

2012

# Community profile baseline information



The Kesho Trust

Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

## **Community Profile Baseline Information**

**For**

**Study area: Sunya Ward**

**Communities of Sunya Ward, Mesera Village, and Origia Village**

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## Foreword

This work and report contribute to the ongoing partnership between the Kesho Trust and Sunya Ward Education and Training Development Programme (SWEAT). It is the result of discussions with local SWEAT representatives and members of the surrounding communities in Sunya Ward, Kiteto District, in Tanzania. The Kesho Trust, through the diligent volunteer efforts of Ms. Beatrice Simon, worked with SWEAT to collect and collate the data. It forms part of a wider process to collect community profile information for all the communities in which the Kesho Trust has activities.

The aim of this data is to provide baseline information on the current socio-economic status of each community in Sunya Ward, and to document the profile of SWEAT as an organization including its accomplishments, past and current activities, program plans, linkages, and relationship with the communities in their area. This will assist in project identification and proposal development, as well as making recommendations about priorities and problems to be addressed.

The community profile process involved a series of short questions covering the areas of demographics, income and economic opportunities, transport and infrastructure developments, education and health provisioning. In order to gain as much detailed information as possible, all the community profile questions were translated into Kiswahili so that village leaders and members of the village committees could understand what information was being gathered and could contribute where necessary. Some problems were encountered during the interviews (for example on population numbers of female school attendance) and there were difficulties in estimating monthly income by those engaged small businesses, investors, subsistence farmers and pastoralist.

The result of this initial round of data collection is that communities have identified their main needs and priorities, which will now help The Kesho Trust to work with SWEAT to develop appropriate projects in the future.

Kesho Trust  
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania  
December, 2012

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## SECTION 1 SUNYA WARD

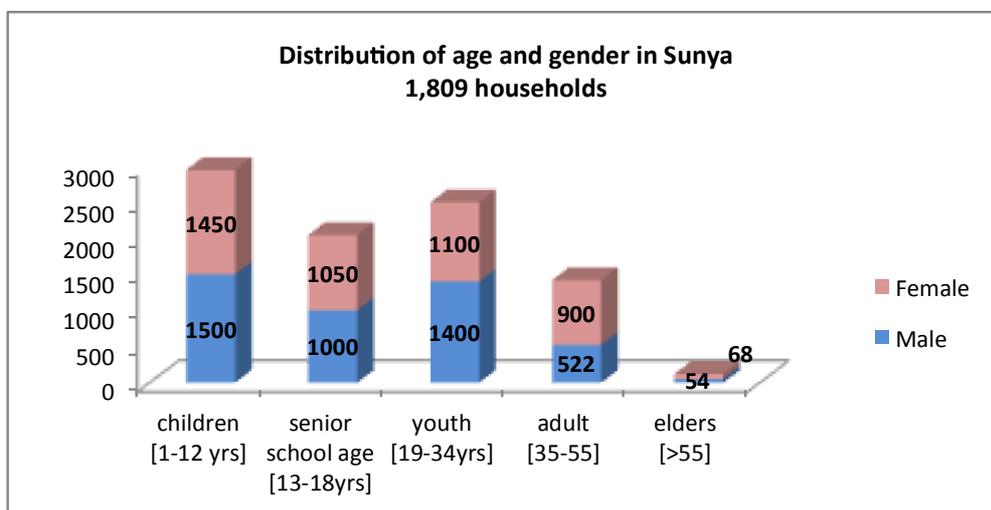
### 1.1 Sunya village community profile

Baseline information gathered – August / September 2012

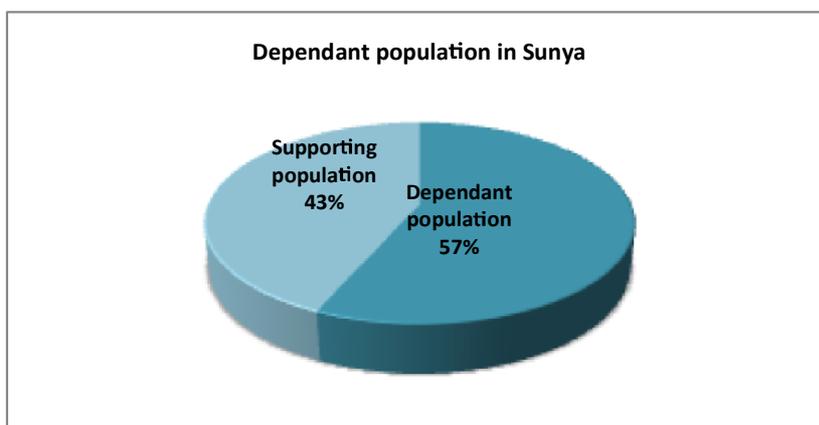
#### 1.1.1 Basic population

This village has a total population of 9,044 distributed across 1,809 households. Of all the villages covered by the surveys it has the highest average number of people per household (5-7 compared with an average of 4-5 in all other villages).

The single largest age group represented is those between 1-12 years (32.6%). The next largest group is between 19-34 years (27.6%) followed with those between 13-18 years (22.66%) and 15.7% of the village is over 55 years, which is higher than in all other community surrounding it. (Fig 1).



Given an average economically productive age of between 19-55 years, in this village 57% of its population is dependant. This is high in comparison to the other research sites and is linked to a relatively high number of children (age 1-12years) and elders (over 55 years) groups, which contribute much in dependant populations. (fig 2)



In terms of overall gender distribution there are slightly more women (51%) than men (49%) across all population. However there is a significant difference in the ratio of men: women in the youth age group (19-35 years) with 56% males compared to 44% female.

Four main tribes, Maasai, Kamba, Wanguu, and Kaguru dominate this community. These tribes differ in their traditions. For example of the female children of school age who report marrying early, before reaching the age of 18 years, most are from the Maasai and Kamba. Even though there is basic education, a very low percentage of school age children can read and write. It was reported that out of 20 school age people only 2-3 people could read and write which is very low compared with the other research sites.

#### 1.1.2 Services and general infrastructure

Sunya Ward has two primary schools, no pre-primary and one secondary school about 2.5km from the centre of the village. This secondary school is far from other villages surrounding Sunya, such as Mesera village about 8kms away. One primary school consists of 4 (four) classrooms. It was originally constructed in 1969. The population of this school was not reported during the survey. The other school has seven classrooms with about 1,288 students, of which males are 654 and females are 634 and was built in 1989 by the community. The secondary school was built in 2009 by the community and has only three teachers, all of whom are male.

Overall school attendance is high compared to the other research sites. No children attend pre-primary, as there is no pre-primary school in Sunya Ward. It was reported that 75% of the population attend primary school but only 5% of those attending primary school reach secondary level. Most of those attending secondary school are male since most females are married by this stage (as reported by Maasai and Kamba tribes). There are reports that in secondary school there are no Maasai students, because most Maasai live a nomadic way of life (migrate to find pastures for their livestock) and their settlements are found to be very far from basic services such as school. Despite the low numbers of teachers, 95% of children who attend primary school graduate.

This community has one health centre with health professionals (including medical and nursing care staff), but their number was not reported in this survey. In fact Sunya is the only village that has a health centre. This village is therefore relatively well served in health professional terms as well as in education compared to the other research sites. Sunya reportedly has Voluntary Counseling and Testing services (VCT) through Africare for HIV programs. This centre is responsible for helping those infected with HIV, to teach members more about HIV/AIDS, how to care for oneself, adherence to drugs and other equipment, fight stigma, and find a place to share experiences. The program was started in 2000. Levels of infection rates for HIV were reported to have decreased by 5% by 2011 after people were educated about HIV/AIDS. It was reported that people between ages 18-45 years are highly affected with HIV/AIDS. Only 2% of people will test willingly for HIV/AIDS per year, mainly women when they go to clinic. During this survey Voluntary Counseling and Testing centre (VCT) had 27 patients including 3 males and 24 females.

The hospital and next level for extended healthcare is 121 km away (Kibaya town). This community faces the greatest distance for travel to hospital services in cases of emergency.

In terms of water and sanitation this village has no communal latrines, and only one water point, which is very far from the village and most communities surrounding Sunya village depend on it. This

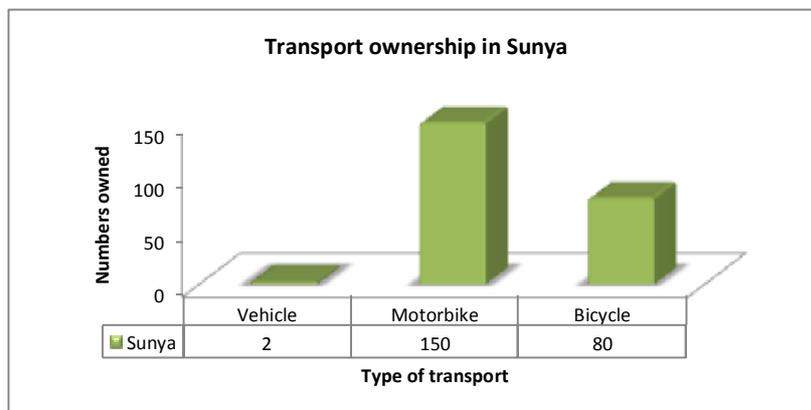
water point is untreated, which is quite common among the communities surveyed. The single water point is a well, which was constructed and maintained by the communities. Women in this community face the greatest distance (2.5-3kms) to travel to collect water and use most of their time searching for water rather than engaging in other economic activities. This is a contributing factor to why most of women within the community remaining poor.

Credit and banking services are a major challenge for this community. A bank is found 121 km away (in Kibaya town), which is very far from the community. There are no other credit facilities available within the community, and reportedly only 3% of the population of Sunya has access to a bank account.

### 1.1.3 Transport and links to surrounding communities

Sunya has seven main communities surrounding it: Mesera at a distance of 8 km; Origira at 18m; Lengatei at 35 km, Kichangani at 5.5km, Asamato at 32km, Lotepesi at 23km and Orikitikiti at 35km. There are no all-weather access roads and this means it can be impassable during the rainy season.

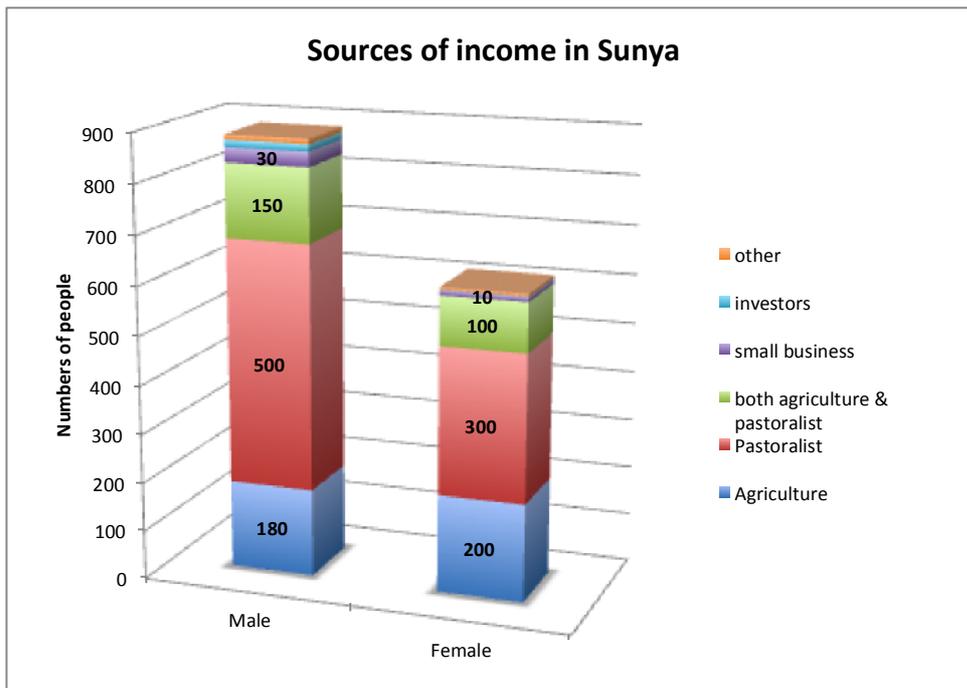
Sunya has limited access to public transportation. There are only two minibuses, one is from Sunya to Gairo with the cost of 10,000 Tsh/= and the other is from Lengatei to Sunya with the cost of 10,000 Tsh/=. This transport is not daily. Sunya does however have the greatest number of local motorbikes (150), and bicycles (80) (fig 3), which is the only transport available at any time and it is the most transport in which people can be hired at any time to take people to the surrounding areas and within Sunya village at cost of Tsh 2,500-5,000.



### 1.1.4 Economic opportunities

Overall in Sunya Ward has at least high total village income average per month as it has high number of people who engage in small business compared to all other villages and sub villages around it, which depend only on subsistence agriculture and pastoralism.

The most common economic activity within the community is agriculture and pastoralism. Agriculture is mostly for subsistence only, and this is the evident for the people to have lower income per month. However there are 40 (2.66%) households that are small business owners within Sunya Ward, and on average monthly income of these individuals is around Tsh 100,000/-. There are 16 (1%) individuals business investors at the central community but the average monthly income was not reported. No one has paid employment outside of the village; most depend on pastoralism and subsistence agriculture. (Fig 4)



Households are heavily reliant on Agriculture (46.7%) and Pastoralism (53.3%); this difference is because most of the people found within the community are Maasai (80%), which depend on pastoralism as a main economic activity. Their average monthly income gained from this was not reported during the survey and agriculture is for subsistence use only. Most of them are not engaged in economic activities, they only rely on pastoralism and agriculture. It was reported only 3% of Maasai people engage in small business, mainly widows who leave their homes (bomas) to town for selling tobacco (sneezing tobacco) and other art works, but the average monthly income of these individuals was not reported during this survey. Women are not allowed to own property such as houses, and farms.

The relatively small number of individuals engaged in any other form of economic activity, a total of 80 people, is based around those who indicated they do not possess farms or livestock. In other words they are the poorest group in this community who try to subsist through any measure possible. The majority of Sunya depend on agriculture and pastoralism so to be without these assets means to be highly vulnerable.

#### 1.1.5 Organisations present

SWEAT is the only organization present within this community. Its main activities are to

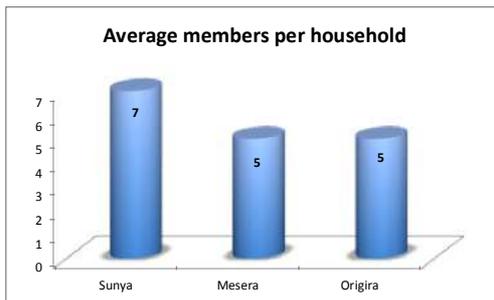
- provide education and training to the community on issues like human rights;
- resource mobilization;
- increase household income through promoting sustainable land use plans and equitable land allocation;
- support girls education and other students from poor families within project area;
- promote understanding on land rights, land use management and acquisition;
- create awareness on HIV/AIDS;

- establish and improve early child development centers, nursery and primary and secondary schools and adult literacy classes.

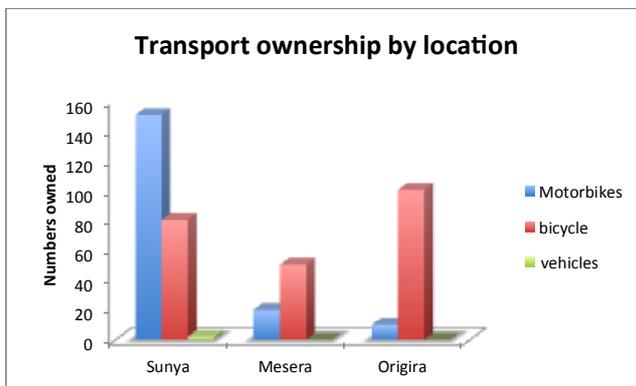
The organization consists of 14 board members (7males and 7 females), 4 advisory board members (2 males and 2 female). All of the advisory board members are graduates and their secretary is the coordinator but has no vote. All these members are from the community, which contributes to a strong relationship between the organization and the community.

### 1.1.6 Comparative data

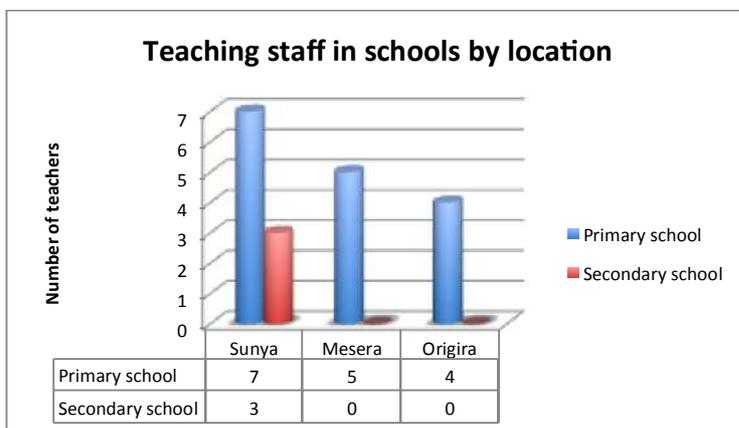
Of all the villages covered by the surveys Sunya has the highest average number of people per household (5-7 compared with an average of 4-5 in all other villages). Fig 6.



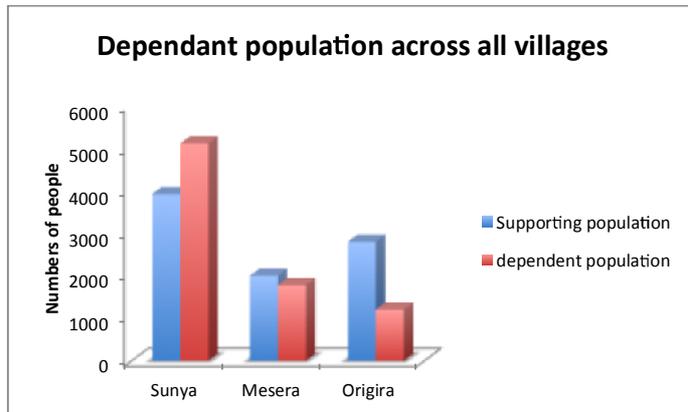
Despite having very limited access to public transport, overall Sunya has the highest number of motorbikes and higher numbers of vehicles (two) compared to the other research sites. (Fig7).



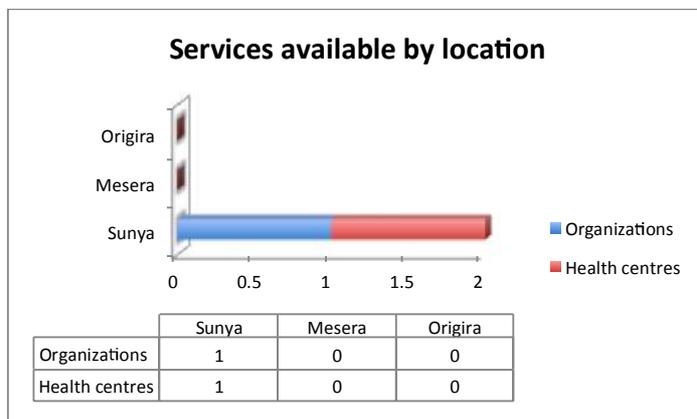
It has comparatively high numbers of primary and secondary teaching staff. (Fig 8)



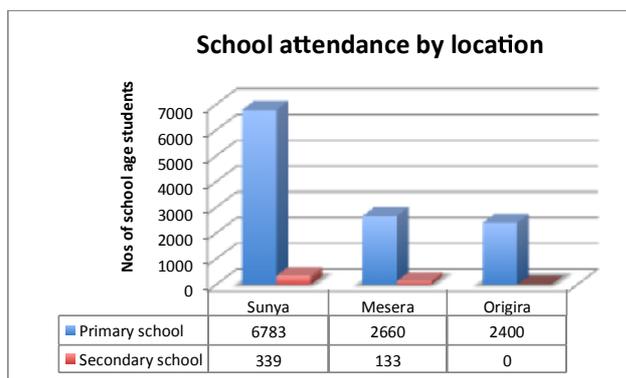
Sunya is recorded as having the highest dependent population compared to other research sites. (Fig9).



Despite having a high percentage of dependent population, Sunya possesses a number of organization and health services. (fig 10)



Sunya has the highest overall percentage of eligible children attending secondary school of all of the research sites. (fig 11).



## SECTION 2 Mesera Village Community Profile

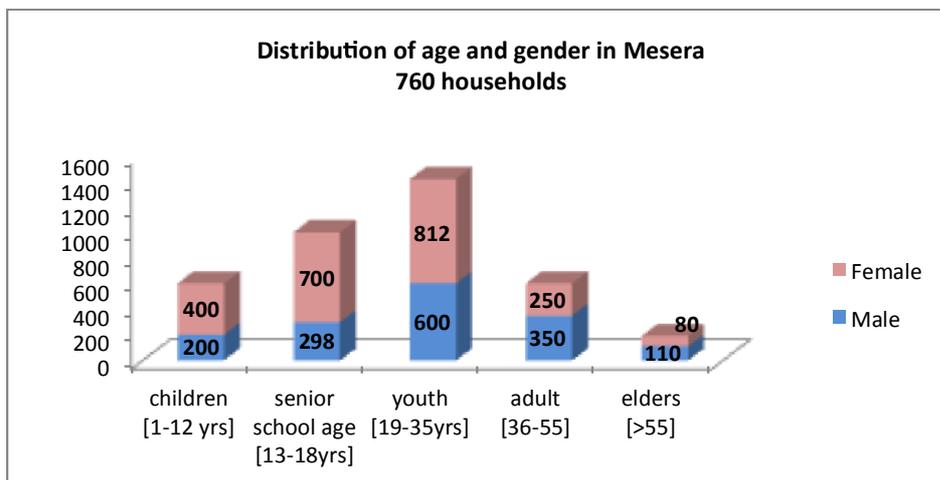
### 2.1 Mesera village community profile

Baseline information gathered – August / September 2010

#### 2.1.1 Basic population

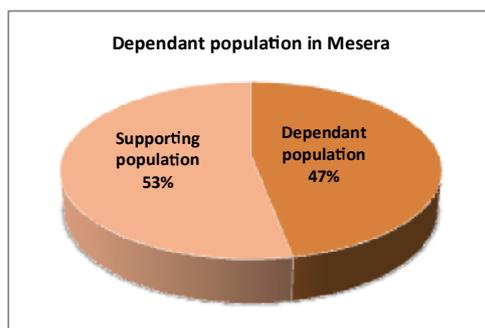
This village has a total population of 3800 people distributed across 760 households, in which 2,534 are female and 1,558 are male. The main reason for this gender disparity is that men reportedly have more than one wife. This village has the smallest community of all the research sites in terms of population size. It has an average of 5 people per household. The community consists of three tribes- Maasai (80%), Kaguru (15%), and Wanguu (5%) and most of their economic activity is agriculture and pastoralism.

The single largest age group (37.15%) are those between 19-35 years, followed by those between 13-18 years (24.47%), which is different from Sunya village. As with most of the other communities 5% of the village is over 55 years. (Fig 12)



In terms of overall gender distribution there are more women (59%) than men (41%) in all age groups. However there is a slight difference in the ratio of women:men in the 35-55 years age group with 11% females compared to 22% male. Men make up the majority gender in the elder group.

Given an average economically productive age of between 19-55 years this village has 47% of its population as dependant. This makes it be the second in high percentage number of dependant population after Sunya village and is linked to relatively high numbers of youth (age 19-35 years) with lower numbers of elders (over 55 years) and children (1 – 12 years). (Fig 13)



### 2.1.2 Services and general infrastructure

In terms of education provision, there is no pre-school or secondary school in this village. The village has one primary school with four rooms and 5 teachers (3males and 2 females). It was constructed in 1969 by the community. Overall school attendance was reported at 70% for primary school. Out of this 70% only 5% go on to join secondary school. This 5% is almost entirely male because females tend to get married at a young age, as in Sunya village. In addition the nearest secondary school is 8km from the village, so children use a lot of their time walking to/from school rather than studying. This contributes to poor performance in secondary education. Most of the students do not complete their studies especially female students, many of whom get pregnant and cannot continue with their education. It was reported that about 30% people at Mesera can read and write.

In terms of health services, this community has no health professionals, no health centre, and no Voluntary Counseling and Testing services (VCT) centre for HIV programs. The level of infection rate for HIV was not reported on in this survey.

There is no 'mother and child health' clinic within the village. The community faces the greatest distance for travel to health centre – the average distance for the other communities is 8 km (Sunya) for these services.

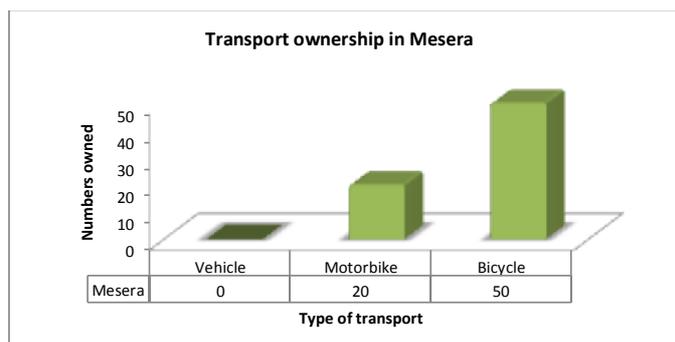
The next level of services for healthcare and emergencies are 60km away (in Songe village) and the hospital is 121 km away in Kibaya town.

In terms of water and sanitation this village has no communal latrines, it has only one water point, which is 2km away in a nearby surrounding community, and the farthest surrounding community is 4km away. This water point is untreated, which is common to other communities surveyed. The single water point is from a well which was constructed by the community.

Credit and banking services are reported to be a challenge for this community which is also common to other communities surveyed. The bank is 121 km away (in Kibaya town). There are no credit facilities and no primary purchase market available within the community. Reportedly 1% of the population can access banking and financial services and has bank account.

### 2.1.3 Transport and links to surrounding communities

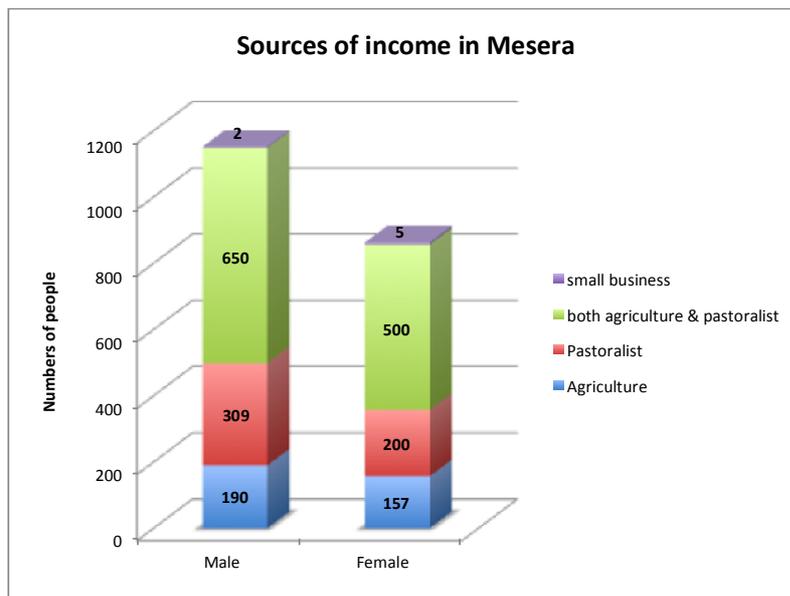
Mesera has three main communities surrounding it: Sunya at a distance of 8km; Kichangani at 5.7 km; Changombe at 32 km; there are no all-weather access roads to any of these surrounding communities and given their overall condition of these roads can often be impassable during the rainy season. Mesera has limited access to public transportation, with 50 bicycles, only 20 motorbikes and no vehicles owned. (Fig 14)



Compared with the other research communities also in this community there is no daily transport available to any major town (no minibuses (daladala) or other forms of passenger transport). The only option available are the local motorbikes which can be hired at any time to take people to the surrounding area and for the cost of Tsh 5,000. Another option is to walk or bicycles to the surrounding areas.

#### 2.1.4 Economic opportunities

Mesera has low total village income average per month. The most common economic activity within this community is agriculture and pastoralism and most agriculture (95%) is for subsistence. The remaining 5% is for sale (commercial) but the average income per month gained from this was not reported. (fig 15)



There are very few individuals who earn regular income through paid employment outside the village although the actual number was not reported during this survey. There are two men who have small shops within the community and five women who engage in making pots as an economic activity to sell outside the community, but their income average per month was not reported. There is no business investor in the community.

Households are heavily reliant on agriculture and pastoralism, 95% households engage in this activity but the average monthly income gained from this is not much because most agriculture is at subsistence level. The income from agricultural products sold commercially is used for paying school fees and buying other services.

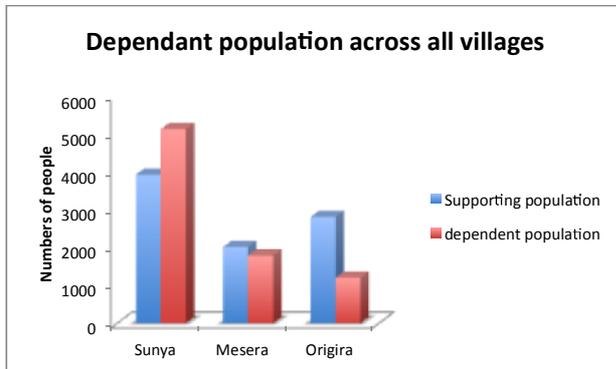
Since there are a small number of individuals engaged in any form of economic activity (in total 5) the community economy is not very active.

#### 2.1.5 Organizations' present

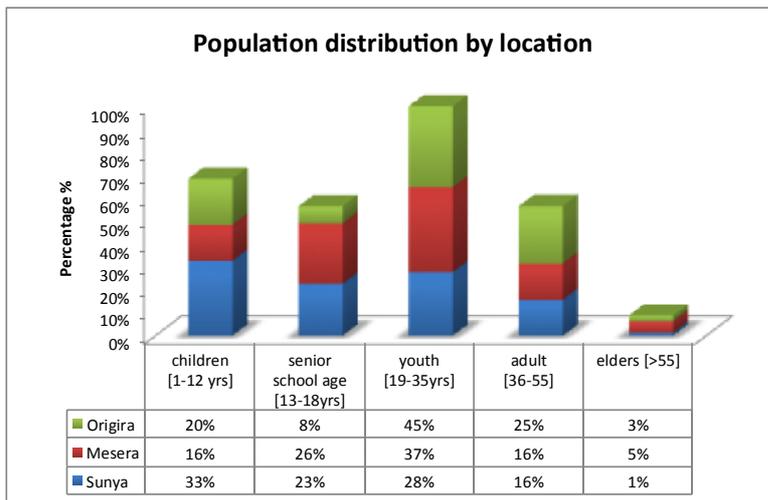
There are no reported organizations operating within this village, but they report having good relations with Sunya Ward Education and Training (SWEAT). Some of the Board committee members of SWEAT are from this village.

### 2.1.6 Comparative data

Mesera has the second highest overall percentage of dependent population after Sunya village. (fig. 16)



Mesera village recorded the highest percentage of elders (over 55 years) and the lowest percentage of children (1-12 yrs) compared with the other research areas. (fig 17)



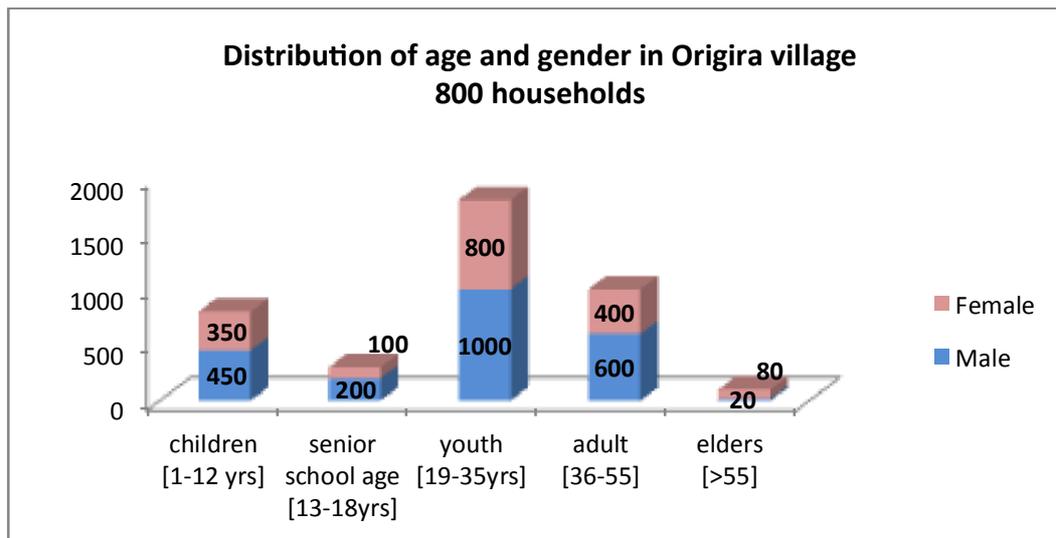
## SECTION 3 Origira Village Community Profile

### 3.1 Origira village community profile

Baseline information gathered – August / September 2012

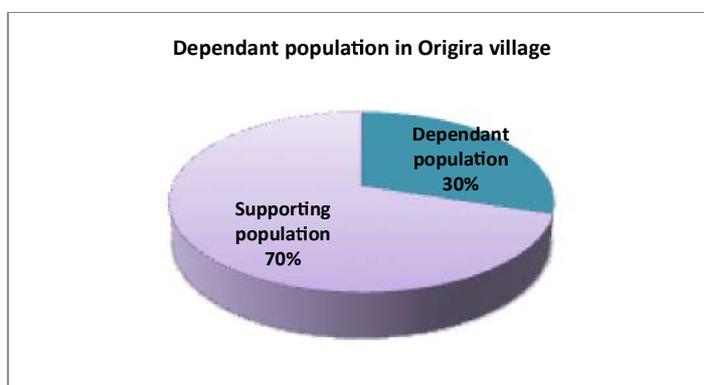
#### 3.1.1 Basic population

This village has a total population of 4,000 people distributed across 800 households making it the second smallest community of all the research sites. It has an average of 5 people per household which is common amongst all three survey sites.(Fig 18)



The single largest age group represented are those between 19-35 years (46%) followed by those between 36-55 years (25%) and those between 1-12 years (20%). This community thus has a relatively high proportion of young people. As with most of the other communities 2.5% of the village is over 55 years.

Given an average economically productive age of between 19-55 years this village has 30% of its population as dependant. This is low in comparison to the other research sites and is linked to a relatively high number of youth (age 19-35 years) followed with those of adult age (35-55years), groups that are smaller in other communities. (fig 19)



In terms of overall gender distribution there are more men than women across all age groups (56.75%). However there is a difference in the ratio of men:women over 55 years with (80%) females compared to (20%) males.

### 3.1.2 Services and general infrastructure

In terms of education, the community has two primary schools, with one at the centre of the village and the other about 5km away, but no provision for preschool or secondary education. The primary schools have seven rooms and four teachers in each school. This village has the highest number of classrooms compared to the other communities surveyed. The school at the centre of the village was constructed in 1978, and then renovated in 1985 the other one was constructed in 1998. Both of these schools were built with support from the District Council with the community providing labour and water for the construction process.

Overall primary school attendance rates were reported to be 60-70%. This village therefore has the same percentage of children attending primary school as Mesera. But none of the people in the village are reported to attend secondary school. This is not reported in any of the other areas and might be due to the long distance of 18km to reach the secondary school at Sunya.

In terms of health services, this community has no health professionals, no health centre, no VCT centre for HIV programs and the level of infection rate for HIV is not reported on in this survey.

There is no 'mother and child health' clinic within the village. The community faces the greatest distance of 18km to reach a health centre at Sunya.

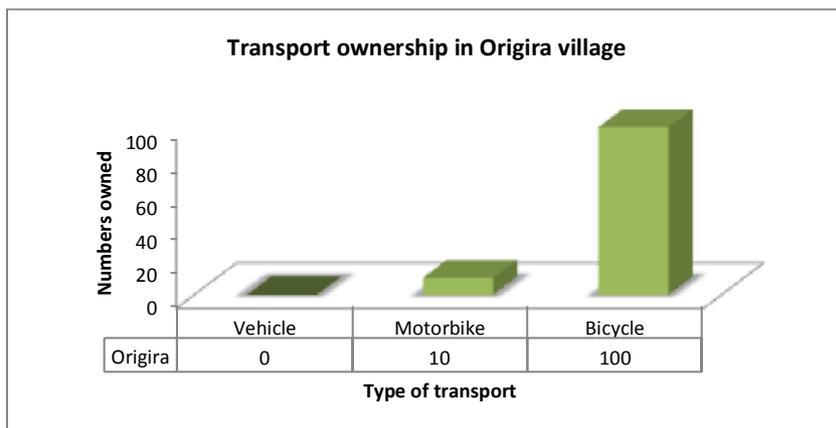
The next level of services for healthcare and emergencies and the hospital is 139 km away in Kibaya town, which is similar to Mesera village.

In terms of water and sanitation this village has no communal latrines and one water point about 2.5km from the community. This water point is untreated which is common to the other communities surveyed. The single water point is from a well which was constructed by the community.

Credit and banking services are not available within the community. This service is found 139km away from the village. The percentage of those with accounts or loans was not reported.

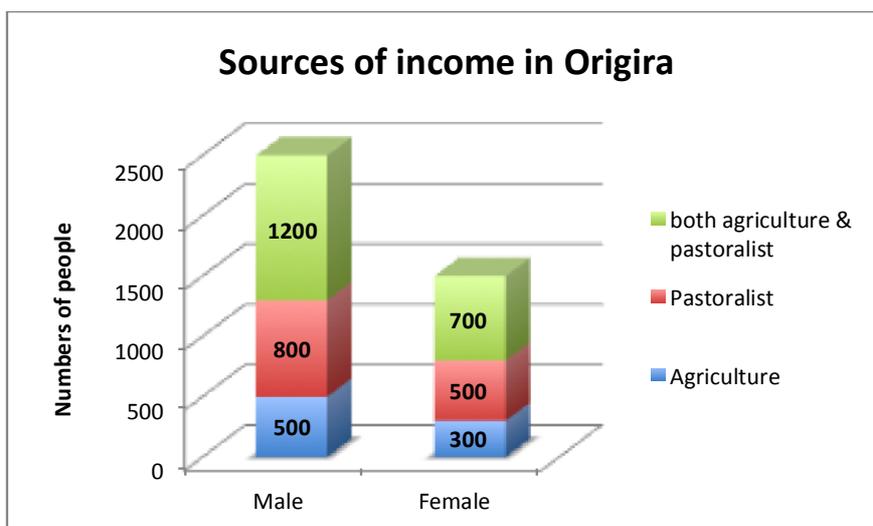
### 3.1.3 Transport and links to surrounding communities

Origira has three main communities surrounding it: Sunya at a distance of 18 km; Kilosa at 5km; and Kilindi at 700m; however there are no all weather access roads to any of these surrounding communities which means they can become impassable during the rainy season. Origira has relatively low levels of ownership of personal transport. There are no private vehicles with only 10 motorbikes and 100 bicycles which can be hired at any time to take people to the surrounding villages and within the community. This means Origira has the fewest options in terms of transport compared to the other communities surveyed. Fig 20



### 3.1.4 Economic opportunities

The most common economic activity in this village is pastoralism for most Maasai and agriculture is most practiced by the Kamba people. Agriculture is mostly for subsistence only. The average income per month was not reported during this survey. There are very few individuals who earn regular income through paid employment outside the village but the average income earned per month was not reported during this survey. Maasai women are reported to engage in small business, mainly widows who leave their homes (bomas) to travel to town to sell sneezing tobacco and Maasai tires). Their average monthly income was not recorded. Most women are not allowed to own properties such as houses or farms. There is no business investor in the community. (Fig 21)

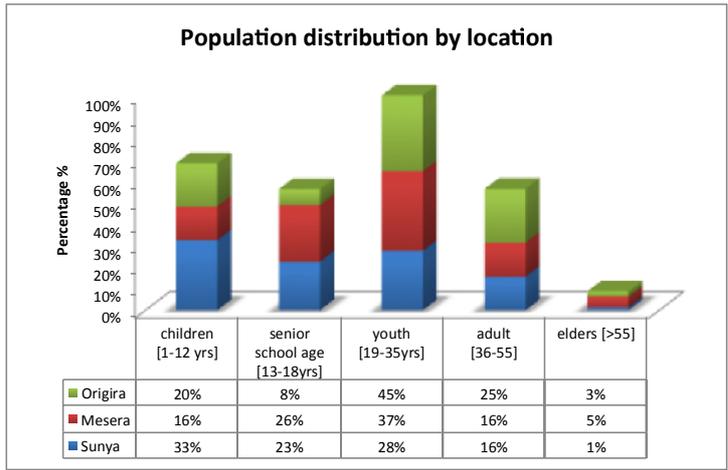


### 3.1.5 Organizations' present

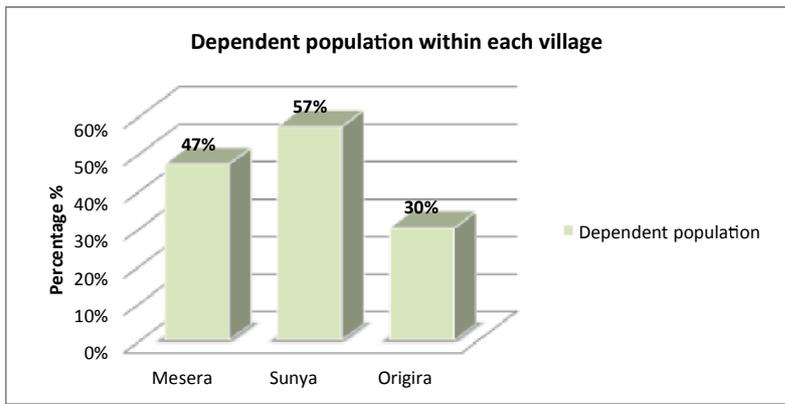
There are no reported organizations operating within this small village.

### 3.1.6 Comparative data

Origira reported the lowest percentage of senior school age children (13-18yrs) in comparison with the other research sites. Fig 22



Origira has the lowest dependant population of all the research sites. Fig 23.



## SECTION 4 Community Organization Profiles

### 4.1 Sunya Ward Education and Training (SWEAT)

Sunya Ward Education and Training (SWEAT) is a local organization established in 2006 by local communities living in Sunya Ward, Kiteto district. The main activity of this organization is to confront problems of illiteracy amongst Maasai pastoralists; Nguu and Kaguru peasants; and Kamba agro-pastoralists. They do this through the provision of education and training. The organizations' vision, mission and goals are as follows:

**Vision:** - Ignorance free society that enjoys sustained development.

**Mission:** - Improve literacy among pastoralists, agro pastoralists, hunter-gatherers and peasants in Kiteto district through provision of publications, awareness creation on the importance of education and resource mobilization for school constructions.

**Goal:** - An educated society, with access to basic social services and free from all kinds of discrimination and injustices.

So far the organization has achieved:

- a) March – June 2006: Established of its office with support from Ms Sarah House of the UK and KINNAPA Development Programme.
- b) March 2006: Developed its 5 year Strategic Plan with support from the Foundation for Civil Society, Tanzania.
- c) 2009/2010: Established partnerships with EMAYO of Kilindi and The KeshoTrust of Canada and Tanzania.
- d) 2010/2011: Support from CARE International Tanzania to implement a project on **Empowerment of pastoralists, agro-pastoralist, hunter-gatherers and peasant communities for livelihood improvement** in 8 villages out of 58 registered Kiteto villages.
- e) 2006-2012: Become a member of:- PINGOs Forum, Kiteto Civil Society Forum, TAPHGO, TANGO, TACOSODE, TNRF, ECOSOC, WANGO, Policy Forum Tanzania, SAVE THE CHILDREN Tanzania/UK.

Current activities:

- Fund raising and information sharing with other organization through different project.
- Plan to construct tanks for harvesting and preserving rain water so as to free up time for women to engage in reading and writing.

Together, the Sunya community and SWEAT have established the following priorities:

- Establishing links to markets for farmers to enable them to sell their produce at the highest prices.
- Education- Improve education standards among targeted communities in order to enhance their understanding in sustaining social and economic development.

- To support girls education.
- Women's empowerment.
- Access to financial services.
- Water services- improve the clean water and sanitation supply in this community.
- To promote understanding on land rights and land use management.
- To increase household income through promoting sustainable land use plans and equitable land allocation.
- To create awareness on HIV/AIDS.

## ANNEX A QUESTIONNAIRES

### 1. DEMOGRAPHICS DATA

Household number-----

	MALE	FEMALE
Children (1-12)yrs		
School Age (13-18)yrs		
Youth (19-35)yrs		
Adult (35-55)yrs		
Elders >55yrs		

### 2. SOCIO-ECONOMICS INFORMATION

i) Cultural activities

	TYPES
Food staffs	
Marriage Issues	
Religious beliefs	
Others	

### 3. SOCIAL SERVICES

Education	No. People attending	No. staffs/ teachers	Rooms	Distance	Built by who	When built	Community contribution
Pre-schools							
P/r Schools							
S/ Schools							

Issues facing Education-----  
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Health Services	No.	Distance	Private/Public	When built	Management
Health Professionals					
Health Centers					
Dispensary					
Others					

Issues facing Health Services-----  
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Water Services	No. Point	Quality	Volume	Distance

Markets Types	Primary sales	Primary Purchase

Banking/Financial	Community	Distance	Access all	Acess Some
Other Credits facilities				

**ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES**

	No. households	Export/ subsistence	Ave. income/month
Agriculture			
Livestock			
Small business			
Business Investors			
Others			

**LINKS AND TRANSPORT AVAILABLE**

Surrounding communities	Name	Distance from the district (HQTS)	Road Conditions	Seasonality of Access

Public Transportation	Type	Frequency used	Cost

Private Transportation	No.
Vehicles	
Motorcycles	
Bicycles	

**ORGANIZATION PRESENT**

Name-----

Purpose-----  
 -----  
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	Male	Female	Total
No. of Paid Staff			
No. of Members			
Youth (<30)			
Adult (>30)			