In August 2006 survey teams from EDI visited Bunda 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/cwirq. This brochure presents some highlights.

**POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS**

After the introductory part in chapter 1, chapter 2 of the report provides an 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). 20% of the households are headed by females.

### Orphan and Foster Status

2% of children under 18 years of age lost both parents, 8% lost their father only, and 2% lost their mother only. 13% of children under 18 years of age were living with neither their father or mother, 16% were living with their mother only, and 5% were living with their father only.

### Socio-Economic Group of the Household

- Employees: 15%
- Self-employed agriculture: 7%
- Self-employed other: 6%
- Other: 72%

### Marital Status of the Household Head

- Head is monogamous: 31%
- Head is polygamous: 26%
- Head is not married: 23%

### 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.

#### Education Indicators and Gender

- Adult literacy rate (15+): 84% (male) 69% (female)
- Youth literacy rate (15-24): 95% (male) 89% (female)
- Primary school GER: 125% (male) 121% (female)
- Primary school NER: 85% (male) 86% (female)
- Secondary school GER: 31% (male) 19% (female)
- Secondary school NER: 22% (male) 17% (female)

#### Selected Education Indicators

- Literacy: 77%
- Primary NER: 53%
- Secondary NER: 19%

#### Reasons for Dissatisfaction

- Lack of books: 38%
- Poor teaching: 22%
- Lack of teachers: 57%
- Bad condition of facilities: 41%
- Overcrowding: 10%

(*) 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 Indicators**

**Bunda DC(*)**

### Children too short for their age (long-term malnutrition):
- Stunted: 20%
- Severely Stunted: 5%

### Children too light for their height (short-term malnutrition):
- Wasted: 1%
- Severely wasted: 0%

### Households with property title or rent contract: 5%

### Households within 30 minutes of a source of drinking water: 76%

### Households with safe water sources (pipes, bore holes, hand pumps, or protected wells): 46%

### Households with safe sanitation (flush to sewerage or septic tank, or covered pit latrine): 67%

### Households with improved waste disposal: 30%

### Households that use kerosene or paraffin as their main fuel for lighting: 95%

### Households that use firewood as their main fuel for cooking: 93%

### Households that have concrete or tiles as main material on the floor: 16%

### Households that have burnt bricks as main material on the walls: 25%

### Households that have mud or mud bricks as main material on the walls: 75%

### Households that have iron sheets as main material on the roof: 42%

---

**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.

---

**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)

- **Children too short for their age (long-term malnutrition):**
  - Stunted: 20%
  - Severely Stunted: 5%

- **Children too light for their height (short-term malnutrition):**
  - Wasted: 1%
  - Severely wasted: 0%

**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 within 30 minutes of a source of drinking water: 76%

#### Households with safe water sources (pipes, bore holes, hand pumps, or protected wells): 46%

#### Households with safe sanitation (flush to sewerage or septic tank, or covered pit latrine): 67%

#### Households with improved waste disposal: 30%

#### Households that use kerosene or paraffin as their main fuel for lighting: 95%

#### Households that use firewood as their main fuel for cooking: 93%

#### Households that have concrete or tiles as main material on the floor: 16%

#### Households that have burnt bricks as main material on the walls: 25%

#### Households that have mud or mud bricks as main material on the walls: 75%

#### Households that have iron sheets as main material on the roof: 42%

---

**OWNERSHIP OF COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT**

- **While the share of households owning a fixed line phone is negligible, 13% of households own a mobile phone.**
- **Only 3% 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 with detailed information on the employment of the household members above the age of 5, for the last 7 days as well as for the last 12 months. The questionnaire includes information on employment status, main economic activity, type of employer, underemployment, unemployment, and main tasks undertaken in the household.

One of the novelties of the report is 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.

Respondents who Reported Being Satisfied with Work of their Leaders at the Level of:

- Kitongoji Village: 84%
- Ward: 76%
- District: 47%
- District Councillor: 76%

Public Finances

- Households who report receiving information on public finances: 16%
- Households who report being satisfied with public spending (out of all households in the district): 26%

Reasons for Dissatisfaction with Leaders (including respondents who answered 'I don't know')

- Embezzlement/corruption: 31%
- Do not listen to people: 35%
- Favouritism: 21%
- Results not visible: 18%
- Failure to visit: 21%
- Other: 33%

(*) 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 Indicators
Bunda DC(*)

THE DISTRICT IN PERSPECTIVE
Comparison to the 28 CWIQ Districts and MKUKUTA Goals for 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bunda DC</th>
<th>28 CWIQ Districts*</th>
<th>Bunda 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>6.0</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>Households owning a mobile phone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female-headed households</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>Underemployment rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polygamous heads of household</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>Workers self-employed in agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double orphaned children</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>Households who use extra agricultural inputs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children who lost father only</td>
<td>8%</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>13%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>Households who have property titles to their land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living with mother only</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>Households within 30 minutes of a water source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living with father only</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>Households who use bednets to prevent malaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students dissatisfied with school (and reasons)</td>
<td>53%</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>38%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with kijongoj leader (rural districts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor teaching</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with village/mitaa leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of teachers</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with ward leader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad condition of the facilities</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with district councillor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overcrowding</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>Satisfaction with district councilor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children living within 30 minutes of a primary school</td>
<td>80%</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>45%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>Households who report deterioration in the security situation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Multi-asset ownership in 2006:
- 1% own a wheelbarrow and 5% own a sewing machine

Cattle Ownership
12% of households reported owning less cattle, and 14% report owning more cattle than in the year preceding the survey

Landholding
The mean landholding was reported at 4.7 acres per household in 2006.

DIFFICULTIES SATISFYING HEALTHCARE NEEDS
- 25% of households reported having frequent (often or always) difficulties satisfying healthcare needs.

Crime and Security Situation
19% of households reported that the crime and security situation of the community had deteriorated, and 45% reported that it had improved.

Economic Situation
58% of households reported that their economic situation had deteriorated, and 24% reported that it had improved.

Changes (compared to the year preceding the survey)

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.

Asset Ownership
Transport
1% of households own a car or truck, 1% own a motorcycle, and 53% own a bicycle

Other assets
2% of households own a wheelbarrow and 5% own a sewing machine

Agricultural Inputs
46% of households reported using extra agricultural inputs. Of them, 61% of households use fertilizer, 41% use improved seedlings, 11% use hooks and nets, 37% use insecticides, and the shares of households using fingerlings and other extra agricultural inputs are negligible.

THE DISTRICT IN PERSPECTIVE

(*)& 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