In September 2006 survey teams from EDI visited Kibondo 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.

**General Population Characteristics**

The mean household size in the district is 4.9 members. The dependency ratio in the district is 1.2 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.

**Orphan and Foster Status**

1% of children under 18 years of age lost both parents, 3% lost their father only, and 1% lost their mother only. 3% of children under 18 years of age were living with neither their father or mother, 8% were living with their mother only, and 0.4 were living with their father only.

**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.

- **Adult literacy rate (15+)**: 79%
- **Youth literacy rate (15-24)**: 83%
- **Primary school GER**: 106%
- **Primary school NER**: 114%
- **Secondary school GER**: 74%
- **Secondary school NER**: 77%

**Selected Education Indicators**

- **Lack of books**: 65%
- **Poor teaching**: 76%
- **Lack of teachers**: 12%
- **Bad condition of facilities**: 34%

**Reasons for Dissatisfaction**

- **Lack of books**: 31%
- **Poor teaching**: 7%
- **Lack of teachers**: 77%
- **Bad condition of facilities**: 13%
- **Overcrowding**: 13%

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(*) 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
Kibondo DC(*)

### Child Nutrition Indicators (all children under 5 years old)

**Children too short for their age (long-term malnutrition):**
- Stunted: 43%
- Severely Stunted: 14%

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

### 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

38% of households report using mosquito nets (at least one) to prevent malaria (any type of net), and 47% of households specifically report using insecticide-treated mosquito nets (at least one).

### Ownership of IT/Communications equipment

While the shares of households owning a fixed line phone and a television set are negligible, 5% of households own a mobile phone, and a further 53% own a radio set.

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### 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.

- Households with property title or rent contract: 2%
- Households within 30 minutes of a source of drinking water: 88%
- Households with safe water sources (pipes, bore holes, hand pumps, or protected wells): 61%
- Households with safe sanitation (flush to sewerage or septic tank, or covered pit latrine): 80%
- Households with improved waste disposal: 15%
- Households that use kerosene or paraffin as their main fuel for lighting: 82%
- Households that use firewood as their main fuel for cooking: 95%
- Households that have concrete or tiles as main material on the floor: 5%
- Households that have burnt bricks as main material on the walls: 33%
- Households that have mud or mud bricks as main material on the walls: 67%
- Households that have iron sheets as main material on the roof: 35%
**EMPLEYMENT**

- **Sector of Employment**
  - Agriculture: 81%
  - MN, MANU, ENEG, CON: 12%
  - Services: 1%
  - Domestic duties: 1%
  - Other: 5%

- **Underemployment**
  - Age 15+:
    - Male: 25%
    - Female: 16%
  - Age 15-24:
    - Male: 19%
    - Female: 11%
  - Household heads:
    - Male: 31%
    - Female: 28%

- **Type of Employer**
  - 99% working for a private employer,
  - 3% for the household,
  - 2% for the government,
  - NGOs, or other employers.

- **Child Labour**
  - 91% of the children between the ages of 5 and 14 work. Of this group, 88% work mainly in household tasks and 3% in agriculture.

**GOVERNANCE**

- **Respondents who Reported Being Satisfied with the Work of their Leaders at the Level of:**
  - Kitongoji: 91%
  - Village: 87%
  - Ward: 84%
  - District: 82%
  - District Councillor: 81%

- **Public Finances**
  - Households who report receiving information on public finances:
    - Kitongoji: 44%
    - Village: 48%
    - Ward: 45%
    - District: 46%
  - Households who report being satisfied with public spending (out of all households in the district):
    - Kitongoji: 21%
    - Village: 35%
    - Ward: 36%
    - District: 38%

- **Reasons for Dissatisfaction with Leaders**
  - Embezzlement/corruption: 20%
  - Do not listen to people: 19%
  - Favouritism: 14%
  - Results not visible: 10%
  - Failure to visit: 5%

- **GOVERNANCE**
  - One of the novelties of the report is a chapter dedicated to governance. The CWQ 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.

**EMPLOYMENT**

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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
**Economic Situation**
52% of households reported that their economic situation had deteriorated, and 24% reported that it had improved.

45% of households reported that the economic situation of their community had deteriorated, and 24% reported that it had improved.

**Crime and Security Situation**
20% of households reported that the crime and security situation of the community had deteriorated, and 50% reported that it had improved.

**Cattle Ownership**
2% of households reported owning less cattle, and 3% 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 needs.

### Landholding
The mean landholding was reported at 3.4 acres per household in 2006.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Kibondo DC</th>
<th>28 CWIQ Districts*</th>
<th>Percentage of satisfied users of healthcare</th>
<th>Kibondo DC</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dependency ratio</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>88%</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Members per household</td>
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<td>Households owning a mobile phone 5%</td>
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<td>Female-headed households</td>
<td>12%</td>
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<td>Unemployment rate 19%</td>
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### Asset Ownership
**Transport**
1% of households own a car or truck and 37% own a bicycle and the share of households owning a motorcycle is negligible.

**Other assets**
0.4 of households own a wheelbarrow and 3% own a sewing machine.

### Agricultural Inputs
10% of households reported using extra agricultural inputs. Of them, 80% of households use fertilizer, 21% use improved seedlings, 15% use insecticides, and the shares using fingerlings, hooks and nets and other extra agricultural inputs are negligible.

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