Replication and Institutionalization of CBMS for Poverty Monitoring in Tanzania

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1.0 Background

This project has built on the Phase One CBMS in which the methodology was pilot-tested in Dodoma municipality during 2006 until 2007. The developed system has captured spatial, time related and socio-economic data at the village and ward levels of the municipality. The 2nd phase of the CBMS Project aims to expand the CBMS implementation to more sites in Tanzania by incorporating some changes based on the lessons experienced in the application of the methodology, indicators and instruments that were developed and pilot-tested in the earlier project phase. Parallel to this project, CBMS process has also been used to assess the impact of the current global financial-economic crisis on poverty in Tanzania whereby some welfare issues from this project are also reflected.

3.0 General and Specific Objectives

The general objectives of this work are:

i. To expand and institutionalize CBMS methodology for developing comprehensive information systems that capture municipal, ward and village level data, and produce reports and analyses that facilitate formulation of poverty alleviation strategies.

ii. To use CBMS as a decision-support tool for improved mobilization of local resources, efficient service delivery and monitoring of the impact of emerging global financial-economic crisis on poverty.
The specific objectives are:

i. To improve capacity of more data collectors at the municipal, ward and village units for better data processing and consolidation of the system developed in phase one;

ii. To develop CBMS methodology in all remaining urban wards in Dodoma municipality, consolidate the databases in the previous pilot areas and extend the methodology to other two councils in Tanzania namely Lushoto and Morogoro (which have shown willingness) by using the experience gained in the previous phase.

iii. To familiarize the local planners and decision-makers on the use of CBMS database to identify, prioritize and allocate the resources for service delivery within good governance framework;

iv. To examine the impact of the global financial-economic crisis on poverty and give policy recommendations on how to prioritize mitigation policies and programs of the government

v. To document and adopt the results and disseminate them at local, national and international level.

4.0 Methodology

The methodology employed in this work involved the following steps;

- Networking with local partners
- Designing and Identification of Indicators
- Designing of the Data Collection and Processing Instruments
- Capacity Building for Local Partners
• Pre-testing of Survey Instruments and the related results
• Improvements in the design of CBMS
• Data Collection/Field Survey
• Data Compilation and Processing

4.1 Networking with local partners

The project team networked with local partners for the implementation of CBMS in the three councils within the identified expansion sites. The key persons and organizations involved in the project included: the management teams of the project councils, respective ward leaders, extension workers, WDCs (Ward and Village Development Committees), selected retired officers from the project sites, teachers from primary and secondary schools in the study areas and the local partner-organizations namely NBS (National Bureau of Statistics), ESRF (Economic and Social Research Fund), REPOA (Research on Poverty Alleviation), NSGPA (National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Alleviation) and ALAT (Association of Local Authorities of Tanzania).

The objective of this step was to inform the prospective CBMS stakeholders about the project activities and the role they were expected to play. This exercise was successful as all key people were reached. The list of participants in the Introduction Meetings in councils of Dodoma (23/06/2009), Morogoro (25/06/2009) and Lushoto (27/06/2009) and the highlights are shown in Annexes 1(a), 1(b), 1(c) and 1(d) respectively.

4.2 Designing and Identification of Indicators

Standard indicators of CBMS and specific ones for the GFC were prepared separately. The core indicators were generated based on CBMS standard characteristics within local environment. GFC indicators were prepared to capture the impact of the crises on
households based on the transmission channels in Tanzania local environment. The channels include Foreign Direct Investment, Foreign Aid, Exports, Tourism and Domestic Employment.

The indicator system used in this work differs from the one applied in Phase 1 in that, some of the CBMS core indicators were more detailed in order to capture data about the impact of the current financial and economic crisis. The detailed components included employment, health and nutrition, water and sanitation, transportation and governance. Other improvements included incorporation of the resources and local characteristics in the expansion areas. Indicators related to community issues such as investment ventures, prices, tourism and access to safety nets were also detailed to improve captured data in the Ward profile. The developed indicators and their related components are summarized in Annex II.

4.3 Designing of Data Collection and Processing Instruments

4.3.1 Household Profile Questionnaires:

A participatory approach (involvement of CBMS stakeholders) was used to develop the data collection and processing tools to meet the objectives of the project. Household profile and rider questionnaires were developed based on the identified indicators. The former comprises of the standard core indicators while the latter used the indicators for capturing the impact which is directly attributed to the global financial and economic crisis with a reference period of six months. The GFC indicators which already appeared in the core indicators were excluded from the rider questionnaire.

Since the CBMS teams will be conducting the second round (after one year) of CBMS in the same project sites, the issue of defining the same household was also considered. It
has been assumed that the household will be considered the same as long as the household head is present in the same dwelling unit (listed previously). In addition, the household listing exercise was found useful for verification as well as the updating of the number of households in the sites in the future.

4.3.2 Ward and Village Profile questionnaire:
A questionnaire with questions about various services and utilities in the villages and wards was designed in order to identify the status of community service delivery. It can be noted that some questions about the transmission channels namely Foreign Direct Investment, Foreign Aid and Tourism have been added in the Ward/Village Profile questionnaire as they focus on the data that were captured from leaders and institutions in the wards/villages. The questionnaires are shown in Annex III.

4.3.3 Data Compilation and Processing Instruments
Data processing instruments have been developed to involve manual and computerized approach. Manual approach was divided into three parts: (i) filling up of spreadsheet frames by the enumerators, (ii) tabulation of data to produce study area statistics base, and (iii) aggregation of all the survey area data which were finally analyses.

Data frames were designed in a way that all updates in the questionnaires were incorporated. The manual approach was applicable for the wards where there are no computers and there exists no computerized databases. For the previous pilot sites where most of the data were computerized, the data captured in the survey were keyed and processed in the three available computers. A data entry frame in Ms Excel was developed for computerized processing and verification of the accuracy of manually processed data from other project sites.
4.4 Capacity Building for Local Partners

Capacity building activities included training of Trainers, training of Enumerators and training of Data Encoders and Processors. Training of the trainers and enumerators was implemented by using 2 training modules namely Module I and Module II which were prepared by consultants in collaboration with the CBMS team members.

Training Module (I) was meant for CBMS trainers and enumerators, covering CBMS process lectures and hands-on exercises on how to conduct the survey, handling of field operations and how to administer the survey forms.

Training of Trainers:
A three-day (5 – 7/07/2009) training of trainers from the project sites was conducted at the council level. The participants (trainers) were from the council offices involving planning officers, Community development officers, IT specialists, statisticians and previous trainers in the pilot project from their respective localities. For this training of trainers, Dodoma Municipal council had 6 trainers (to attend batches from 17 wards) while Lushoto and Morogoro had two trainers from each ward, making a total of 10 trainers.

Training of Enumerators
The trained trainers thereafter conducted the Training of CBMS Enumerators at the ward level for 3 days (9 – 11/7/2009). The participants were enumerators who were selected by the criteria that:

a. they reside in the project sites,

b. they are preferably extension workers, teachers and college students, other volunteers such as retired officers or influential persons in the project wards.
c. they are able to read, write and do simple computations.

Since the enumeration exercise was planned to take place within a month (maximum of 22 working days and an average of 10 questionnaires per day), the number of enumerators for each ward was estimated based on the number of households and the planned survey time. Therefore, 155 enumerators were selected for the 17 wards in Dodoma, 15 enumerators for one ward in Morogoro and 16 enumerators for one ward in Lushoto.

The questionnaires (core and rider) and other working tools such as survey forms and the related manuals (for data collection and field editing) were distributed to all the enumerators a day before the training and they were asked to familiarize with them in advance. During the training, the trainers discussed the questions one by one and made sure that every enumerator understood the exercise of filling in the questionnaires.

Training module (II) was about encoding the accomplished Household Profile and Rider questionnaires. It covered imparting knowledge on the basics in file management and encoding system and database operations. The questionnaires used in Module (I) were also used for Module (II) as they had been filled in already.

Two participants from Morogoro, two from Lushoto and 10 from Dodoma were trained for 3 days by the same trainers selected earlier. This was done on 10 – 12/7/2009, a few days before the encoding exercise so that the participants would not forget. The criteria used to select the participants were: ensuring that they were computer literate; had attended the training on data collection and had a contract with their local
government units for the duration of the project. With these criteria, most of the nominated participants had attended module (I) as trainers or enumerators.

**Training of Data Processors**

Training of data processors was conducted in two versions: manual data processing training at the village and ward level, and computerized data processing at the municipal level (where computers were available). Six processors from the three councils were trained for 3 days. The training was done by a consultant and CBMS team member.

**4.5 Pre-testing of Survey Instruments and the related results**

The developed core and rider questionnaires were implemented in one *mtaa* (sub-ward) in every project site as a pre-testing exercise. Each enumerator had to interview three households, one small, one medium and one large size to gain experience with households of different sizes. The next day was spent to collect feedback from the enumerators and clarify/rectify any question that was unclear or not applicable.

Pre-testing results showed that:

- a. Some of the questions were redundant in either of the two questionnaires, so they had to be omitted.
- b. Other parents received money from their children studying overseas. This was not recorded as remittance but rather assistance from relatives because we were investigating about the people working (with a particular job).
- c. Most of old people estimated distance in terms of miles; so care had to be taken to convert into kilometres to match with the designed coding system.
d. In order to avoid wastage of time, it was found important to make appointments one day before by specifying the time when the enumerator would visit the household. There were three sessions: morning hours (9.00 am – 11.00 am), afternoon session (1.00 pm – 3.00 pm) and evening session (4.00 pm – 6.00 pm) which were facilitated by local leaders.

4.6 Improvement of CBMS design

The results of pretesting were disseminated in the meeting that involved all enumerators and supervisors. As a result, the pre-testing could help to improve questionnaires and the developed data processing tools.

4.7 Data Collection

Household survey was done through two instruments namely: household profile questionnaire and rider questionnaire simultaneously. 155 enumerators conducted the survey in Dodoma (17 wards) for 22 days staring from 18/07/2009. In Morogoro and Lushoto, the survey started on 19/07/2009 with 16 and 15 enumerators respectively for 18 days. The approach applied was to work with three supervisors in the three sites at a time. It was so done so that the time schedule could fairly be accomplished.

The team leader and three consultants were able to oversee the activities in the project area in good frequency and the exercise was completed on 8/8/2009. A total of 39,256 households were interviewed in all project sites (33,957 households in Dodoma; 2,876 households in Morogoro and 3,260 households in Lushoto district).

Ward/village profile questionnaires were completed by WEO/VEO (Ward/Village Executive Officers). They filled in them under the supervision of the project team
members who carried out the spot checks to ensure quality and smooth implementation of the survey. The profiles prepared from these data are shown in Annex IV.

4.8 Data Compilation and Processing

All 39,256 completed questionnaires were checked and verified. About 0.8 % of the questionnaires contained some errors, which required the responsible enumerators to re-interview the households. Errors were mostly related to the household income and expenditure, asset ownership, area estimation and time of stay in the area. After data verification, the enumerators for each area performed manual data entry. The encoded sheets with data sets are shown in Annex V.

Analysis of data started in January 2010, covering CBMS core dataset and GFC dataset. This was done in Ms Excel spread sheet. The findings have formed a basis of the next round of survey that will be conducted after one year to monitor poverty and the impact of the crisis on poverty.

4.9 Preparation of Poverty Profiles of the CBMS project sites

Data collected using Ward/Village Profile questionnaires were compiled and the results were presented as Ward Profiles (for 19 urban sentinel sites) and Village Profile (for rural sentinel site namely Nala village). The profiles also included data on some transmission channels namely Foreign Direct Investment, Foreign Aid and Tourism as they focused on the issues that could be captured from leaders, extension workers and institutions within the wards/villages.

4.10 Presentation of CBMS and GFC results: Validation workshops

Presentation of CBMS and GFC results was an important step meant for validation of the findings of the conducted surveys by the communities in the sentinel sites. This
activity also provided an opportunity to verify the findings, discuss the reasons for the identified issues and proposed possible interventions needed to address the problem areas at local level.

Validation workshop was conducted at the community level in each sentinel site in Dodoma municipality, Morogoro municipality and Lushoto district in April, 2010. The participants in the workshops were: Local area Development Committee members, local influential people from the communities, Council representative, CBMS team members and enumerators. A few leaders from other surrounding local government units were also invited as a matter of awareness raising on CBMS. The identified issues and interventions are summarized in Annex I. After the workshops, the CBMS team continued to improve the research report by incorporating the issues raised in the workshops and other analytical details.

At the municipal/district level, the workshops were conducted in May, 2010. The objective was to share the findings and specific resolutions that were discussed in the validation session at the ward level workshops. The participants were councilors (3 members of finance committee of the councils and 2 representatives from the study areas), 3 Municipal Directors, the management team of the councils (departmental and sector heads), non-governmental organizations operating in councils and representatives from the office of District Commissioners. The output was the agenda for the forthcoming National level workshop and other CBMS dissemination sessions.

4.11 Establishment of CBMS database in the project sites

The development of computerized datasets continued until June, 2010 to produce the final findings. The computerized data were very useful for verifying the manual results.
The data also formed a basis of more convenient updating and retrieval of information for future use at municipal level. However, the manually developed database continues to be useful at ward and village levels as there are no computers.

5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results achieved from the analysis have covered Demographic characteristics, Education, Employment, Agriculture and Livestock, Health and Nutrition, Shelter, Water and Sanitation, Income and Expenditure, Transport and Communication, Participation, Peace and Order.

5.1 Demographic characteristics

5.1.1 Population

The total population in the selected project sites was 250,339 people of which 122,061 are males (48.8%) and 128,278 are females (51.2%) as shown in Table 1 below. There are 49,683 households and the average household size is 5.3. The results show that, female population surpasses the male population in all wards, indicating that more attention to women may be required when addressing poverty issues related to women.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nr</th>
<th>Ward Name</th>
<th>Municipality/District</th>
<th>Nr H-holds</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>% of total</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>% of total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>K_Ndege</td>
<td>Dodoma – Urban</td>
<td>2,378</td>
<td>11889</td>
<td>5245</td>
<td>44.1</td>
<td>6644</td>
<td>55.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nala village</td>
<td>Dodoma – Rural</td>
<td>2,498</td>
<td>12490</td>
<td>6096</td>
<td>48.8</td>
<td>6394</td>
<td>51.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Viwandani</td>
<td>Dodoma – Urban</td>
<td>1308</td>
<td>6673</td>
<td>3270</td>
<td>49.2</td>
<td>3403</td>
<td>50.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Uhuru</td>
<td>Dodoma – Urban</td>
<td>1084</td>
<td>5526</td>
<td>2708</td>
<td>48.9</td>
<td>2818</td>
<td>51.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chamwino</td>
<td>Dodoma – Urban</td>
<td>8780</td>
<td>44777</td>
<td>21941</td>
<td>47.6</td>
<td>22836</td>
<td>52.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Makole</td>
<td>Dodoma – Urban</td>
<td>4537</td>
<td>23138</td>
<td>11338</td>
<td>49.7</td>
<td>11800</td>
<td>50.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Miyuj</td>
<td>Dodoma – Urban</td>
<td>3527</td>
<td>17866</td>
<td>8813</td>
<td>48.8</td>
<td>9173</td>
<td>51.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Msalato</td>
<td>Dodoma – Urban</td>
<td>1927</td>
<td>9637</td>
<td>4722</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>4915</td>
<td>54.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Nzoguni</td>
<td>Dodoma – Urban</td>
<td>2352</td>
<td>11758</td>
<td>5761</td>
<td>45.7</td>
<td>5997</td>
<td>54.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Dodoma Makulu</td>
<td>Dodoma – Urban</td>
<td>1335</td>
<td>6676</td>
<td>3271</td>
<td>47.4</td>
<td>3405</td>
<td>52.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Tambuka Reli</td>
<td>Dodoma – Urban</td>
<td>2162</td>
<td>10810</td>
<td>5297</td>
<td>46.9</td>
<td>5513</td>
<td>53.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Kilimani</td>
<td>Dodoma – Urban</td>
<td>965</td>
<td>4826</td>
<td>2365</td>
<td>47.2</td>
<td>2461</td>
<td>52.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Kikuyu Kaskazi</td>
<td>Dodoma – Urban</td>
<td>1362</td>
<td>6812</td>
<td>3338</td>
<td>48.1</td>
<td>3474</td>
<td>51.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Kikuyu Kusini</td>
<td>Dodoma – Urban</td>
<td>968</td>
<td>4839</td>
<td>2371</td>
<td>46.7</td>
<td>2468</td>
<td>53.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Hazina</td>
<td>Dodoma – Urban</td>
<td>2499</td>
<td>12495</td>
<td>6123</td>
<td>45.8</td>
<td>6372</td>
<td>54.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Madukani</td>
<td>Dodoma – Urban</td>
<td>798</td>
<td>3992</td>
<td>1956</td>
<td>48.3</td>
<td>2036</td>
<td>51.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Majengo</td>
<td>Dodoma – Urban</td>
<td>1537</td>
<td>7666</td>
<td>3766</td>
<td>49.2</td>
<td>3920</td>
<td>50.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Kizota</td>
<td>Dodoma – Urban</td>
<td>3537</td>
<td>17687</td>
<td>8667</td>
<td>49.1</td>
<td>9020</td>
<td>50.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.1.2 Other demographic characteristics

Table 2 below, shows household composition in terms of relationship to the household head, age groups and marital status. Based on the relationship to the household head, all households are composed of members other than the parents and children. Local experience shows that the in-laws, grand children and parents (of the head of household) stay as dependants in terms of food, accommodation and schooling, among other reasons. This phenomenon is very common in Tanzania as a strategy to support each other, though it may suggest a kind of stress on the household budget.

The analysis of age groups shows that the population of these communes at the age between 20-69 years is high, indicating that there is high demand of jobs. However, further analysis shows that the distribution of cohorts differs from one site to another. For instance in K/Ndege ward, 34% of the population is less than 20 years old, while the children aged less than 5 years old are 11%, implying the need of more attention to the requirements of young children. Regarding marital status, most households have married couples (66.0%) while 22.4% are single. The results suggest that the group which is likely to be marginalized is the widowed (6.1%) and divorced (5.3%) due to the fragile social ties associated with their marital status. This shows a point to target at when devising empowerment activities.

The dominant religions are Christian (46.9%) and Muslim (42.0%) which reflects equivalent magnitude existing nationally. The fact that most of the sites are the urban wards where workers are mobile; there is a substantial percentage of residents who

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Households</th>
<th>Married Couples</th>
<th>Single</th>
<th>Widowed</th>
<th>Divorced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sultani 19</td>
<td>2934</td>
<td>14668</td>
<td>7187</td>
<td>48.3</td>
<td>7481</td>
<td>51.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chake Chake 20</td>
<td>3195</td>
<td>15974</td>
<td>7827</td>
<td>48.4</td>
<td>8147</td>
<td>51.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>49683</td>
<td>250339</td>
<td>122061</td>
<td>48.8</td>
<td>128278</td>
<td>51.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

have stayed in their areas for less than one year (14.4%) and 1-5 years (10.0%). The case is different in rural ward where about 96% of the residents were reported to have stayed in their area for more than 10 years which account for the dynamic pattern of poverty.

Table 2: Other demographic characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relationship</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Age group (years)</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Marital status</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Time stayed (years)</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>30897</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>.&lt;5</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>single</td>
<td>56005</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>46.9</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spouse</td>
<td>33951</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>.5-14</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>married</td>
<td>165120</td>
<td>66.0</td>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td>1-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Son/daughter</td>
<td>139991</td>
<td>55.9</td>
<td>15-20</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>widowed</td>
<td>15376</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>Pagan</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>&gt;5-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-law</td>
<td>14623</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>21-25</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>divorced</td>
<td>13201</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>Hindu</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>&gt;10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand child</td>
<td>16805</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>26-60</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>Cohabit</td>
<td>637</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent</td>
<td>10526</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>&gt;60</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>250339</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House-helper</td>
<td>3546</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>250339</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CBMS Survey, 2009

6.0 Education

Table below shows that the proportion of children aged 3-5 years old who are attending kindergarten is 16.2% (40567 children) of whom, 15.6% are male and 13.2% are female. Also, the proportion of children aged 6-15 years old who are attending vocational and secondary schools is 14.9% and 22.8% respectively, of whom 10.6 and 4.3 are male and female (in vocational school) respectively, indicating that the enrolment rate for male students significantly higher than female students. This trend has also been observed in other education levels at secondary schools and colleges.

The results demonstrate that achievement in education is much higher for male than for the female folk, suggesting that there are possibly more female dropouts as one proceeds from lower to higher level of education. From the standpoint of gender, and in terms of level of enrolment and literacy, the survey confirms the predominance of the
male in education and therefore most likely also in professional job opportunities. This creates a notable pocket of poverty that requires intervention.

Table 3: Proportion of children attending school

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of education</th>
<th>%total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No grade done</td>
<td>14822</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kindergarten (3-5 years)</td>
<td>40567</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary (6-15 years)</td>
<td>64774</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>15.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade/ vocational school</td>
<td>37411</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>56977</td>
<td>22.8</td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University/College</td>
<td>35787</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>250339</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>56.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results presented in Table 4 below have also shown that the time taken to school is more than 30 minutes as estimated by most of the respondents (92.7% of the total of 49683 households). Understanding that 45.2% of the respondents reported walking to school, it entails that children from those households walk a distance of about 4 to 5 kilometres which is quite exhaustive and can discourage school attendance especially when the weather is bad. Other problems facing schools are shortage of teachers (43.1%), inadequate books (40%) and shortage of classrooms (18.8%). These problems can be attributed to uneven distribution of schools in the wards as compared to the number of children, poor monitoring of recruitment or placement of teachers and low supply of teaching materials.

Table 4: Time taken and means of transport to school

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time taken from home to school</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;= 30minutes</td>
<td>3,610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 30minutes</td>
<td>49,683</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Means of transport to go to school</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>School bus</td>
<td>1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public transport</td>
<td>23573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Own/home transport</td>
<td>1706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walking</td>
<td>22466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>49683</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.0 EMPLOYMENT

7.1 Employment rate

There were 101,637 members of the labour force, of which 82.3% (or 90,243 people) were employed during the reference period (Table 5). This indicates unemployment rate of 17.7% percent. About 65.3% of the employed individuals are male while 34.7% are female. As noted earlier in the component of education, achievement to higher education by females is lower than males, suggesting constrained opportunity in employment.

Table 5: Employment rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population above 15 years</td>
<td>194334</td>
<td>77.6</td>
<td>95029</td>
<td>48.9</td>
<td>99305</td>
<td>51.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour force</td>
<td>101637</td>
<td>52.3</td>
<td>53156</td>
<td>63.7</td>
<td>48481</td>
<td>36.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>90243</td>
<td>82.3</td>
<td>74269</td>
<td>65.3</td>
<td>15974</td>
<td>34.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>11394</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>6244</td>
<td>54.8</td>
<td>5150</td>
<td>45.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.2 Occupations

Most of the people in the study areas are employed in agriculture. Table 6 below shows that the active persons in most of employment sectors are in 21-25 years and 26-60
years groups. It can be noted that there are people employed in the group 5 – 14 years including house helpers; the phenomenon which is very common in urban areas. There are also unemployed people in the active age of 21-26 years or above whom might be the graduates from vocational and professional colleges who could not get the job.

Table 6:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>5 – 14</th>
<th>15 – 20</th>
<th>21 – 25</th>
<th>26 – 60</th>
<th>&gt;60</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male%</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male%</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male%</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others: helpers</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment sector</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Members who can work but are not working</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reasons of not working</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No employment</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others (specify)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CBMS Survey, 2009

8.0 AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

All households in urban and rural areas depend on crop production and animal keeping for income generation. The survey showed that in the previous season production of food crops was not enough and the yield of cash crops was not economical. Only about 18% of the households own more than 3 ha while the majority own 1-2 hectares of land (Table 7). Due to low carrying capacity of the land, a minimum land parcel that can support a household of 5 people is estimated to be 5 ha. It can be difficult to get it within
the town and even in the outskirt due to urban sprawl. It can also be noted that most of
the households are engaged in poultry keeping. Seemingly, this activity is easy to
undertake and the returns are immediately realized. However, as shown in the results,
low production (quantity and quality) from crops and livestock keeping might have been
negatively affected by diseases or bugs, small size of plots, poor farming implements
and poor preservation methods. This calls for frequent extension services.

Table 7: Crop production

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop type</th>
<th>Good profit and enough %Hhds</th>
<th>Little profit and not enough %hhd</th>
<th>Not economic al %Hhds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maize*</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>63.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorghum*</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>51.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans*</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>53.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groundnuts</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>66.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>53.2</td>
<td>52.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruits</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>68.7</td>
<td>47.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables*</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>57.4</td>
<td>67.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banana</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>52.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes*</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>85.6</td>
<td>62.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other, specify</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>%Hhds</th>
<th>Plot size</th>
<th>%Hhds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fungal</td>
<td>53.2</td>
<td>&lt; 1ha</td>
<td>28.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pests</td>
<td>92.3</td>
<td>1-2 ha</td>
<td>53.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3 -5 ha</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&gt; 5 ha</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tools</th>
<th>Crop preservation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hand hoe</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxen plough</td>
<td>12.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power tiller</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tractor</td>
<td>37.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use of fertilizer</th>
<th>%Hhds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Using</td>
<td>32.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not using</td>
<td>67.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Livestock production

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Diseases</th>
<th>%Hhds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>3564</td>
<td>ndigana</td>
<td>54.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>3944</td>
<td>FMD</td>
<td>41.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats</td>
<td>59848</td>
<td>anthrax</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken</td>
<td>4615</td>
<td>mastitis</td>
<td>32.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>3552</td>
<td>cocsidiosis</td>
<td>fowlpox</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CBMS Survey, 2009
9.0 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Results in table below show that clinic attendance was quite good as all households reported to do so by more than 80% except for Nala village which was 65.7%. That can be attributed to high awareness facilitated by extension workers. Possibly, Nala village scored low because of being in the rural area where people might be less responsive to the extension services.

The proportion of children aged 0-5 years old who died was 144 out of 2055 (83 male and 61 female) or 7% of the total children in that age group. The main reason stated was maternal complications which was associated to the fact that there were no sufficient or qualified attendants in most of the clinics. Some cases were also reported where traditional mid-wives assisted during delivery but the service was not safe and reliable. Lack of transport was also a problem especially during rainy season as most of the roads are not passable.

The proportion of children aged 0-5 years old who were malnourished was 4.3% or 88 children (46 male and 42 female) out of 2055. This can be linked to the results of food insufficiency which was above 60% in most of the households.

Table 8:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nr</th>
<th>Ward Name</th>
<th>Clinic attend ance</th>
<th>&lt;5 years malnourished</th>
<th>&lt;5 years deaths</th>
<th>H/hold Morbidity cases</th>
<th>H/hold Food sufficiency (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>K Ndege</td>
<td>87.2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nala village</td>
<td>65.7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Viwandani</td>
<td>83.4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Uhuru</td>
<td>86.5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chamwino</td>
<td>90.3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Makole</td>
<td>89.3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Miyuj</td>
<td>87.2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Msalato</td>
<td>89.3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Nzoguni</td>
<td>82.3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Dodoma Makulu</td>
<td>83.5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Tambuka Reli</td>
<td>87.8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Kilimani</td>
<td>89.3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10.0 SHELTER

Regarding housing status, a house with corrugates iron sheet roof, tile roof of concrete wall, normally reflects a more comfortable living condition than a thatched house. The results show that most of the households have good housing status as only 2% have thatched-roof, 6.2% have mud-and-pole wall and 3.7% have mud wall houses (Table 9). Moreover, a household with access to electricity supply is one with a relatively better living condition (78.2%). As for the tenure status, only 52.25 of the households have a long term right of occupancy. The remaining households have short or unregistered properties. This may be a limitation of access to loans through secure mortgages and other financial arrangements. Apparently, since electricity is very expensive in Tanzania, all households in urban and rural areas use charcoal and fuel-wood for cooking (100%). Electricity is mostly used for lighting in the houses. This indicates a threat to the environment especially tree cutting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>13 Kikuyu Kaskazi</th>
<th>14 Kikuyu Kusini</th>
<th>15 Hazina</th>
<th>16 Madukani</th>
<th>17 Majengo</th>
<th>18 Kizota</th>
<th>19 Sultani</th>
<th>20 Chake Chake</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>82.8</td>
<td>83.8</td>
<td>87.6</td>
<td>86.9</td>
<td>82.1</td>
<td>83.2</td>
<td>86.4</td>
<td>83.2</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CBMS Survey, 2009
Table 9: Shelter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construction materials</th>
<th>% of total</th>
<th>Roofing material</th>
<th>% of total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blocks</td>
<td>62.3</td>
<td>C.I sheets</td>
<td>68.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bricks</td>
<td>27.7</td>
<td>Tiles</td>
<td>29.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mud and poles</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>Thatched (grass etc)</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mud</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>Other, specify</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tenure status</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Registered long term (=&gt;33yrs)</td>
<td>52.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registered short term (=&lt; 5 yrs)</td>
<td>21.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not registered (squatter)</td>
<td>26.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Energy Source of light/cooking</th>
<th>% of total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>78.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lantern</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others : charcoal/wood</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CBMS Survey, 2009

11.0 WATER AND SANITATION

Table 10 below shows that, although most of the households are connected to the water line (72.3%), they still rely on other sources of water such as bore holes and purchasing from vendors due to the fact that the piped water does not flow quite frequently especially when electricity for pumping is off during dry season. About 28% and 17% of the households spend 1 hour and more than 1 hour per trip respectively to collect water outside their homes. These sources of water are always not safe (not treated) which then indicates that the proportion of households that has no access to safe water is 46.3%, which explains the cause of frequent outbreak of diseases. Solid and liquid disposal pose significant environmental pollution as the collection facilities are lacking in most of the areas. It can be noted that 46% of the households use pit latrines, 0.8% have no access to latrines and 75% of the solid waste (that includes plastic materials) is buried around the yard.
Table 10:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water source</th>
<th>%H/holds</th>
<th>Solid waste disposal</th>
<th>%H/holds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pipe - on site</td>
<td>72.3</td>
<td>Collected</td>
<td>23.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipe - off site (public point)</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>Buried on site</td>
<td>75.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borehole</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>Crude disposal</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vendor</td>
<td>25.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time to source</th>
<th>Access to latrine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>around the yard</td>
<td>Water closet (WC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 30min</td>
<td>Improved pit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-1hr</td>
<td>Earth pit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 1hr</td>
<td>No latrine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CBMS Survey, 2009

12.0 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Table 11 below show that, 36% of the households get an income ranging from 50,000 – 120,000 TZS (100US$), and 24.4% get 120,000 – 150,000 TZS (120USD). That income is less than the minimum salary of 315,000 TZS in Tanzania. Only 9.1% of the households earn more than 500,000 TZS per month. Based on the sources of income, entrepreneurship and farm-based activities are mostly practiced (82.1% and 76.2% respectively). In terms of expenditure, 78.2% of the households spend 100,000 – 150,000 TZS per month and the asset ownership reflect low percentage of valuable ones. The results demonstrate that there are other sources of income on which the households depend as there is no reasonable match between income and expenditure. The interview showed that the money or assistance obtained in kind from friends or relatives might have been covering most of the expenses (service fees, medication, food, transport and the like).

Table 11: Income and expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income per month</th>
<th>%Hholds</th>
<th>Income source</th>
<th>%Hholds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50,000 – 120,000</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td>Wage</td>
<td>71.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120,000 – 150,000</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>Entrepreneurship</td>
<td>82.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150,000 – 300,000</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>Farm-based</td>
<td>76.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300,000 – 500,000</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>Other: casual</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;500,000</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meals per day</th>
<th>Assets ownership</th>
<th>%hhlds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
1 meal | Radio | 97.4
2 meals | Television | 12.0
3 meals | Bicycle | 48.9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monthly expenditure</th>
<th>% H/holds</th>
<th>Vehicle</th>
<th>15.2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25,000 – 30000</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>Stove</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30,000 – 50000</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>Refrigerator</td>
<td>30.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50,000 – 100000</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>Modern Bed</td>
<td>61.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100,000 – 150000</td>
<td>78.2</td>
<td>Plough</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;150,000</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>20.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: CBMS Survey, 2009*

### 13.0 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

According to the results in Table 12 below, public transport is available around the neighbourhood for 81.5% of the households within a distance of less than 1km and up to 2km which is a reasonable. However, people use different means of transport including walking (100%), bicycle (24%) and own car (9%). This kind of mixed means of transport reflects choices which can be linked to affordability as indicated by the daily expenses of less than 500TZS by 68.3%. Public transport cost per trip is 200TZS which can be afforded by most of the household members. Currently bicycles and motorbikes are emerging as public transport after being authorized since last financial year (2009) as they are cheaper and faster in the congested roads compared to buses.

In terms of communication, ownership and use of cellular phones (87.4%) has been an outstanding trend in urban and rural areas; probably because of many versions of phone gadgets and the accompanied promotional facilities. Newspaper reading has been substantially high also given the massive releases of advertisements and entertainment packages. Internet use (48.9%) is also developing fairly fast especially for the young generation in urban areas.
14.0 PARTICIPATION

The survey showed that participation of male household members in community groups, development meetings and community leadership was 73.4%, 92.4%, and 52.2% respectively while for female members the participation was 68.2%, 65.2, and 21.3% respectively (Table 13). The results show that participation of female members is substantially lower than male members. This might have been attributed to such factors as much involvement in family care undertakings and negative mindset of community about their capability to advocate on issues for group mission. However, the percentage scored by female is quite encouraging and it demonstrates a good stride towards bringing more of them on-board especially when their performance proves to surpass that of male counterparts. Interestingly, participation of female folk in community groups (as members) is fairly high and that can be attributed to the current intentional support to women groups entrepreneurial activities promoted by Local Government Reform Programme.

The results also show that participation of male and female household members in the general elections seems to be more or less the same. Only 7.4% male and 11.65, female did not participate mostly due to information gap or individual interests as

### Table 12: Transport and communication

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transport</th>
<th>%H/hlds</th>
<th>Communication</th>
<th>%H/hlds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Availability</td>
<td>81.5.0</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>87.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walking</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicycle</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>Internet</td>
<td>48.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public bus</td>
<td>86.0</td>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Own car</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>72.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motorbike</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance to public transport</th>
<th>Daily expenses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;1km</td>
<td>&lt;=500TZS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-2 km</td>
<td>500 – 1000 TZS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;2 km</td>
<td>1000 – 3000 TZS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CBMS Survey, 2009
reported by the survey. That can be attributed to the fact that in all elections women are already becoming aware that they stand equal chances as men and they are encouraged to participate.

Table 13: Participation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Areas of participation</th>
<th>%Male</th>
<th>%Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Membership in community groups</td>
<td>73.4</td>
<td>68.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development meetings</td>
<td>92.4</td>
<td>65.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leadership in Community Groups</td>
<td>52.2</td>
<td>21.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General elections</td>
<td>92.6</td>
<td>88.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not in general elections though qualified</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reasons for not participating**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>%Male</th>
<th>%Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Informed</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Interested</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Reason</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CBMS Survey, 2009

15.0 PEACE AND ORDER

Table 14 below presents various crimes and other odd incident that occurred in the community including oppression to women. The results show that the most outstanding crimes or odd incidents were robbery (16.8%), child labour (10.0%), biting of wives or husbands (5.2%) and women who were overburden in household activities (4.3%). Other incidents include physical encounter, discontinuation of female children from schooling and not involving women in household budget. It was clear that, most of the respondents were not open to give information about the incidents because they tend to treat them as private issues. The results, however, demonstrate that there are many more odd cases that can be learnt to show facets of degradation of peace and order in the community that leads to increased poverty incidences.
Table 14: Experienced crimes and other odd situations in the households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crimes and other odd situations</th>
<th>%Hholds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical injury encounter</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>16.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FG mutilation abuse</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child not well cared</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biting of wives/husbands</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child labour happening in your household</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child or adult practicing begging in town</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Oppressions occurred to women**

|                                                               |         |
|                                                               | 2.4     |
| No say in household budget by women                           | 3.2     |
| Women overburden in household activities                      | 4.3     |
| Little or no time for leisure                                 | 1.0     |
| Others (specify): not to continue with education             | 3.1     |

Source: CBMS Survey, 2009

The results presented above have formed a basis for applying CBMS methodology in the selected sites and Tanzania in general. For the previous sites where the methodology was pilot-tested, there are already some features of improved information sharing, planning process and programme implementation.