In September 2006 survey teams from EDI visited Bukombe District. They were commissioned by the Prime Minister’s Office - Regional Administration and Local Government and facilitated by the Office of the District Executive Director. The teams administered a Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire to 450 randomly selected households in the district. The responses are summarised in a full report available free of charge on the internet at www.edi-africa.com/research/cwiq. This brochure presents some highlights.

### POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

After the introductory part in chapter 1, chapter 2 of the report provides and overview of the district’s household and population characteristics, including employment, educational level, and marital status of the household head, foster and orphan status of children under 18 years old, relationship to the head of household, and number of household members. Some key statistics are given below.

#### General Population Characteristics

The mean household size in the district is 6.0 members. The dependency ratio in the district is 1.3 dependants (aged under 15 or over 60) for each working-age adult (between 15 and 59 years old).

12% of the households are headed by females.

#### Education

The CWIQ questionnaire collects data on education for each household member, including literacy, attendance rates, dissatisfaction rates with school and the reasons for it, access to primary and secondary school, disaggregated by gender, age, socio-economic group, poverty status, among other variables. Chapter 3 in the CWIQ report summarises this information. Some highlights are given below.

#### Changes in Selected Education Indicators

- **Primary school NER:** 68% in 2004, 73% in 2006
- **Secondary school NER:** 71% in 2004, 71% in 2006
- **Reasons for Dissatisfaction:**
  - Lack of books: 8% in 2004, 35% in 2006
  - Poor teaching: 21% in 2004, 8% in 2006
  - Lack of teachers: 21% in 2004, 35% in 2006
  - Bad condition of facilities: 12% in 2004, 30% in 2006
  - Overcrowding: 8% in 2004, 15% in 2006

In the comparisons between 2003 and 2006, a *** symbol above or next to the figure for 2006 indicates that the change is statistically significant at the 95% level. No *** symbol above or next to the figure for 2006 means that the change is not statistically significant at the 95% level.
Welfare Indicators
Bukombe DC(*)

Health

Chapter 4 in the report includes information on the main health indicators, such as access to health facilities, use, measures taken against malaria, maternal health, reasons for dissatisfaction with healthcare facilities plus indicators on child nutrition, among others. Some highlights are presented below.

Child Nutrition Indicators (all children under 5 years old)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>Is the change statistically significant (95%)?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children too short for their age (long-term malnutrition)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stunted</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severely Stunted</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children too light for their height (short-term malnutrition)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasted</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severely wasted</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

STUNTED (SEVERELY STUNTED): under minus 2 (3) standard deviations of the median height-for-age of the United States National Centre for Health Statistics reference population.
WASTED (SEVERELY WASTED): under minus 2 (3) standard deviations of the median weight-for-height of the same reference population.

Households with property title or rent contract | 5% |
Households with 30 minutes of a source of drinking water | 85% |
Households with safe water sources (pipes, bore holes, hand pumps, or protected wells) | 78% |
Households with safe sanitation (flush to sewerage or septic tank, or covered pit latrine) | 86% |
Households with improved waste disposal | 19% |
Households that use kerosene or paraffin as their main fuel for lighting | 93% |
Households that use firewood as their main fuel for cooking | 78% |
Households that have concrete or tiles as main material on the floor | 17% |
Households that have burnt bricks as main material on the walls | 19% |
Households that have mud or mud bricks as main material on the walls | 82% |
Households that have iron sheets as main material on the roof | 47% |

Definitions

Health access: % of households located within 30 minutes of a healthcare facility.
Need: % of people who reported any sickness or injury in the 4 weeks preceding the survey.
Use: % of people who consulted a health practitioner.
Satisfaction: % of users who reported no problems with health services.

Anti-Malaria Measures

68% of households report using mosquito nets (at least one) to prevent malaria (any type of net), and 48% of households specifically report using insecticide-treated mosquito nets (at least one).

Household Infrastructure

The report includes a chapter with detailed information on household infrastructure, such as main material on the walls, roof, and floor; household amenities, as type of water sources, type of fuel used for cooking and lighting; and distance to facilities as roads, schools, food market, and public transportation.

Ownership of IT/Communications equipment

The share of households owning a fixed line phone is 1%, but 14% of households own a mobile phone.

Only 1% of households in the district own a television set, but 60% own a radio set.

(*) Fieldwork, data analysis and dissemination of the CWIQ was implemented by Economic Development Initiatives (EDI), P.O. Box 393, Bukoba - Kagera, Tanzania. http://www.edi-africa.com
The report includes a chapter dedicated to governance. The CWIQ report includes answers regarding attendance at meetings, satisfaction with leaders, and the main reasons for dissatisfaction. It also informs on the percentage of households that receive information on public finances, and probes for causes for dissatisfaction at different levels of government.

**GOVERNANCE**

**Respondents who Reported being Satisfied with the Work of their Leaders at the level of:**

- Kitongoji Village Ward District District Councillor
  - 96% 92% 90% 89% 80%

**Public Finances**

- Households who report receiving information on public finances
  - 53% 53% 51% 52%

- Households who report being satisfied with public spending (out of all households in the district)
  - 9% 8% 8% 7%

**Reasons for Dissatisfaction with Leaders**

(including respondents who answered 'I don’t know')

- Embezzlement/ corruption
  - 21% 20% 15% 6% 6%

- Do not listen to people
  - 27% 17% 3% 22% 25%

- Favouritism
  - 14% 12% 17% 5% 7%

- Results not visible
  - 36% 36% 36% 14% 12%

- Failure to visit
  - 36% 36% 36% 52% 47%

(*) Fieldwork, data analysis and dissemination of the CWIQ was implemented by Economic Development Initiatives (EDI), P.O. Box 393, Bukoba - Kagera, Tanzania. http://www.edi-africa.com
### WELFARE

The CWIQ includes information on several indicators on welfare, as well as on changes with respect to the previous year. The former include difficulties satisfying several household needs, cattle ownership, landholding, asset ownership, perceptions on the economic situation of the household and the community, and on the safety situation in the community. Some highlights are presented below.

#### Changes

*(compared to the year preceding the survey,*)

**Economic Situation**

- 70% of households reported that their economic situation had deteriorated, and 17% reported that it had improved.
- 66% of households reported that the economic situation of their community had deteriorated, and 19% reported that it had improved.

**Crime and Security Situation**

- 29% of households reported that the crime and security situation of the community had deteriorated, and 43% reported that it had improved.

**Cattle Ownership**

- 9% of households reported owning less cattle, and 7% report owning more cattle than in the year preceding the survey.

#### Difficulties satisfying healthcare needs

16% of households reported having frequent (often or always) difficulties satisfying healthcare.

#### Landholding

The mean landholding was reported at 5.9 acres per household in 2004, and at 6.0 acres per household in 2006. The difference is not statistically significant.

### THE DISTRICT IN PERSPECTIVE

#### Comparison to the 28 CWIQ Districts and MKUKUTA Goals for 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bukombe DC</th>
<th>28 CWIQ Districts*</th>
<th>Bukombe DC</th>
<th>28 CWIQ Districts*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dependency ratio</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Percentage of satisfied users of healthcare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members per household</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>Households owning a mobile phone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female-headed households</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>Underemployment rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polygamous heads of household</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>Workers self-employed in agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double orphaned children</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>Households who use extra agricultural inputs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children who lost father only</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Mean livestock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children who lost mother only</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>Mean landholding (acres)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fostered children</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>Households who have property titles to their land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living with mother only</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>Households within 30 minutes of a water source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living with father only</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>Households who use bednets to prevent malaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students dissatisfied with school (and reasons)</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>Households who report having difficulties paying for healthcare often/always in the last year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of books</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with kibonggo leader (rural districts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor teaching</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with village/mitaa leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of teachers</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with ward leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad condition of the facilities</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with district leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overcrowding</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with district councilor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living within 30 minutes of a primary school</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>Households who report that their economic situation deteriorated in the last year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households located within 30 minutes of healthcare facilities</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>Households who report deterioration in the security situation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*28 CWIQ Districts refers to the figures computed using the 28 districts that were selected for the 2006/2007 CWIQ: Bariadi DC, Bukoba Rural DC, Bukombe DC, Bundu DC, Chamwino DC, Dodoma MC, Hanang DC, Kahama DC, Karagwe DC, Kasulu DC, Kibondo DC, Kigoma DC, Kishapu DC, Kondoa DC, Kope DC, Kongsu DC, Maswa DC, Meatu DC, Mpwajwa DC, Muheza DC, Musoma DC, Ngara DC, Ngorongoro DC, Rufiji DC, Shinyanga DC, Singida DC, Kilosa DC, Monongole DC, Tanga MC, and Temeke MC.*

### Asset Ownership

**Transport**

- 1% of households own a car or truck, 2% own a motorcycle, and 60% own a bicycle

**Other assets**

- 7% of households own a wheelbarrow and 6% own a sewing machine

#### Agricultural Inputs

39% of households reported using extra agricultural inputs. Of them, 60% of households use fertilizer, 57% use improved seedlings, 23% use insecticides, and the shares of households using fingerlings, hooks and nets and other extra agricultural inputs are negligible.

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