer to district capital	74	82	57	59
Further from district capital	72	80	61	60
Household Isolation				
Closer to centre of EA	73	82	56	57
Further from centre of EA	73	80	61	62
Ethnic Fractionalisation				
Low	74	81	56	60
High	72	80	62	60

Table C3 2: Distribution of Households by Main Contributor of Household Income

	Household Head	Spouse	Other
Kondoa District	89	10	1
Rural	89	9	1
Peri-Urban	87	11	2
Poverty			
Non-poor	92	8	1
Poor	82	16	3
Socio-economic Group			
Employed	87	13	0
Self-employed	94	5	1
Unemployed	34	63	3
Village Isolation			
Closer to district capital	86	13	1
Further from district capital	92	7	1
Household Isolation			
Closer to centre of EA	92	7	1
Further from centre of EA	88	11	1
Ethnic Fractionalisation			
Low	88	11	1
High	91	8	1

Table C3 3: Distribution of Households by Possession of Selected Assets

	Car	Bicycle	Phone	Motor-cycle	Radio	Watch	TV set	Bed	Toilet	Books	Iron	Bank Account
Kondoa District	3	35	3	0	46	37	1	57	83	36	18	4
Rural	2	35	1	0	44	35	0	55	83	35	16	3
Peri-Urban	10	36	45	5	80	68	30	94	97	54	55	36
Poverty												
Non-poor	4	41	4	0	54	43	2	65	89	41	24	6
Poor	0	16	0	0	20	18	0	34	65	21	1	0
Socio-economic Group												
Employed	1	43	12	2	67	46	8	60	84	46	30	31
Self-employed	3	36	3	0	45	36	1	58	84	35	17	2
Unemployed	0	17	1	0	25	26	0	43	77	37	23	1
Village Isolation												
Closer to district capital	4	37	7	0	48	39	3	62	88	43	21	6
Further from district capital	2	34	0	0	44	35	0	53	79	31	16	3
Household Isolation												
Closer to centre of EA	3	28	5	1	44	41	3	63	86	38	19	6
Further from centre of EA	3	41	2	0	46	34	0	53	81	35	18	3
Ethic Fractionalisation												
Low	4	35	4	0	48	39	1	60	87	42	18	4
High	2	36	3	0	43	35	2	55	80	31	18	5

Table C3 4: Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Used

	None	Flush to Sewer	Covered Pit Latrine	Uncovered Pit Latrine	Ventilation Improved Pit Latrine
Kondoa District	16	1	8	74	1
Rural	17	0	7	76	0
Peri-Urban	3	17	32	36	11
Poverty					
Non-poor	10	1	9	79	1
Poor	35	0	5	60	0
Socio-economic Group					
Employed	16	4	7	73	0
Self-employed	16	0	8	75	1
Unemployed	23	1	17	59	0
Village Isolation					
Closer to district capital	11	2	12	75	1
Further from district capital	21	0	5	74	0
Household Isolation					
Closer to centre of EA	13	2	9	75	1
Further from centre of EA	19	0	8	73	0
Ethnic Fractionalisation					
Low	12	1	10	76	0
High	20	0	6	72	1

Table C3 5: Distribution of Households by Type of Cooking Energy Used

	Firewood	Charcoal	Kerosene/Oil
Kondoa District	96	4	0
Rural	99	1	0
Peri-Urban	40	56	4
Poverty			
Non-poor	95	5	0
Poor	100	0	0
Socio-economic Group			
Employed	84	15	1
Self-employed	97	3	0
Unemployed	99	1	0
Village Isolation			
Closer to district capital	91	8	0
Further from district capital	100	0	0
Household Isolation			
Closer to centre of EA	93	6	0
Further from centre of EA	98	2	0
Ethnic Fractionalisation			
Low	96	4	0
High	96	3	0

Table C3 6: Distribution of Households by Type of Light Energy Used

	Kerosene	Electricity	Firewood
Kondoa District	79	3	18
Rural	80	0	19
Peri-Urban	44	53	0
Poverty			
Non-poor	85	3	12
Poor	60	0	40
Socio-economic Group			
Employed	74	12	14
Self-employed	80	2	18
Unemployed	71	1	28
Village Isolation			
Closer to district capital	86	6	8
Further from district capital	73	0	27
Household Isolation			
Closer to centre of EA	78	6	16
Further from centre of EA	79	0	20
Ethnic Fractionalisation			
Low	88	2	10
High	70	3	26

Table C3 7: Distribution of Households by Source of Water

	Piped into dwelling/ Compound	Public outdoor tap/borehole	Protected Well	Unprotected Well	River, lake, pond	Other
Kondoa District	1	2	39	28	29	1
Rural	0	0	41	28	30	1
Peri-Urban	32	34	1	12	20	0
Poverty						
Non-poor	2	2	43	26	26	1
Poor	0	1	28	32	39	1
Socio-economic Group						
Employed	6	3	48	4	39	0
Self-employed	1	1	39	30	28	1
Unemployed	1	1	39	33	26	0
Village Isolation						
Closer to district capital	3	3	34	31	27	1
Further from district capital	0	0	44	24	31	0
Household Isolation						
Closer to centre of EA	4	4	39	20	32	1
Further from centre of EA	0	0	40	33	27	1
Ethnic Fractionalisation						
Low	1	2	46	26	25	1
High	2	1	34	29	33	1

Table C3 8: Distribution of Households by Type of Roof Material

	Permanent[1]	Non permanent[2]
Kondoa District	61	39
Rural	60	40
Peri-Urban	90	10
Poverty		
Non-poor	70	30
Poor	33	67
Socio-economic Group		
Employed	66	34
Self-employed	62	38
Unemployed	46	54
Village Isolation		
Closer to district capital	74	26
Further from district capital	50	50
Household Isolation		
Closer to centre of EA	59	41
Further from centre of EA	63	37
Ethnic Fractionalisation		
Low	69	31
High	55	45

[1] Iron sheets, cement, concrete, asbestos
[2] Mud, thatch, other

Table C3 9: Distribution of Households by Wall Material

	Permanent[1]	Non permanent[2]
Kondoa District	40	60
Rural	38	62
Peri-Urban	78	22
Poverty		
Non-poor	47	53
Poor	17	83
Socio-economic Group		
Employed	51	49
Self-employed	39	61
Unemployed	39	61
Village Isolation		
Closer to district capital	53	47
Further from district capital	29	71
Household Isolation		
Closer to centre of EA	50	50
Further from centre of EA	33	67
Ethnic Fractionalisation		
Low	50	50
High	31	69

[1] Burnt bricks, cement, sand crete
[2] Mud, mud bricks, wood, bamboo, other

Table C3 10: Distribution of Household by Floor Type

	Cement	Mud
Kondoa District	9	91
Rural	6	94
Peri-Urban	70	30
Poverty		
Non-poor	11	89
Poor	1	99
Socio-economic Group		
Employed	35	65
Self-employed	6	94
Unemployed	2	98
Village Isolation		
Closer to district capital	15	85
Further from district capital	4	96
Household Isolation		
Closer to centre of EA	11	89
Further from centre of EA	8	92
Ethnic Fractionalisation		
Low	9	91
High	9	91

Table C3 11: Distribution of Households by Mean Number of Rooms and Dwelling Ownership

	Mean Number of Rooms	Owns dwelling	Rents dwelling	Uses without paying rent
Kondoa District	3.1	95	4	1
Rural	3,1	97	2	1
Peri-Urban	4.3	64	27	9
Poverty				
Non-poor	3.2	94	4	2
Poor	2.9	98	2	0
Socio-economic Group				
Employed	3.3	83	11	6
Self-employed	3.1	96	3	1
Unemployed	2.9	98	1	1
Village Isolation				
Closer to district capital	3.3	92	6	2
Further from district capital	3.0	98	2	1
Household Isolation				
Closer to centre of EA	3.1	94	5	1
Further from centre of EA	3.1	96	3	1
Ethnic Fractionalisation				
Low	3.3	95	4	2
High	3.0	95	3	1

Table C3 12: Distribution of Households by Time it Takes to Travel to the Nearest Source of Water (in minutes)

	0 to 14	15 to 29	30 to 44	45 to 59	60 +
Kondoa District	28	20	27	8	18
Rural	25	20	28	8	19
Peri-Urban	83	10	6	0	0
Poverty					
Non-poor	30	20	26	5	18
Poor	21	18	29	15	17
Socio-economic Group					
Employed	40	24	13	1	21
Self-employed	25	20	29	9	18
Unemployed	45	15	24	5	12
Village Isolation					
Closer to district capital	35	17	29	8	11
Further from district capital	21	22	25	7	24
Household Isolation					
Closer to centre of EA	25	18	27	5	25
Further from centre of EA	29	21	27	9	13
Ethnic Fractionalisation					
Low	25	18	30	10	18
High	30	22	24	6	18

Table C3 13: Distribution of Households by Time it Takes to Travel to the Nearest Food Market (in minutes)

	0 to 14	15 to 29	30 to 44	45 to 59	60 +
Kondoa District	24	14	14	8	39
Rural	23	14	14	8	41
Peri-Urban	54	24	15	5	2
Poverty					
Non-poor	28	14	15	6	37
Poor	12	17	13	13	45
Socio-economic Group					
Employed	58	20	8	0	13
Self-employed	20	14	16	8	42
Unemployed	36	3	9	14	38
Village Isolation					
Closer to district capital	29	14	18	8	31
Further from district capital	21	14	11	8	46
Household Isolation					
Closer to centre of EA	22	11	9	9	48
Further from centre of EA	26	16	18	7	33
Ethnic Fractionalisation					
Low	20	9	16	8	47
High	29	19	13	8	32

Table C3 14: Distribution of Households by Time it Takes to Travel to the Nearest Transport (in minutes)

	0 to 14	15 to 29	30 to 44	45 to 59	60 +
Kondoa District	30	11	12	8	40
Rural	29	11	11	8	42
Peri-Urban	51	22	20	5	2
Poverty					
Non-poor	35	10	12	7	36
Poor	11	13	10	10	55
Socio-economic Group					
Employed	60	8	18	4	11
Self-employed	26	12	11	7	43
Unemployed	31	0	10	17	42
Village Isolation					
Closer to district capital	28	10	11	6	44
Further from district capital	31	12	12	9	37
Household Isolation					
Closer to centre of EA	32	11	7	11	40
Further from centre of EA	28	11	15	5	40
Ethnic Fractionalisation					
Low	23	6	9	6	56
High	35	15	14	9	26

Table C3 15: Mode of Transport Used to Travel to Facility

	Water	Market	Transport	Health Facility	Primary School	Secondary school
Car / dala dala	0	0	0	1	0	14
Bicycle	9	14	11	13	1	32
Motorbike	0	0	0	0	0	0
Foot	91	86	89	85	99	53

Table C3 16: Distribution of Households by Mean Number of Times Meat is Consumed per Week and Meat Consumption on a Weekly Basis

	Mean number of times meat is consumed	None	Some
Kondoa District	0.7	63	37
Rural	0.7	64	36
Peri-Urban	1.5	40	60
Poverty			
Non-poor	1.0	55	45
Poor	0.2	86	14
Socio-economic Group			
Employed	1.0	54	46
Self-employed	0.8	63	37
Unemployed	0.6	70	30
Village Isolation			
Closer to district capital	0.9	60	40
Further from district capital	0.7	65	35
Household Isolation			
Closer to centre of EA	0.6	65	35
Further from centre of EA	0.9	61	39
Ethnic Fractionalisation			
Low	0.9	60	40
High	0.7	65	35

Table C3 17: Distribution of Households by Mean Number of Meals Consumed per Day and Incidence of Food Shortages in the 12 Months Preceding the Survey

	Mean number of meals	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Always
Kondoa District	2.1	23	27	16	32	2
Rural	2.1	23	27	16	32	2
Peri-Urban	2.1	30	17	8	40	6
Poverty						
Non-poor	2.1	26	30	15	27	2
Poor	2.0	15	17	18	47	3
Socio-economic Group						
Employed	2.1	32	10	7	48	3
Self-employed	2.1	22	29	17	29	2
Unemployed	2.2	27	20	5	42	5
Village Isolation						
Closer to district capital	2.2	23	26	15	34	1
Further from district capital	2.1	23	28	16	30	3
Household Isolation						
Closer to centre of EA	2.1	19	30	15	33	2
Further from centre of EA	2.2	26	25	16	32	2
Ethnic Fractionalisation						
Low	2.2	26	30	17	27	1
High	2.0	21	25	14	37	4

Table C3 18: Distribution of Households by Assessment of Community Economic Situation Compared to the a Year Ago

	Much Worse	A Little Worse	Same	A Little Better	Much Better	Don't Know
Kondoa District	36	40	16	7	0	2
Rural	37	39	15	7	0	2
Peri-Urban	23	44	23	10	0	0
Poverty						
Non-poor	33	40	17	8	0	2
Poor	46	39	10	5	0	0
Socio-economic Group						
Employed	40	46	12	2	0	0
Self-employed	35	39	16	8	0	2
Unemployed	47	32	18	0	0	3
Village Isolation						
Closer to district capital	36	36	19	9	0	1
Further from district capital	37	42	13	5	0	3
Household Isolation						
Closer to centre of EA	38	37	16	7	0	1
Further from centre of EA	35	41	15	7	0	2
Ethnic Fractionalisation						
Low	38	36	20	6	0	1
High	34	43	12	8	0	3

Table C3 19: Distribution of Households by Assessment of Household Economic Situation Compared to the a Year Ago

	Much Worse	A Little Worse	Same	A Little Better	Much better
Kondoa District	45	35	11	8	0
Rural	46	35	11	8	0
Peri-Urban	27	40	13	15	5
Poverty					
Non-poor	41	37	12	10	0
Poor	58	30	9	3	0
Socio-economic Group					
Employed	45	31	11	11	2
Self-employed	44	36	12	8	0
Unemployed	59	30	6	6	0
Village Isolation					
Closer to district capital	41	32	16	11	0
Further from district capital	48	39	7	5	0
Household Isolation					
Closer to centre of EA	44	39	9	8	1
Further from centre of EA	46	33	12	8	0
Ethnic Fractionalisation					
Low	42	35	13	9	0
High	48	36	9	7	0

Table C3 20: Distribution of Households by Change in Large Livestock Holding Compared to One Year Ago

	Less Now	Same	More Now
Kondoa District	9	80	12
Rural	9	79	12
Peri-Urban	2	96	2
Poverty			
Non-poor	9	78	13
Poor	8	84	9
Socio-economic Group			
Employed	0	86	14
Self-employed	9	78	12
Unemployed	9	91	0
Village Isolation			
Closer to district capital	9	79	12
Further from district capital	8	81	11
Household Isolation			
Closer to centre of EA	10	78	11
Further from centre of EA	8	81	12
Ethnic Fractionalisation			
Low	10	73	17
High	7	86	7

Table C3 21: Distribution of Households by Change in Medium Livestock Holding Compared to One Year Ago

	Less Now	Same	More Now
Kondoa District	13	72	15
Rural	13	72	16
Peri-Urban	11	89	1
Poverty			
Non-poor	13	69	17
Poor	11	81	8
Socio-economic Group			
Employed	12	79	9
Self-employed	13	71	16
Unemployed	11	79	9
Village Isolation			
Closer to district capital	13	72	16
Further from district capital	13	73	14
Household Isolation			
Closer to centre of EA	13	73	14
Further from centre of EA	12	72	16
Ethnic Fractionalisation			
Low	13	67	20
High	12	77	10

Table C3 22: Distribution of Households by Change in Land Holding Compared to One Year Ago

	Less Now	Same	More Now
Kondoa District	6	90	3
Rural	6	90	3
Peri-Urban	7	91	1
Poverty			
Non-poor	6	91	3
Poor	6	89	4
Socio-economic Group			
Employed	0	96	4
Self-employed	7	89	4
Unemployed	0	100	0
Village Isolation			
Closer to district capital	5	90	4
Further from district capital	7	90	2
Household Isolation			
Closer to centre of EA	5	93	1
Further from centre of EA	7	88	5
Ethnic Fractionalisation			
Low	3	91	5
High	8	89	2

CHAPTER 4

Table C4 1: Distribution of Individuals Who had Some Formal Schooling by Additional Education Received

	None	Post Primary	Post Secondary	Vocational
Kondoa District	97	2	1	0
Rural	98	2	0	0
Peri-Urban	90	2	5	3
Poverty				
Non-poor	96	2	1	1
Poor	100	0	0	0
Socio-economic Group				
Employed	87	4	7	2
Self-employed	99	1	0	0
Unemployed	93	6	0	0
Village Isolation				
Closer to district capital	97	1	1	1
Further from district capital	97	2	0	0
Household Isolation				
Closer to centre of EA	97	1	1	1
Further from centre of EA	97	2	1	0
Ethnic Fractionalisation				
Low	97	2	1	0
High	98	1	1	1

CHAPTER 5

Table C5 1: Distribution of Individuals by Disability; Distribution of Individuals Who Use Bed Nets by Percentage who use Treated Bed Nets

	Disabled	Treated Nets[1]
Kondoa District	1	57
Rural	1	57
Peri-Urban	2	56
Poverty		
Non-poor	1	56
Poor	1	59
Socio-economic Group		
Employed	1	66
Self-employed	1	53
Unemployed	2	82
Village Isolation		
Closer to district capital	1	55
Further from district capital	1	59
Household Isolation		
Closer to centre of EA	2	60
Further from centre of EA	1	55
Ethnic Fractionalisation		
Low	1	56
High	1	57

[1] Those individuals who had slept under a mosquito net the night preceding the survey, were further asked if the net they sleep under had been treated with repellent in the 6 months preceding the survey

Table C5 2: Distribution of Individuals who had been Sick by Time Taken Off Work

	None	Less than 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	More than 2 weeks
Kondoa District	29	51	9	11
Rural	29	51	10	11
Peri-Urban	43	44	2	11
Poverty				
Non-poor	33	47	9	11
Poor	21	59	9	11
Socio-economic Group				
Employed	36	56	5	3
Self-employed	30	51	10	9
Unemployed	18	33	9	39
Village Isolation				
Closer to district capital	33	46	8	12
Further from district capital	26	54	10	9
Household Isolation				
Closer to centre of EA	26	54	10	10
Further from centre of EA	32	48	9	11
Ethnic Fractionalisation				
Low	29	49	10	12
High	30	52	9	9

Table C5 3: Distribution of Households Aware of the Presence of a Village Health Worker in Their Village by Types of Benefits Received from the VHW

	No benefit	Advice	Training	Material
Kondoa District	47	47	5	1
Rural	46	48	0	1
Peri-Urban	100	0	5	0
Poverty				
Non-poor	47	45	7	1
Poor	45	54	1	0
Socio-economic Group				
Employed	23	60	8	9
Self-employed	52	43	5	0
Unemployed	28	72	0	0
Village Isolation				
Closer to district capital	48	48	4	0
Further from district capital	45	47	6	2
Household Isolation				
Closer to centre of EA	52	45	3	0
Further from centre of EA	41	50	7	2
Ethnic Fractionalisation				
Low	51	45	4	0
High	43	49	6	2

ANNEX D
Household Questionnaire

Kumbukumbu Na ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

CORE WELFARE INDICATORS QUESTIONNAIRE

SNV TANZANIA

A - INTERRVIEW INFORMATION

Q1 INTERVIEWER'S NAME	
Q2 NAME OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	
Q3 DISTRICT NAME	
Q4 VILLAGE NAME	
Q5 KITONGOJI NAME	

A1 DISTRICT ☐

A2 CLUSTER ☐☐☐

A3 HOUSEHOLD ☐☐

A4 GPS Coordinates
☐ ☐☐☐ ° ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐
☐ ☐☐☐ ° ☐☐☐ ☐☐☐

A5 INTERVIEWER ☐☐

A6 RESPONDENT ID ☐☐

A7 DATE dd / mm / yy ☐☐/☐☐/☐☐

A8a TIME START Hr Min ☐☐/☐☐

A8b AM or PM ☐

A9a INTERVIEW END Hr Min ☐☐/☐☐

A9b AM or PM ☐

A10 Qestionnaire No. ☐☐

A11 STATUS ☐

A12 SUPERVISOR ☐☐

A13 INTERPRETER
1=YES
2=NO ☐

A11 STATUS
1=Complete with selected households
2=Complete with replacement - refusal
3=Complete with replacement - not found
4=Incomplete

IMPORTANT

Create a reference number by combining the district cluster, household and questionnaire number.
Write this number NOW on the top of all pages.

Kumbukumbu Na | | | | | | | | |

B – LIST OF HOUSHOLD MEMBERS

ID CODE	B1 Orodha ya majina ya wanakaya	B2 Je, [JINA] ni mwanaume au mwanamke? 1=Mwanaume 2=Mwanamke	B3 Je, [JINA] ana umri wa miaka mingapi? (IN YEARS ONLY)	B4 Je, katika kipindi cha miezi 12 iliyopita, ni kwa muda gani [JINA] amekuwa akiishi nje ya kaya hii? 1= Hajawahi kuishi nje ya kaya hii 2= Chini ya miezi 6 3= Miezi 6 na zaidi	B5 Je, [JINA] anachangia kwenye pato la kaya? 1=Ndiyo 2=Hapana	B6 Je, [JINA] ana uhusiano gani na mkuu wa kaya? 1= Mkuu wa Kaya 2= Mke/Mume 3= Mtoto 4= Mzazi 5= Ndugu wengine 6= Hakuna uhusiano
01						
02						
03						
04						
05						
06						
07						
08						
09						
10						

Kumbukumbu Na | | | | | | | | |

B – LIST OF HOUSHOLD MEMBERS

ID CODE	B7 Nini hali ya ndoa ya [JINA]? 1= Hajaoa/hajaolewa (> B9) 2= Ameoa/ameolewa (>B9) 3= Ameoa mke zaidi ya mmoja 4= Wameachana (> B9) 5= Wametengana (> B9) 6= Mjane (> B9)	B8 Ni wanawake wangapi [JINA] anao kwa sasa?	B9 Baba mzazi wa [JINA] yuko hai? 1= Ndiyo 2=Hapana (> B12) 3=Sijui (> B13)	B10 Baba mzazi wa [JINA] anaishi katika kaya hii? 1=Ndiyo 2=Hapana (> B13)	B11 ENTER THE ID CODE OF (NAME'S) FATHER > B13	B12 Baba mzazi wa [JINA] alifariki wakati [JINA] akiwa na umri gani? (IN YEARS ONLY)	B13 Mama mzazi wa [JINA] yuko hai? 1=Ndiyo 2=Hapana (> B16) 3=Sijui (> NEXT PERSON)	B14 Mama mzazi wa [JINA] anaishi katika kaya hii? 1=Ndiyo 2=Hapana (>NEXT PERSON)	B15 ENTER THE ID CODE OF (NAME'S) MOTHER > NEXT PERSON	B16 Mama mzazi wa [JINA] alifariki wakati [JINA] akiwa na umri gani? > NEXT PERSON
01										
02										
03										
04										
05										
06										
07										
08										
09										
10										

Kumbukumbu Na. | | | | | | | | |

C – EDUCATION

ID CODE	C1 IS (NAME) 6 YEARS OR OLDER? 1=Yes 2=No (> NEXT PERSON)	C2 Je, [JINA] anaweza kusoma na kuandika? 1=Ndiyo 2=Hapana	C3 Je, [JINA] amewahi kwenda shule? 1=Ndiyo 2=Hapana (> NEXT PERSON)	C4 Je, ni kiwango gani cha juu kabisa cha elimu [JINA] alichomaliza? (CHOOSE FROM OPTIONS ON THE RIGHT)	C5 Ni mafunzo gani ya zaidi [JINA] ume wahi kupata? (CHOOSE FROM OPTIONS ON THE RIGHT)	C6 Je, [JINA] alikwenda shule mwaka jana? (LAST ACADEMIC YEAR) 1=Ndiyo 2=Hapana	C7 Je, [JINA] anahudhuria shule sasa? 1=Ndiyo 2=Hapana (> C11)	C4 CHOICES: 00=Nursery/none 01=P1 02=P2 03=P3 04=P4 05=P5 06=P6 07=P7 08=Form 1 09=Form 2 10=Form 3 11=Form 4 12=Form 5 13=Form 6 14=University: C5 CHOICES: 00=None 01=Post P/s 02=Post S/s 03=Vocational 04=Adult education
01								
02								
03								
04								
05								
06								
07								
08								
09								
10								

Kumbukumbu Na | | | | | | | | |

C – EDUCATION

ID CODE	C8 Je, ni kiwango gani cha elimu [JINA] alichopo kwa sasa? (CHOOSE FROM OPTIONS ON THE RIGHT)	C9 Je, shule anayosoma [JINA] inaendeshwa na nani? 1=Serikali 2=Dini 3=Binafsi 4=Jumuiya 5=Nyingine	C10 Je, [JINA] aliona matatizo gani ya shule anakosomea? 1=Hakuna matatizo (inaridhisha) 2=Uhaba wa vitabu/vifaa 3=Ufundishaji mbaya 4=Ukosefu wa walimu 5=Ukosefu wa nafasi za wanafunzi 6=Hali mbaya ya vifaa 7=Matatizo mengine (YOU MAY MARK MORE THAN ONE OPTION) > NEXT PERSON				C11 Je, ni kwa nini [JINA] hasomi shule kwa sasa? 1=Mkubwa/amemaliza 2=Mbali 3=Ghali 4=Anafanya kazi (nyumbani au ajira) 5=Haina maana 6=Mgonjwa 7=Mjamzito 8=Amefeli 9=Ameolewa 10=Alipigwa 11=Nyingine (YOU MAY MARK MORE THAN ONE OPTION)				C8 CHOICES: 00. Nursery/none 01=P1 02=P2 03=P3 04=P4 05=P5 06=P6 07=P7 08=Form 1 09=Form 2 10=Form 3 11=Form 4 12=Form 5 13=Form 6 14=University: 15=Post P/s 16=Post S/s 17=Vocational 18=Adult education
01											
02											
03											
04											
05											
06											
07											
08											
09											
10											

Kumbukumbu Na. | | | | | | | | |

D - HEALTH

ID CODE	D1 IS [NAME] A FEMALE AGED 13 YRS OR OLDER? 1=Yes 2=No (> D4)	D2 Je, [JINA] alijifungua mtoto hai katika kipindi cha miezi 12 iliyopita? 1=Ndiyo 2=Hapana (> D4)	D3 Je, [JINA] alipata huduma ya kliniki alipokuwa mjamzito 1=Ndiyo 2=Hapana	D4 Je, [JINA] ana ulemavu wowote wa viungo au akili? 1=Ndiyo 2=Hapana	D5 Usiku wa kuamkia leo [JINA] alitumia chandarua kujikinga na mbu? 1=Ndiyo 2=Hapana (> D7) 3=Sijui (> D7)	D6 Je, chandarua alichotumia [JINA] kimewahi kunyunyiziwa dawa kafika kipindi cha miezi 6 iliyopita? 1=Ndiyo 2=Hapana	D7 Je, [JINA] amepata ugonjwa/kujeruhiwa katika wiki 4 zilizopita? 1=Ndiyo 2=Hapana (> D10) 3=Sijui (> D10)	COMMENTS ON D4: INCLUDE PERSON ONLY IF HANDICAP PREVENTS HIM OR HER FROM PARTICIPATING IN ACTIVITY OR SCHOOLING
01								
02								
03								
04								
05								
06								
07								
08								
09								
10								

Kumbukumbu Na | | | | | | | | |

D - HEALTH

ID CODE	D8 Je, [JINA] alipata jeraha au ugonjwa gani katika kipindi cha wiki 4 zilizopita? (CHOOSE FROM OPTIONS ON THE RIGHT) (YOU MAY MARK MORE THAN ONE ANSWER)	D9 Je, ni kwa siku ngapi [JINA] hakuweza kuhudhuria shule au kufanya kazi kutokana na ugonjwa au jeraha katika wiki 4 zilizopita? 1=Aliweza 2=Juma 1 au chini ya hapo 3=Juma 1 au 2 4=Zaidi ya majuma 2	D10 Je, [JINA] alipata ushauri/tiba kutoka kwenye huduma za afya au mganga wa tiba za jadi kwa sababu yoyote ile katika wiki 4 zilizopita? 1=Ndiyo 2=Hapana (> D13) 3=Sijui (> NEXT PERSON)	D11 Je, ni aina gani ya watoa huduma ya afya [JINA] aliwaona? (CHOOSE FROM OPTIONS ON THE RIGHT)	D12 [JINA] aliona matatizo gani yoyote wakati alipoenda kupata huduma hii? (CHOOSE FROM OPTIONS ON THE RIGHT) (YOU MAY MARK MORE THAN ONE ANSWER) > NEXT PERSON	D13 Je, ni kwa nini [JINA] hakutumia huduma za afya katika kipindi cha wiki 4 zilizopita? (CHOOSE FROM OPTIONS ON THE RIGHT) (YOU MAY MARK MORE THAN ONE ANSWER)	D8 CHOICES: 1=Homa/Malaria 2=Kuhara 3=Ajali 4=Meno 5=Ugonjwa wa ngozi 6=Macho 7=Masikio,Pua au koo 8=Ugonjwa wa muda mrefu/sugu 9=Mengineyo D11 CHOICES: 1= Zahanati/hospitali ya binafsi 2=Zahanati/hospitali ya umma 3=Kituo cha afya cha jamii 4=Daktari binafsi/wa meno 5=Mganga wa jadi 6=Hospitali ya Mkoa 7=Zahanati/hospitali ya misheni 8=Duka la dawa 9=Nyingine D12 CHOICES: 1=Hakuna tatizo(inaridhisha) 2=Vifaa/huduma hazikuwa safi 3=Kusubiri kwa muda mrefu 4=Ukosefu wa wataalamu waliosomea 5=Ghali sana 6=Hakuna/kutopatikana madawa 7=Kushindwa /kutofanikiwa kwa tiba 8=Hakuna vifaa/vifaa havitoshi 9=Nyingine D13 CHOICES: 1=Hakuna haja 2=Ni ghali mno 3=Ni mbali sana 4=Nyingine
01							
02							
03							
04							
05							
06							
07							
08							
09							
10							

Kumbukumbu Na | | | | | | | | |

E – EMPLOYMENT

ID CODE	E1 IS (NAME) 5 YEARS OR OLDER? 1=Yes 2=No (> NEXT PERSON)	E2 Je, [JINA] alifanya kazi yeyote katika kipindi cha siku 7 zilizopita? 1=Ndiyo (> E5) 2=Hapana	E3 Je, [JINA] alifanya kazi yoyote ile katika wiki 4 zilizopita? 1=Ndiyo (> E5) 2=Hapana	E4 Kwa nini [JINA] hakufanya kazi katika wiki 4 zilizopita? 1=Mgonjwa 2=Mlemavu 3=Mzee sana/mtoto sana 4=Mwafunzi 5=Hakuna kazi 6=Nyingine > NEXT PERSON	E5 Je,[JINA] alikuwa analipwaje kwa kazi yake kuu/muhimu? 1=Mshahara au Posho 2=Kibarua (kwa saa au kwa siku) 3=Kujiajiri mwenyewe (> E7) 4=Kujitolea 5=Nyingine (SPECIFY)	E6 Je, hiyo kazi/muhimu [JINA] alikuwa anamfanyia nani? 1=Serikali 2=Ajira isiyo ya serikali (yennye mkataba)/rasmi 3=Ajira isiyo ya serikali (bila mkataba)/isiyorasmi 4=Nyingine > E8	E7 Je, [JINA] amekuwa akifanya kazi gani? 1=Kilimo cha kibiashara 2=Kilimo cha kukidhi mahitaji ya chakula 3=Uchuuzi 4=Utaalam wa kusomea 5=Nyingine	E8 Juu ya kazi aliyo nayo [JINA] sasa, anaweza kufanya kazi nyingine zaidi? 1=Ndiyo 2=Hapana
01								
02								
03								
04								
05								
06								
07								
08								
09								
10								

Kumbukumbu Na | | | | | | | | |

F – HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

F1 Je, mwanakaya au kaya hii inamiliki makazi? 1=Ina/anamiliki makazi/nyumba 2=Ina/anapanga makazi/nyumba 3=Ina/anatumia bila kulipa 4=Makazi ya muda	F2 Je, makazi yenu yana vyumba vingapi?	F3 Ekari ngapi za ardhi zinamilikiwa na kaya? (WITH ONE DECIMAL, E.G. 24.7) __ __ . __
F4 Kiasi hiki cha ardhi kinalinganishwje na kile mlichokuwa nacho miezi 12 iliyopita? 1=Ni pungufu kwa sasa 2=Kiasi kile kile 3=Ni zaidi kwa sasa 4=Sijui	F5 Je, kaya hutumia ardhi isiyoimiliki? 1=Hapana (> F7) 2=Ndiyo, ya kukodi 3=Ndiyo, ya kushirikiana 4=Ndiyo, ardhi binafsi ya bure 5=Ndiyo, maliya umma	F6 Je, ni ekari ngapi za ardhi nyingine zisizomilikiwa ambazo hutumiwa na kaya hii? (WITH ONE DECIMAL, E.G. 24.7) __ __ . __
F7 Kiasi hiki cha ardhi kinalinganishwaje na kile mlichokuwa nacho miezi 12 iliyopita? 1=Ni pungufu kwa sasa 2=Kiasi kilekile 3=Ni zaidi kwa sasa 4=Sijui	F8 Je, ni mifugo mikubwa (ng'ombe….) mingapi inayomilikiwa na kaya kwa sasa?	F9 Idadi hii ya mifugo inalinganishwaje na ile mliyokuwa nayo miezi 12 iliyopita? 1=Ni pungufu kwa sasa 2=Kiasi kile kile 3=Ni zaidi kwa sasa 4=Sijui
F10 Je, ni kondoo, mbuzi, ngurue, pamoja na mifugo mingine kama hii mingapi amabayo inamilikiwa na kaya kwa sasa?	F11 Idadi hii ya mifugo inalinganishwaje na ile mliyokuwa nayo miezi 12 iliyopita? 1=Ni pungufu kwa sasa 2=Kiasi kile kile 3=Ni zaidi kwa sasa 4=Sijui	F12 Je, kaya inamiliki chochote kati ya hivi vitu vifuatavyo? 1=Gari au lori 4=Pikipiki 7=Televisheni 10=Vitabu 2=Baiskeli 5=Redio 8=Kitanda 11=Pasi 3=Simu 6=Saa 9=Choo

Kumbukumbu Na | | | | | | | | |

F – HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

F13 Je, nyumba hii ina umeme? 1=Ndiyo 2=Hapana	F14 Je, mara ngapi katika miezi 12 iliyopita mmekuwa na matatizo ya kutosheleza mahitaji ya chakula kwa kaya hii? 1=Hata mara moja 2=Mara chache 3=Wakati mwingine 4=Mara nyingi 5=Nyakati zote	F15 Je, kwa ujumla unalinganishaje hali ya uchumi wa kaya kwa mwaka huu na ile ya mwaka (1) uliopita? 1=Mbaya zaidi sasa 2=Mbaya kidogo sasa 3=Ni ile ile 4=Kiasi ni nzuri sasa 5=Nzuri sana sasa 6=Sijui
F16 Je, kwa ujumla unalinganishaje hali ya uchumi wa jamii na mwaka mmoja (1) uliopita? 1=Mbaya zaidi sasa 2=Mbaya kidogo sasa 3=Ni ile ile 4=Kiasi ni nzuri sasa 5=Nzuri sana sasa 6=Sijui	F17 Je, ni nani anayechangia zaidi katika pato la kaya ? (RECORD ID NUMBER)	F18 IS THIS A POLYGAMOUS HOUSEHOLD IN WHICH THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD LIVES IN A SPEPARATE HOUSEHOLD BUT CONTRIBUTES TO THE INCOME OF THIS HOUSEHOLD? 1=Yes 2=No (> SECTION G)
F19 Ekari ngapi za ardhi zinamilikiwa na kaya ya mkuwa kaya? (WITH ONE DECIMAL, E.G. 24.7) __ __ . __	F20 Je, ni mifugo mikubwa (ng'ombe….) mingapi inayomilikiwa na kaya ya mkuwa kaya kwa sasa?	F21 Je, ni kondoo, mbuzi, nguruwe, pamoja na mifugo mingine kama hii mingapi amabayo inamilikiwa na kaya ya mkuwa kaya kwa sasa?
F22 Je, kaya ya mkuu wa kaya inamiliki chochote kati ya hivi vitu vifuatavyo? 1=Gari au lori 4=Pikipiki 7=Televisheni 10=Vitabu 2=Baiskeli 5=Redio 8=Kitanda 11=Pasi 3=Simu 6=Saa 9=Choo		

Kumbukumbu Na | | | | | | | | |

G – HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES

G1 JE, NYUMBA HII IMEEZEKWA KWA KUTUMIA NINI? 1=MATOPE 2=MAKUTI/NYASI 3=MBAO 4=MABATI 5=SARUJI/ZEGE 6=VIGAE 7=MABATI YA SARUJI (ASBESTOS) 8=NYINGINE	G2 JE, KUTA ZA NYUMBA HII ZIMEJENGWA KWA KUTUMIA NINI? 1=MATOPE/MATOFALI YA UDONGO 2=MAWE 3=MATOFALI YA KUCHOMA 4=SARUJI/ZEGE 5=MBAO/MIANZI 6=MABATI 7=MBAOLAINI (CARDBOARD) 8=NYINGINE	G3 JE, SAKAFU YA NYUMBAHII NI YA AINA GANI? 1=SARUJI 2=TOPE 3=NYINGINEZO
G4 Je, ni aina gani ya choo hutumiwa na kaya hii? 1=Hakuna choo 2=Choo cha kuflashi kwenye mifereji ya maji machafu 3=Choo cha kuflashi kwenye tangi/shimo 4=Ndoo 5=Choo cha shimo kilichofunikiwa 6=Choo cha shimo kisichofunikwa 7=Choo cha shimo chenye bomba la kutolea hewa chafu 8=Nyingine	G5 Je, ni nishati gani kuu itumikayo kwa ajili ya kupikia? 1=Kuni 2=Mkaa 3=Mafuta ya taa 4=Gesi 5=Umeme 6=Mabaki ya mimea/unga wa mbao 7=Kinyesi cha wanyama 8=Nyingine	G6 Je, ni nishati gani kuu itumikayo kwa mwanga? 1=Mafuta taa 2=Gesi 3=Umeme 4=Genereta 5=Mishumaa 6=Beteri 7=Kuni 8=Nyingine
G7 Je,ni nini chanzo kikuu cha maji ya kunywa? 1=Bomba kwenye makazi 2=Bomba la jirani 3=Bomba la nje la umma 4=Kisima kisichojengewa,maji ya mvua 5=Mto, ziwa, bwawa 6=Mbebaji anayepitisha, gari 7=Nyingine		

Kumbukumbu Na | | | | | | | | |

G – HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES

HUDUMA	G8 Je, ni muda gani kwa dakika unatumika kutoka hapa hadi kufika kwenye [HUDUMA] iliyo karibu? 1=0-14, 2=15-29 3=30-44 4=45-59 5=60+	G9 Ni aina gain ya usafiri mnayotumia kufika kwenye [HUDUMA]? 1=Gari/dala dala 2=Baiskel 3=Pikipiki 4=Kwa miguu	G10 Ni kama umbali gain kutoka hapa kwa kilomita kufika kwenye [HUDUMA]?
Chanzo cha maji hasa ya kunywa			____ ____ . ____
Soko la vyakula			____ ____ . ____
Usafiri wa umma (kama basi, daladala,…)			____ ____ . ____
Shule ya msingi			____ ____ . ____
Shule ya Sekondari			____ ____ . ____
Zahanati, kituo cha afya au hospitali			____ ____ . ____

G11 Je kuna muhudumu wa afya katika kijiji hiki?	G12 Je kaya hii inafaidikaje na kuwepo kwa mhudumu wa afya wa kijiji?
1=Ndiyo 2=Hapana (> NEXT SECTION) ☐	1=Hakuna manufaa 2=Ushauri 3=Mafunzo 4=Vifaa (kama vile vyandarua, ..) 5=Kingine(SPECIFY)_____ ☐

Kumbukumbu Na ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

H – PLANNING AND PARTICIPATION

H1 Kwa kawaida ni mara ngapi **kitongoji** kinahitisha mikutano ya hadhara? (ENTER NUMBER OF TIMES PER YEAR) (DON'T KNOW = 99) ☐	H2 Katika kipindi cha miezi 12 iliyopita ni mikutano mingapi ya kitongoji ilifanyika? (DON'T KNOW = 99) ☐	H3 Je, katika kipindi cha miezi 12 iliyopita umehudhuria mikutano mingapi kati ya hiyo? ☐ (IF= 0 > H5)
H4 Kati ya mikutano uliyohudhuria katika kipindi cha miezi 12 iliyopita ni mingapi ulitoa maoni yako? ☐	H5 Kwa kawaida ni mara ngapi **kijiji** kinahitisha mikutano ya hadhara? (ENTER NUMBER OF TIMES PER YEAR) (DON'T KNOW = 99) ☐	H6 Katika kipindi cha miezi 12 iliyopita ni mikutano mingapi ya kijiji ilifanyika? (DON'T KNOW = 99) ☐
H7 Je, katika kipindi cha miezi 12 iliyopita umehudhuria mikutano mingapi kati ya hiyo? ☐ (IF=0 > H9)	H8 Kati ya mikutano uliyohudhuria katika kipindi cha miezi 12 iliyopita ni mingapi ulitoa maoni yako? ☐	H9 Katika kipindi cha miezi 12 iliyopita kaya yako ilishiriki katika shughuri za jamii za jumla kwa kuchangia nguvukazi, fedha au vitu vyovyote visivyo vya kifedha? ☐ 1=Ndiyo 2=Hapana (> H11)
H10 Je shughuri gani kaya yako ilishiriki kati ya hizi zifuatazo? (MORE THAN ONE ANSWER POSSIBLE) 1=Shule 2=Afya 3=Barabara 4=Maji ☐☐☐ 5=KulinDa mali za kijiji 6=Nyingine (SPECIFY) _____	H11 Katika kipindi cha miezi 12 iliyopita kuna mwanakaya yeyote yule aliyewahi kunufaika na shughuri za Bw./Bibi shamba? 1=Ndiyo 2=Hapana ☐	H12 Katika kipindi cha miezi 12 iliyopita kuna mwanakaya yeyote yule aliyewahi kunufaika na mashirika yoyote yasiyo ya jamii hii? 1=Ndiyo 2=Hapana (> H14) ☐
H13 Je, kaya yako imefaidika na mashirika gani? (USE CODESHEET TO WRITE DOWN APPROPRIATE CODE. IF NOT ON CODESHEET, WRITE NAME) ☐☐☐☐☐ OTHER (SPECIFY) _____		

Kumbukumbu Na | | | | | | | | |

H – PLANNING AND PARTICIPATION

KIONGOZI	H14 Katika kipindi cha miezi 12 iliyopita wewe au mwanakaya yeyote alimuona rasmi [KIONGOZI]? 1=Ndiyo 2=Hapana (> NEXT OFFICER) 3=NOT APPLICABLE (> NEXT OFFICER)	H15 Ni kwa nini wewe/mwanakaya alimuona rasmi [KIONGOZI]? 1=Kumsalamia tu 2=Shida zako binfasi 3=Maendeleo ya jamii kwa ujumla 4=Nyingine (SPECIFY)
Mjumbe (10-cell leader)		
Mwenyekiti wa Kitongoji		
Mwenyekiti wa Kijiji		
Diwani		
Mwenyekiti wa madiwani		

KAMATI	H16 Je kijiji chako kina [KAMATI]? 1=Ndiyo 2=Hapana (> NEXT COMMITTEE) 3=Sijui (> NEXT COMMITTEE) 99 = NOT APPLICABLE (> NEXT COMMITTEE)	H17 Una ufahamu gani kuhusu shughuri za [KAMATI]? 1=Sijui chochote 2=Najua Kidogo 3=Najua mengi	H18 Ungeweza kufaham zaidi kama ungetaka? 1=Ndyo, kirahisi 2=Ndiyo, japo kuna ugumu 3=Haiwezekani	H19 Je katika kipindi cha miezi 12 iliyopita umehudhuria mkutano ulioandaliwa na [KAMATI]? 1=Ndiyo 2=Hapana
Kamati ya hudma za jamii				
Kamati ya fedha na mipango				
Kamati ya ulinzi na usalama				

H20 Kuna mwanakaya yeyote anayeshiriki katika vikundi/vyama vya majirani au marafiki vinavyotoa msaada wakati wa kuugua, msiba, wakati mugumu au matukio mengine? 1=Ndiyo ☐ 2=Hapana (> H22)	H21 Kwa ujumula kaya yako inashiriki katika vikundi vingapi kati ya hivi? (SUM ACCROSS MEMBERS) ☐	H22 Mbali na vyama hivyo kuna mwanakaya yeyote anayeshiriki katika vikundi/vyama vingine vya majirani au marafiki? 1=Ndiyo ☐ 2=Hapana (> NEXT SECTION)	H23 Kwa ujumla ni vyama/vikundi vingine vingapi kaya yako/wanakaya wanashiriki? ☐

Kumbukumbu Na ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

I – POVERTY PREDICTORS

I1 Je, kaya hii ina vyumba vingapi vya kulala? ☐	I2 Je, kwa kawaida kaya yako inapata milo mingapi kwa siku? ☐	I3 Je, katika siku saba zilizopita (wiki moja) kaya hii ilikula mlo wenye nyama kwa siku ngapi? ☐
I4 Je, katika kaya hii kuna mwanakaya anayemiliki akaunti katika benki? 1=Ndiyo 2=Hapana ☐		

J - CHILDREN UNDER 5

J1 FOR EACH CHILD UNDER THE AGE OF 5 ENTER THE CHILD AND MOTHER'S ID CODE FROM THE LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. ENTER 00 IF THE CHILD'S MOTHER IS DECEASED OR IS NOT A MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD			J2 ENTER THE CHILD'S DATE OF BIRTH			J3 Mtoto huyu amezaliwa wapi?	J4 Je, ni nani aliyemhudumia wakati wa kuzaliwa kwa mtoto huyu?	J5 RECORD EACH CHILD'S WEIGHT (*KG* WITH ONE DECIMAL, E.G. 04.6 KG)	J6 RECORD EACH CHILD'S HEIGHT (*CM* WITH ONE DECIMAL, E.G. 51.3 CM)	J7 Je, mtoto alishiriki katika mpango wa lishe au upimaji uzito?
CHILD NAME	CHILD ID	MOTHER ID	DAY	MONTH	YEAR	1=Hospitali 2=Nyumbani 3=Kwingineko	1=Daktari 2=Nesi 3=Mkunga 4=Mkunga wa jadi 5=Mwingine			1=Ndiyo 2=Hapana
								___ ___ . ___	___ ___ . ___	
								___ ___ . ___	___ ___ . ___	
								___ ___ . ___	___ ___ . ___	
								___ ___ . ___	___ ___ . ___	

Kumbukumbu Na | | | | | | | | |

K – COMMENTS

ANNEX E
Community Questionnaire

SNV-CWIQ COMMUNITY QUESTIONNAIRE

SNV-TANZANIA

A1 District Name: _____

A2 District Number: |__|__|

A3 Village Name: _____

A4 Cluster Name(s) (enter the cluster(s) to be surveyed in this village):

_____

_____

_____

A5 Cluster Number(s) (enter the cluster(s) to be surveyed in this village):

|__|__| |__|__| |__|__|

A6 Supervisor's Name: _____

A7 Supervisor's ID: |__|__|

A8 Date: |__|__|/|__|__|/|__|__|

B - GENERAL INFORMATION

B1 Position of Respondent:

1. Chairman
2. Retired Chairman
3. Village Extension Officer
4. More than one (enter codes)_____

B2 How many people live in this village?

B3 How many households are there in this village?

B4 How many people live in the kitongoji/vitongoji that we are visiting?
(IF WE ARE VISITING MORE THAN ONE KITONGOJI IN THIS VILLAGE – GET POPULATION DATA FOR EACH ONE)

Cluster Number	*Number of People*

B5 How many households are there in the kitongoji/vitongoji that we are visiting?
(IF WE ARE VISITING MORE THAN ONE KITONGOJI IN THIS VILLAGE – GET HOUSEHOLD DATA FOR EACH ONE)

Cluster Number	*Number of Households*

Please give me a break-down of the village population by tribe

B6 Name of Tribe	B7 % of Population

Please give me a break-down of the village population by religion

Religion	B8 % of Population
Muslim	
Roman Catholic	
Lutheran	
Other Protestant	
Hindu	
Other Pagan	
Other (Specify_____)	

C - DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES IN THE VILLAGE

C1 How often are there public village meetings in this village?

/Year

C2 How are the villagers informed about an upcoming meeting?
(MORE THAN ONE OPTION ALLOWED)

1=Through the wajumbe (10-cell leaders)
2=Through the wajumbe (members of the village council)
3=Announcements in social gatherings
4=Written notices in public places
5=Tum Tums
6=Other (specify)_____

C3 *Usually*, what proportion of the villagers who are eligible to vote attends the regular public village meetings?

1=0-25%
2=25-50%
3=50-75%
4=75-100%

Group	C4 Do [GROUP] ever attend public village meetings 1=Yes 2=No (> NEXT GROUP)	C5 How often do [GROUP] attend the public village meetings 1=Often 2=Sometimes 3=Rare 4=Only once
Ward level representatives		
District level representatives		
Representatives of outside organizations working in the area		

Please give me a break-down of those who attended the last regular public village meetings

Group	C6 % of those who attend the meeting
Men	
Women	
Young people (teenagers)	
Old people (65+)	

C7 When was the last council election held?

Months ago

C8 What proportion of the villagers who are eligible to vote voted in the last council election?

1=0-25%
2=25-50%
3=50-75%
4=75-100%

C9 Does this village have a Village Health Worker?

1=Yes (CONDUCT SECTION A OF *Village Health Worker* QUESTIONNAIRE AFTER COMPLETING SECTION D & REQUEST AN INTERVIEW WITH THE VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER – SECTION B OF *Village Health Worker* QUESTIONNAIRE)

2=No

D – PLANNING AND PARTICIPATION

D1 Does this village receive support in planning from a Village Facilitation Team?

1=Yes
2=No ☐

D2 What plans are there currently in the village?	D3 How was the need for [PLAN] identified? 1=Kitongoji chairman 2=Village Chairman 3=Village public meeting 4=Village Council 5=Village/Kitongoji Committee (SPECIFY) 6=District Directive 7=Outside organisation (SPECIFY – USE CODESHEET) 8=Other (SPECIFY)	D4 Were any planning groups formed specifically to work on [PLAN]? 1=Yes 2=No (> D6)	D5 What kind of planning groups were formed? 1=Specialists 2=Women 3=Minorities (SPECIFY) 4=Respected villagers 5=Beneficiaries (SPECIFY) 6=Benefactors (SPECIFY) 7=Council members 8=Other (SPECIFY) (MORE THAN ONE OPTION ALLOWED)	D6 What outside organizations were involved in the planning of [PLAN]? 1=None 2=Church-based 3=NGO 4=CBO 5=Traditional institutions 6=Private companies 7=Other (SPECIFY) (USE CODESHEET / WRITE DOWN NAME OF ORGANISATION NEXT TO CODE) (MORE THAN ONE OPTION ALLOWED)	D7 In what year was this plan made?	

D8 Is there a document in which all the plans [READ FROM D2] are recorded with the budget, implementation strategy and time-frame for each of the projects?

1=Yes
2=No (> D10) [ ]

D9 How often is this plan revised?

[ ] /Year

D10 Which of the following information is available in the village?

Type of data	1=Yes 2=No
Village Population Register	
Village revenue and expenditure data	
Strategic District Development Plan	
National Development Vision 2025	
A list of district/national development priorities	

D11 In the past 12 months have there been any community wide development projects in this village?

1. Yes
2. No (Specify_____)

D12 Project name & description (USE COMMENTS SPACE IF NECESSARY)	D13 When was this project started? Month	Year	D14 How was the [PROJECT] prioritized? 1=Directive (> D16) 2=Villagers' Vote (> D16) 3=Verbal agreement by Villagers 4=Ranking by Villagers 5=Other (SPECIFY)	D15 What were the criteria used for agreement/ranking? 1=Most felt need 2=Most beneficial to community 3=Quick result 4=Low risk 5=Low cost 6=Funding available 7=Simple to implement 8=Local resources available 9=Other (SPECIFY) (MORE THAN ONE OPTION ALLOWED)	D16 Who is implementing the project? 1=Kitongoji 2=Villagers from this village 3=Neighbouring villages 4=Non-government organisation (SPECIFY - CODESHEET) 5=Private companies (SPECIFY) 6=Hired labour 7=District 8=Other(SPECIFY) (MORE THAN ONE OPTION ALLOWED)	D17 Who is funding the project? 1=Kitongoji 2=Village 3=Neighbouring villages 4=Non-government organisation (SPECIFY - CODESHEET) 5=Private companies (SPECIFY) 6=District 7=Other (SPECIFY) (MORE THAN ONE OPTION ALLOWED)	D18 Who is directly benefiting from the project? 1=Kitongoji 2=Village 3=Neighbouring villages 4=Specific groups in the community (SPECIFY) 5=Other (SPECIFY)

We would like to find out which non-government organisations are *currently* having an impact on this community.

D19 Name of organisation	Code	D20 Project Description	Code

D21 Did your ward councilor assist you in formulating the plans for the village?

1=Yes
2=No

D22 Does the ward councilor live in this village?

1=Yes
2=No

D23 When was the last time the ward councilor looked into village matters?

Weeks ago

D24 How often does the ward councilor *usually* visit the village/look into village matters?

/Year

D25 Has the village councilor been involved in village matters as much as you would expect?

1=Yes
2=Less
3=More

E – PLANNING AND FINANCE COMMITTEE

PART 1: SUPERVISOR – ACQUIRE A LIST OF ALL MEMBERS ON THE VILLAGE *PLANNING AND FINANCE COMMITTEE*. WRITE DOWN THE NAMES OF ALL THE MEMBERS OF THIS COMMITTEE

E1 Names of Committee members
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11. .
12.
13.
14.
15.

Part 2 – Interview with the Chairman/Secretary of the Finance and Planning Committee

E2 What is the name of the respondent:_____

E3 What is the respondent's position on the Finance and Planning Committee?

1=Committee Chairman
2=Committee Secretary
3=Both
4=Other (SPECIFY)_____

E4 When was the last time the Finance and Planning Committee met?

` weeks ago

E5 How many members of the Committee were at the last meeting?

E6 How many non-members were present at the last meeting of the Finance and Planning Committee?

E7 In the past 12 months how many times were the activities of this Committee discussed at village public meetings?

E8 How are the members of the Committee (s)elected?

1=Appointed by village council
2=Appointed by the village chairman
3=Appointed by the District Council
4=Appointed at public village meeting
5=Appointed by a majority vote of villagers
6=Appointed by an existing member
7=Other (SPECIFY)_____

(MORE THAN ONE OPTION ALLOWED)

E9 How often are the members of the Committee re(s)elected?

Years

We would now like to collect some information about every member of the committee

E10 Name (Copy from E1)	E11 Sex 1=Male 2=Female	E12 Age	E13 How many Development Committees is this person in?	E14 What political party does (NAME) belong to? 1=CCM 2=Other 3=None 4=Don't Know	E15 What is (NAME's) main activity? 1=Government/Parastatal 2=Private Formal (with contract) 3=Private Informal (without contract) 4=Self – subsistence farming 5=Self – commercial farming 6=Self – Trading 7=Self – Professional 8=Other (SPECIFY)	E16 What is the highest grade [NAME] attained at school? 00=Nursery/none 01=P1 02=P2 03=P3 04=P4 05=P5 06=P6 07=P7 08=Form 1 09=Form 2 10=Form 3 11=Form 4 12=Form 5 13=Form 6 14=University:	E17 Which of the following assets does [NAME] own? 1=Bicycle 2=Pikipiki 3=Car / truck / tractor 4=Large livestock 5=Medium livestock (ENTER CODE) (MORE THAN ONE OPTION ALLOWED)						

F – SECURITY COMMITTEE

Part 1: Supervisor – Acquire a list of all members on the village *Security Committee*. Write down the names of all the members of this committee

F1 Names of Committee members
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11. .
12.
13.
14.
15.

Part 2 – Interview with the Chairman/Secretary of the Security Committee

F2 Name of the respondent: _____

F3 What is the respondent's position on the Security Committee?

1=Committee Chairman
2=Committee Secretary
3=Both
4=Other (SPECIFY)_____

F4 When was the last time the Security Committee met?

` weeks ago

F5 How many members of the Committee were at the last meeting?

F6 How many non-members were present at the last meeting of the Security Committee?

F7 In the past 12 months how many times were the activities of this Committee discussed at a public meeting?

F8 How are the members of the Committee (s)elected?

1=Appointed by village council
2=Appointed by the village chairman
3=Appointed by the District Council
4=Appointed at public village meeting
5=Appointed by a majority vote of villagers
6=Appointed by an existing member
7=Other (SPECIFY)_____

F9 How often are the members of the Committee re(s)elected?

Years

We would now like to collect some information about every member of the committee

F10 Name (Copy from F1)	F11 Sex 1=Male 2=Female	F12 Age	F13 How many Development Committees is this person in?	F14 What political party does (NAME) belong to? 1=CCM 2=Other 3=None 4=Don't Know	F15 What is (NAME's) main activity? 1=Government/Parastatal 2=Private Formal (with contract) 3=Private Informal (without contract) 4=Self – subsistence farming 5=Self – commercial farming 6=Self – Trading 7=Self – Professional 8=Other (SPECIFY)	F16 What is the highest grade [NAME] attained at school? 00=Nursery/none 01=P1 02=P2 03=P3 04=P4 05=P5 06=P6 07=P7 08=Form 1 09=Form 2 10=Form 3 11=Form 4 12=Form 5 13=Form 6 14=University:	F17 Which of the following assets does [NAME] own? 1=Bicycle 2=Pikipiki 3=Car / truck / tractor 4=Large livestock 5=Medium livestock (ENTER CODE) (MORE THAN OPTION ALLOWED)						

G – FACILITY COORDINATES

SUPERVISOR:

1. Please find out where the nearest of each of the following facilities is located
2. Please travel to each of the facilities and record its location

Facility	GPS Co-ordinate	Comments from supervisor on location
G1 Nearest health facility where one can get tested for malaria	☐ ☐☐☐ ° ☐☐ ☐☐☐	
	☐ ☐☐☐ ° ☐☐ ☐☐☐	
G2 Nearest Primary school	☐ ☐☐☐ ° ☐☐ ☐☐☐	
	☐ ☐☐☐ ° ☐☐ ☐☐☐	
G3 Nearest Public transport (any *daily* daladala)	☐ ☐☐☐ ° ☐☐ ☐☐☐	
	☐ ☐☐☐ ° ☐☐ ☐☐☐	

H - COMMENTS

REFERENCES

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