

KYERWA DISTRICT PROFILE (2017)

1.0: The District Profile

1.1: Location and Area

Kyerwa district is one of eight Districts of Kagera Region and covers an area of 3,086 Km². The District borders the Republic of Uganda in the North, the Republic of Rwanda in the West. The District borders Karagwe District in the South East. The Kagera River forms the boundary between Kyerwa and the Republic of Rwanda and Uganda. It is situated between 0-5' South of the equator and between 31°00'- 32°00' east of Standard Meridian. The distance from Kyerwa District Head Quarters (Rubwera) to the Regional Headquarter (Bukoba) is about 170 kms. And to Dar es Salaam is about 1,600 kms, actually thw distance from Kyerwa District Headquarters (Rubwera) to Dodoma is about 1,100 km.

1.2: Administration:

The District have one constituency and is divided into 4 Divisions of Nkwenda, Kaisho, Murongo na Mabira, 24 Wards, 99 Villages, and 670 Hamlets (Vitongoji).

1.3: Demography

According to 2012 Population and Housing census, Kyerwa district had a population of **321,026** people of which **163,828** were female and **157,198** were male with **53,504** households and of average household size of **4.8**, sex ratio is **96**. Due to annual growth rate of **3.2%** by December, 2016 the district is estimated to have **368,360** people where by Women are **194,180** and Men are **174,180**.

1.4: Topography and Climate

The District is characterized by mountain ranges, which are separated by swampy valley bottoms and wet lands. The altitudes range between 1,500 to 1,800 meters above the sea level, while valley bottoms and wet lands are 1,150 meters to 1,450 meters above the sea level.

The District has a tropical highland climate and annual average temperature is 26° C. Rainfall distribution is bi-modal with peak rains from September to December and from March to May. The District receives rainfall between 800mm/yr - 1000mm/yr annually. The high ridges get over 1000mm/yr and generally rainfall decreases from East to West.

The natural vegetation is categorized as lush savannah bush interspersed with patches of natural forests in the plateaus and papyrus reeds and Acacia species in the lowlands along the riverbanks and swamps. The impact of demographic, frequent bush fires and use of forest products for household consumption and development activities has resulted into more land been opened up from woody vegetation to bare land. The impact of such activities has left the District with only 93,000 hectares

of forests under conservation and 120,000 hectares of bush, swamps and rivers. Wet lands situated at valley bottoms are intensively cultivated and overgrazed thus can no longer perform ecological and hydrological functions such as bio-diversity conservation.

1.5: Land Use

Greater part of the District is cultivated and the remaining are protected areas (forests, game reserves and ranches). Some patches are left uncultivated because they are on very steep slopes and some are swampy areas. Livestock keeping is also practiced in wooded and open grasslands. Land is more intensively used in the northern part of the District than in the southern part. Deforestation and bush fires are common practices in the District. Tree planting is now becoming common but these efforts are frustrated by bush fires and livestock grazing by agro pastoralists. Natural regeneration is the main reforestation mechanism. Due to permanency of settlement by the communities, land ownership has been passed from one generation to another i.e. land has been transformed to family ownership. Village governments preserve some land for public uses and provision to landless people. In most cases women do not own land, due to patri-lineal inheritance system but have access to the land of husband.

2.0: KYERWA ECONOMIC SITUATION

About **85%** of the population in Kyerwa district depends largely on agriculture for subsistence. Small enterprise self-employment (shops, traders, labourers) amounts **7%** of the potential workforce and the remaining **8%** are mainly employed in the public and Private sectors. District labour force is 49.3% of the total population of 368,360.

The main source of income is the sale of farm products, especially coffee, banana, Beans, livestock and livestock products. The main sidelines are waging labour and petty business, brewing (banana beer).

The per capita income of Kyerwa district is estimated to be 900,000 per annum by 2015.

3.0: Agriculture Potentials

Kyerwa district has a total of arable land of about **162,000** hectares and only **Ha.77, 968** which is 48 % of arable land is under cultivation. 98% of the total cultivated land done by human power and 1.7% is done by tractor power.

3.1: Soils and Vegetation.

Due to variation in parent material, age, past landform, climatic conditions and biological history, the soils of Kyerwa differs considerably from place to place. Based on the soil properties, which farmers take into account when searching for good land and while making land-use and land-management decisions, the soils of Kyerwa is divided into 5 major soil groups:

- (i) Deep and freely drained sandy soil – covers about 10% of the district.
- (ii) Deep and freely drained loamy soil - covers some 35% of the district.

- (iii) Deep and freely drained clay soil - covers an approx. 17% of the district.
- (iv) Wet soils –covers some 22% of the district.

3.2: Agriculture and Livestock

Agriculture is the major economic activity in the District. The predominant farming system is subsistence under rain-fed conditions, practiced by over 90% of the population. Major crops grown are banana, beans and maize for local consumption. Coffee (Robusta), maize and Irish potatoes are the main cash crops. The average farm size is two (2) hectares per household; the limitation being availability of fertile soils. The average household income is estimated at Tshs.425, 000 (2010) income per capita. This includes the value of cash and kind production and transfer payments. This is below the national average income for rural households.

There are three main farming systems in Kyerwa district. These are Kibanja, Kikamba and Rweya. The Kibanja system comprises of banana plot normally inter cropped with coffee, beans, maize and other annual crops and tree species. The Kikamba system is practiced in the periphery of Kibanja and is used for cultivation of annual crops and sometimes left fallow. The soils in the Kikamba are of medium quality. Rweya system is found in areas of poor quality land and mostly used for provisional farming of mulching grasses, as well as fodder and tree planting. The main coffee marketing organization is the Karagwe Estates Ltd (KEL), though there are other coffee buyers

Livestock keeping is the second most important economic activity in the District. It has a favorable environment for raising exotic and traditional livestock. There are three (3) livestock production systems in Kyerwa i.e.

- (i) Indigenous cattle kept on communal land set aside by village government.
- (ii) Semi-nomadic system whereby large herds of cattle move around depending on availability of pasture and water.
- (iii) Small holder dairy cattle farmers who practice zero grazing mainly (Friesian, Boran or Ankole cattle).

The District is estimated to have about **75,927** cattle, **73,168** goats and **8,392** sheep. Efforts have been made to reduce land use conflicts by setting aside areas for grazing purposes. Six grazing areas around the District have been identified and by-laws have been enacted to control the use of these grazing areas. There are still difficulties with enforcement of agreed Village by-laws for land use.

Other economic activities include fishing, carried out in rivers and lakes. Industrialization is very minimal; some industrial activities carried out is mostly related to coffee curing. The District has small scale agro-processing enterprises. The District has also the potential of tin mining which is extracted by small scale miners. Trade is up-coming, though there is no TCCIA formed in Kyerwa. The major stumbling block for trade development is poor infrastructure, lack of skills/equipment, and printed enterprise development support wholesalers and retailers are widely spread out the District and trade activities have picked up.

In Kyerwa District the main livestock production is the eastern zone, with about 55% of the cattle.

The Central zone has about 20% of the cattle population, while the Southern zone has 25%. This uneven distribution can be attributed to social-cultural differences and the occurrence of tsetse fly in western zone some few years ago.

The table below shows the number of some selected livestock in the district.

Livestock type	Number
Cattle	75,927
Goat	73,168
Sheep	8,392
Poultry	73,553
Pigs	13,924
Donkeys	-

3.3: SOILS AND VEGETATION.

Due to variation in parent material, age, past landform, climatic conditions and biological history, the soils of Kyerwa differs considerably from place to place. Based on the soil properties, which farmers take into account when searching for good land and while making land-use and land-management decisions, the soils of Kyerwa is divided into 5 major soil groups:

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4.0: Natural Resources

The district has a variety of natural resources which if well harnessed can contribute to more income to the people of Kyerwa. The natural resources sectors comprises of forestry, beekeeping and wildlife. These resources include:

4.1: Beekeeping

Beekeeping activities are done in the district mainly in Nyakatuntu, Kyelele, Kyerwa, Iteera, Kigorogoro, Mabira, Kamuli, Rutunguru and Isingiro Villages. Traditional methods (using the traditional beehives) are mainly applied resulting into low quality honey and other related products. Up to June, 2015 the district have 146 beekeepers with 633 beehives whereas 170 are modern hives and 463 are traditional ones.

4.2: Fisheries

Out of the districts total area of 3,086 Square kilometres, 302.6 Square kilometers is covered by water bodies including lake Rushwa, Merule Swamp, Kagera River and other streams mostly located at Isingiro, Nkwenda, Rukuraijo, Songambebe, Kyerwa, division/s. Fishing activities is still done at an artisanal level from lakes, Swamps, and Kagera river mainly using small canoes. About 82.8 tons of fish is estimated to be harvested from these water bodies in the calendar year which end June 2015.8

tonnes was sold to nearby districts and the remaining 74.9 tones is consumed locally within Kyerwa district council. However there is difficulties in managing of fish traders who export fish illegal to nearby countries.

4.3: Wildlife

The district has game reserves, in which different types of wildlife can be found. The reserves are: Ibanda/Rumanyika of about 549 square km. There are about 549 square km for hunting is done by tourists. Local harvesting is however not acceptable.

4.4: Minerals

Kyerwa District is largely covered by mineral area, where by 60% of its area is covered by tin minerals. Tin is being mined by small scale miners in the District.

5.0: INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITIES

5.1: Road Network

Type of Road Surface	Available (kms)
Trunk road	95
Regional roads	100
District	126
Feeder	606.9
Total	927.9

5.2: Air Transport

The district has one (1) Air strip at Kyerwa Village in Kyerwa ward.

5.3: Electricity

Kyerwa District is now served with electricity generated by Power station located at Karagwe District which is operated by TANESCO; TANESCO through Rural Energy Agency (REA) is expanding electricity services.

5.4: Telecommunication

The district receives telecommunication services through TTCL, Airtel, Tigo, Zantel and Vodacom companies.

5.5: Radio

There is neither radio nor television service in the district. Some people in Kyerwa District are getting the problem that make the community deprived of their right of being informed of current issues.

6.0: EDUCATION

6.1: Pre - schools

- Number of school - 104

6.2: Primary Education

- Number of schools – 104
- Number of pupils – 77,794 (Boys 38,120 and Girls 39,674)

School Teachers, Infrastructure and furniture

Type	Required	Available	Shortage
Teachers	2,151	1,170	981
Classrooms	2,151	688	1,463
Teachers Houses	2,151	179	1,972
Toilets (stances)	3,112	1,145	1,967
Tables	2,160	1,212	948
Desks	38,897	18,253	20,644
Chairs	2,160	1,645	515
Cupboards	2,151	485	1,666

7.0: Secondary Education

- Number of schools – 21 which are: Bugomora, Businde, Chanyangabwa, Ibanda, Isingiro, Kamuli, Chitwe, Kitwechenkura, Rukulaijo, Kyerwa, Mabira, Mukire, Murongo, Nakake, Ntare, Nyabishenge, Nyamilima, Nyamiyaga and Songambele.
- Number of students 6,544 (Boys 3,111 Girls 3,433)

7.1: School Teachers, Infrastructure and furniture

Type	Required	Available	Shortage
Teachers	411	366	75
Classrooms	329	208	121
Teachers Houses	336	52	263
Toilets (stances)	312	220	92
Laboratory (rooms)	63	63	-
Hostel	42	11	31
Desks	6,544	6,952	-
Library	21	1	20
Dining Hall	21	0	21
Administration Block	21	9	12
Store	21	-	21
Kitchen	21	-	9
Rainwater harvesting Tanks	21	12	9
Solar energy	21	14	7
Dispensary	11	0	11
1 st AID Kits	21	21	17

7.2: Colleges

- Teachers training college privately owned in Kaitambuzi Village, Isingiro Ward.
- Currently there is no Fork Development College (FDC) in the District

7.3: Multisectoral collaboration Education Service Delivery

Stakeholder	Activity/Service Delivered
Kaisho Sec. Kayanga Diocese	Education services
KIDO	Education services
ADDOLEC	Education services
BENARD	Education services
NDAGARA	Education services
RUMANYIKA	Education services

8.0: Health

8.1: The district have the following health facilities:

Type of Facility	Government	FBO	Private	Total
Hospital	-	1	-	1
Health Centre	3	-	-	3
Dispensary	23	4	1	28
Health Science Training Institute	-	-	-	-
Total	26	5	1	32

8.2: Staff position

- Medical officers(MDs) - 3
- Assistant Medical officers (AMOs) - 4
- Clinical officers - 17
- Nursing officers - 0
- Nurse/Midwife – 70
- Medical attendants - 99

8.3: Top Ten Diseases in the District.

- (i) Malaria
- (ii) ARI
- (iii) Diarrhoea
- (iv) Intestinal worms
- (v) Pneumonia
- (vi) Eye infection
- (vii) Ear Infection
- (viii) Skin Infection
- (ix) Cardiovascular Disorders
- (x) HIV/AIDS

8.4: Multisectoral collaboration in Health Service Delivery

Stakeholder	Activity/Service Delivered	Area of Intervention
Kayanga diocese	Curative services: (Hospital (DDH), Dispensary)	Communicable disease control
		Communicable disease control
	Health Education and vaccination activities	Health promotion
MDH	HIV Preventive & curative services	Communicable disease control
JHPEIGO (MCSP)	Mental & Child Health	Reproductive & Child Health
ENGENDER HEALTH	Family planning	Reproductive & Child Health
PSI	Family planning	Reproductive & Child health
MARISTOPES	Family planning	Reproductive & Child health
TASAF	Advocacy , care/support on HIV/AIDS	Reproductive and child health
STAMIGOLD	Support construction and equip health facilities	Strengthen organisation structure
Traditional Birth Attendants	Antenatal and postnatal care including referrals	Reproductive and child health
Traditional healers	Curative and rehabilitation	Communicable disease control
		Health promotion

9.0: Water

The district has various sources of water as follows:

Type of source	Number of Sources	Number of people served
Shallow wells	57	7,500
Gravity schemes	13	1,613
Bore holes	78	6,500
Natural water sources (Improved)	31	3,750
Institutional Rainwater Harvesting Tanks	65	30,920
Tape water schemes	316	47,380
Household Rainwater Harvesting Tanks	180	32,360
Pumping water schemes	3	5,750

10.0: Community Development

Under the Community department, the following statistics are observed:

Type of Infrastructure/associations	Number
Women groups	82
Women Associations	1
Improved houses	24,841
Building brigades	2
Ward Offices	18
Village Offices	93

11.0: Cooperative

Under Cooperative the situation is as follows:

- (1) Savings and Credit schemes 29
- (2) Number of members 12,288 (men 8,889 and women 3,399)

12.0: Companies/Cooperation Operating in Kyerwa

Kyerwa District has the following companies operating with in the area:

- **CRDB** branch newly inaugurated situated in Nkwenda Town

13.0: ENVIRONMENTAL SCAN

13.1: Stakeholder Analysis

13.1.1: Names of key stakeholders

Stakeholders to be involved in the implementation process are as follows:

- (i) Individual community of Kyerwa district
- (ii) Village councils
- (iii) Councillors
- (iv) Member of Parliament
- (v) Employees
- (vi) Private farmers
- (vii) Regional Secretariat
- (viii) Government agencies
- (ix) Private sector
- (x) Parastatal organisations
- (xi) NGOs, CBOS & Civil Societies
- (xii) Religious organisations (FBOs)
- (xiii) Bilateral agencies (DANIDA, Belgium, NORAD and World Bank
- (xiv) Legal Political parties

13.1.2: Stakeholders' Analysis

The stakeholders depend upon the level of service delivery rendered by the District Council for smooth execution of their functions.

The local authority has to improve or rejuvenate the required social and economic services in order to satisfy to the required standards in terms of roads, health services, housing, security, schools, teaching aids, teachers, agricultural inputs, extension services, bank services, postal and telecom services.

13.1.3: Needs/Expectations of Stakeholders

There is number of stakeholders who are expecting to be served by the District Council Management. The District Council will conduct a stakeholder ranking review exercise in updating its strategic plan which will aid to indicate their expectations and potential impact that the District Management to meet their expectations as well as their priorities. Actually the first pilot survey for stakeholders analysis conducted in the 2013/14 financial year came up with the following inputs by sect

14.0: Administration and Personnel

Stakeholder	Expectation/Interest	Potential/Impact (Negative)	Ranking
1. Councillors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Training -Co-operation from the council's employees -Monthly allowances -Per Diems and sitting allowances -Terminal benefits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -May cause conflict between employees and councillors. -Poor attendance to Council's meetings. -No decision making which will hamper the day to day management of the council. -Poor services to the community. 	<p>H</p> <p>H</p> <p>H</p> <p>H</p>
2. Kyerwa Community	<p>They expect good governance based on law and transparent when solving conflicts caused by employees while delivering services to them on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bribe - To be employed by the council -To get social and economic Services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -May cause conflict between employees and the community people. -Will not trust the council, may cause pressure groups against the council. -Poor participation in development projects. -Poor delivery of social and Economic services. 	<p>H</p> <p>M</p> <p>H</p> <p>H</p>
3. Employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Fringe benefits such as monthly salaries, leave, medical and burial expenses. -Confirmation -Training (short term and long Term. -Working tools and Equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Boy coating -Poor services delivery to the community. 	<p>H</p> <p>M</p>
4.Regional Secretariat	Advisory services	Lack of standards	H
5.Government	Guidelines and regulations	Planning and working contrary to the policy framework and Government priorities.	H
2.0: Agriculture			
1.Private Farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Improved social services -Availability of agricultural inputs. -Improved social services -Assurance of market their agricultural products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poor production -Low prices of agricultural input -Poor extension services 	<p>H</p> <p>H</p> <p>M</p>
2.Farmers groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Extension services on crop/live stock husbandry. -Marketing information. -Information on new research findings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Low crop/livestock production. -Land uses conflicts. -Environmental degradation. -Low production technique 	<p>M</p> <p>H</p> <p>H</p> <p>M</p>

Stakeholder	Expectation/Interest	Potential/Impact (Negative)	Ranking
3.Crops/livestock inputs stockiest	-Clarification of laws and Regulation. -Information input needed. -Transport infrastructure Improvement.	-Breaking laws and regulation. -Farmers getting poor quality goods/sub standard. -Lack of essential production inputs	M M M
Government	-Advisory services (Regional Secretariat) -Guidelines and regulations	-Lack of standards -Planning and working contrary to the policy framework and Government priorities.	H M
3.0: Health			
1.Community	-Health Education on prevention of existing diseases. -Immunisation of under five children -Curative services -Reproduction and child health services. -Health Centres and Dispensaries available. -Furniture and equipment Available. - Medicine (Drugs) available - Trained personnel existing. -Reliable transport to referral Hospitals -Environmental health education.	-Increase in morbidity disabilities and mortalities. -Increase of epidemics of noticeable diseases -Increase in number of orphanages. -High morbidity and mortality rate	H H H H
2. Disabled people	- Rehabilitation services - Physical exercises - Equipment and furniture - Prevent social stigma.	-Reduced manpower and hence economic recession -Increase dependants	M M
3.Old age group	-Good services including treatment - Advice	Disabilities, morbidity and mortality	M
4.NGO'S/CBOs	- Technical advice - Policy & guideline	Deliver services below standard	M
4.Other Institutions	- Technical advice -Policy & guideline, treatment	Morbidity & disabilities	H
5.Regional Secretariat	Advisory services	Lack of standards	H
6.Government	Guidelines and regulations	Planning and working contrary to the policy framework and Government priorities.	H

Stakeholder	Expectation/Interest	Potential/Impact (Negative)	Ranking
4.0: Land and Natural Resources			
1. Community	-Surveyed plots (Residential, Commercial, etc) -Village Land use plans -Preparation of title deed/letters of offer -Village Land use plans	-Squatter settlements -Land conflicts -Land use conflicts -Lack of loan from financial institutions -Land conflicts -Land use conflicts	H M M L M M
2. Institutions (Religious, NGO's etc)	-Surveyed plots/farms -Preparation of title deeds/letter of offer	-Lack of investors in agriculture, industries etc. -Lack of services from institutions -Lack of loans from financial institutions	H M L
3. Village Governments	Survey of village boundaries	Land conflicts between villages	M
	Village Land use plans	Land use conflicts	H
4. Government	-Advisory services (Regional Secretariat) -Guidelines and regulations	-Lack of standards -Planning and working contrary to the policy framework and Government priorities	H H

5.0: Water

Stakeholder	Expectation/Interest	Potential/Impact (Negative)	Ranking
1. The Community at large	Provision of clean and safe water for domestic uses in a walking distance of 400 meters.	-Water borne diseases will erupt, eventually to cause deaths. -Economy declaration as too much time will be used to search water. -Women and children will have hard condition of life. -Diseases and even death especially for children.	H H M H
2. Institutions	Provision of clean and safe water in institutions e.g. schools, hospitals etc.	Water borne diseases will erupt, then to cause deaths.	H
3. NGO's/CBOs	-To elaborate water policy -Technical advices.	-Water sources pollution -Destruction of water sources	M M
4. Livestock keepers.	Livestock's to have adequate drinking as well as dipping.	-Livestock mortality -Deficiency of animal protein -Declination of economy	H H M
5. Government	Advisory services (Regional Secretariat)	Lack of standards	H
	Guidelines and regulations	Planning and working contrary to the policy framework and Government priorities.	H

6.0: Cooperatives & Marketing			
1. Co-operative societies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Training on management and supervision of co-operative societies. -Training on accounts and skills. -Audit and inspection of books of accounts. -Marketing skills (How to rich the market) -Preparation/interpretation of co-operative policy and guidelines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poor/weak cooperative societies (which do not meet members' needs). -Poor management -Poor record keeping -Failure to prepare reports of income and expenditure to members. -Unreliable markets hence low price for members produce. -Low income to members. -Misuse of societies funds. 	H M H
2.Village Governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Training on supervision and management. -Training on accountancy skills -Audit and inspection of books of accounts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poor management -Poor record keeping of villages -Failure to prepare reports of income and expenditure to villagers. 	H H H
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -How to rich the market (marketing skills) Preparation/interpretation of village policy and guidelines. 	-Misunderstanding between villagers and leaders.	H
4. Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Training on promotion and management of co-operatives. -Training on management and supervision of co-operatives. -training on accountancy skills -Audit and inspection of books of accounts. -To issue policy and guidelines on co-operatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Weak – co-operatives. -Poor/weak management -Poor record keeping of income and expenditure. -Poor cash management and misuse of funds. 	M M M M
5. Regional Secretariat	Advisory services	Lack of standards	H
6. Central Government	Guidelines and regulations	Planning and working contrary to the policy framework and Government priorities.	H
7.0: Community Development			
1. Community	Extension services on principles of community development gender and children.	Gender biasness	H
2. Women & youth group members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Training in small enterprise Development. - Extension of loans. - Training in group formation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Caring businesses without Training. -Lack of loan facilities. -Low profit margin. 	H H H

	and development. -Marketing Training and Information.		
3. Children, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs.	-Extension services on children rights. -Facilitate establishment and mining of day care centres. -Provide Technical assistance. -Provide policy & guidelines.	-Lack of understanding of the children rights. -Lack of day care centres. -To deliver services below Standard.	M H M
4. Central Government	Advisory services (Regional Secretariat)	Lack of standards	H
	Guidelines and regulations	Planning and working contrary to the policy framework and Government priorities.	H

8.0: Works

Stakeholder	Expectation/Interest	Potential/Impact (Negative)	Ranking
1. Community	-Good infrastructure net work.(road net work). -Value for money in all Government infrastructures (Buildings and roads).	-Income and non income poverty. -Lack of compliance with the Government	H H
2. Central Government	Advisory services (Regional Secretariat)	Lack of standards	H
	Guidelines and regulations	Planning and working contrary to the policy framework and Government priorities.	H

9.0: Education

1. Community of Kyerwa District	-Provision of teaching and learning materials at schools -Enough and conducive infrastructures in both primary and Secondary	-Lack of compliance with the Government -Deliver services below standard	H H
2. Government	Advisory services (Regional Secretariat)	Lack of standards	H
	Guidelines and regulations	Planning and working contrary to the policy framework and Government priorities.	H

Due to a number of expectations from the Stake holders, and important Opportunities to invest, Kyerwa District invites different investors to invest in the District in order to draw more services to her people and hence help them to reach a maximum earning for development; this will accelerate the Council to attain its mission and Vision adequately. The District will collaborate with new and present stakeholders to prepare its five years strategic plan for development soon in November 2015 following the release of the manifesto to be implemented.

15.0: SWOC Analysis

15.1: Strengths and Weaknesses: **Strengths**

No.	Strengths
1.	Availability of 49.3% of the total district population as workforce.
2.	Organization willing to change.
3.	Existence of communication networks including roads network, telecommunication networks such as mobile phones.
4.	26 Health facilities (1 hospital 28 dispensaries and 3 health centers) equipped with medical supplies and equipment.
5.	Qualified and committed staff.
6.	Education facilities (88 primary schools, 20 secondary schools).
7.	Good leadership in the district.
8.	Potential areas for investment (forests, arable land etc)

Weaknesses

No.	Weaknesses
1.	Inadequate classrooms, teachers' houses, teaching and learning materials and furniture for both primary and secondary schools.
2.	Unavailability of Livestock market infrastructures
3.	Unorganized marketing systems of agricultural produces.
4.	Shortage of teachers at both primary and secondary schools.
5.	Inadequate irrigation farming practiced.
6.	Inadequate of credit facilities.
7.	Existence of traditional beliefs and taboos thus hinder the innovation of new technologies.
8.	Inadequate NGOs and Companies engaged on developmental activities

15.2: Opportunities and Challenges

No.	Opportunities	Challenges
1.	Favorable climatic condition for agriculture and livestock production where by the District gets rain twice a year	Unpredictable rainfall (Unreliable and unpredictable weather patterns).
		Existence of crop and livestock pests and diseases.
		Inadequate of credit facilities.
		Environmental degradation and destruction due to irregular migration, deforestation and overgrazing.

2.	Existence of local development partners	Non transparency on finance pattern especially Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs).
3.	Exploitable forests suitable for producing timber, fuel wood, burning charcoal, beekeeping etc.	Environmental degradation and destruction due to irregular migration, deforestation and overgrazing.
4.	Arable land (162,000 Sq. km.) suitable for agriculture and livestock undertaking activities	Unpredictable rainfall (Unreliable and unpredictable weather patterns). Low market prices of cash and food crops and poor Market Infrastructures for Livestock
5.	Updated existing village plans produced from O & OD exercises yearly	Laxity in updating village registers which are the reliable sources of information.
6.	Availability of minerals especially Tin in various parts of the district.	Unknown amount of Tin produced and the amount of money accrued from the minerals
7.	Existence of various development programmes in the district such as ASDP, RWSSP, SEDP, HBF, PEDP	Untimely released of fund for executing activities under programs Reluctance of the community to effect part of their contributions towards the implementation of some programs.

16.0: Key Issues

Key issues analyzed during the preparation of the MTEF 2017/18 – 2019/20 as a continuum of implementation of the ruling party CCM (2015 – 2020) are as follows:-

- (i) Implementation of District Development Strategic Priorities under agriculture, education, health, water and internal revenue collection.
- (ii) Implementation of “KILIMO KWANZA”, ASDP II and Big Result Now (BRN) strategies in collaboration with other stakeholders by:
 - Strengthening of internal revenue collection sources through revenue management.
 - Provision of agricultural inputs and implement
 - Strengthening existing and formation of new Small Scale Industries in the District
 - Improvement of agriculture and livestock infrastructure
 - Development of marketing facilities and opportunities and to link farmers with financial institutions
 - Strengthening of utilization of ox – mechanization and tractors in the district.
- (iii) Accessibility and quality of education for both primary and secondary by construction of school infrastructure, purchase of school furniture, teaching and learning materials and recruitment of qualified teachers

- (iv) Improvement of road and communication network by construction, maintenance of existing roads and contracting qualified and competent contractors.
- (v) Institutional capacity building through facilitating staff to undertake professional trainings and upgrading courses
- (vi) Completion of backlog projects/ongoing projects
- (vii) Reduction of under-five mortality rate, maternal mortality rate and reduction of communicable diseases by construction and rehabilitation of health facilities, provision of medical supplies and equipment, recruitment of qualified staff and promotion of environmental sanitation.
- (viii) Strengthening Nutritional status to the community of Kyerwa
- (ix) To conduct demarcation of villages, schools' and other government institutions' boundaries
- (x) Implementation of Strategic Development Goals

17.0: NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (NGOs).

The district have 07 active Non- Governmental Organisations (NGOs), 04 FBOs and 02 CBOs operating in the district.

Name and Address	Activities
WOMEDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide legal assistant to vulnerable groups - To provide support to vulnerable children - To provide support in fighting malaria
MFUKO WA HURUMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To provide support to orphans - To provide support to widows - To fight HIV AIDs
KEDEN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To provide education support to most vulnerable children - To provide education services - To fight HIV AIDs
HUKWA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To provide support to most vulnerable children
KYENGONET	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To coordinate activite of other civil societies and Non Government Organisations - To empower Non Government Organisations
FBOs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Isingiro Hospital - Ruhita Dispensary - Businde Dispensary - Ibamba Dispensary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To provide Health Services
CBOs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nkwenda community Based Organisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Saving and Credit society
VECA GROUP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To conserve the enviroment
ACP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To fight HIV AIDs - To support most vulnerable children

17.0: HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND UNITS (2017)

S/N	DEPARTMENT AND UNITS	NAMES OF HEAD OF DEPARTMENT/UNIT	PERSONAL CONTACTS	
			Mobile No.	e-mail
1	DISTRICT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	SHADRACK M. MHAGAMA	0753545294 0620186963	ded.kyerwa@kagera.g.tz
2	PLANNING, STATISTICS AND EVALUATION DEPARTMENT	INNOCENT G. MADUHU	0767 - 131982	imaduhu@yahoo.com maduhuinnocent@gmail.com
3	HUMAN RESOURCE AND ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT	JOSEPH M. MAGINGA	0782 - 100363 0686 - 100363	magingamang'oha@gmail.com
4	FINANCE AND TRADE DEPARTMENT	STEPHEN M. SINDAGURU	0715975557	stephensindagulu@gmail.com
5	AGRICULTURE, IRRIGATION AND COOPERATIVE DEPARTMENT	MESHACK A. LIBENT	0752 - 204981	butagoba2007@yahoo.com
6	LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT AND FISHERIES DEPARTMENT	PROSPER A. RUTAKINIKWA	0788 - 373485	Ratakinkwa2000@yahoo.com
7	HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT	DIOCLES NGAIZA	0765 - 800357 0784 - 595124	ngaiza8@yahoo.com ngaiza77@yahoo.com
8	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT	LAZRO IZAHAKI MAJETA	0713318042	lazamj@gmail.com
9	WORKS & FIRE DEPARTMENT	JUMA S. MAGOTTO	0754 - 423013	magottojuma@yahoo.com
10	WATER DEPARTMENT	FERDINAND R. TINDAMANYILE	0784 - 484891 0752 - 938996	ftindamanyire@yahoo.com.uk
11	USAFI NA MAZINGIRA UNIT	YASSIN SAID MWINORY	0766328334 0627021645	ymwinory@gmail.com
12	LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES DEPARTMENT	RICHARD Z. MAYIKU	0769 - 171195 0688 - 405076	mayikurichard@yahoo.com
13	SECONDARY EDUCATION DEPARTMENT	FRANCIS L. NSHAJA	0756 - 937847	nshaijafrance@yahoo.com
14	PRIMARY EDUCATION DEPARTMENT	AARON K. VEDASTO	0756536190	akatalyeba@yahoo.com
15	LEGAL UNIT	JOVIN . RUTAINULWA	0712255220 0762115123	jovinruta@gmail.com
16	ELECTION UNIT	-	-	-
17	INTERNAL AUDIT UNIT	NASSORO S. NGULUNGU	0768606563	nngulungu47@gmail.com
18	TEHAMA UNIT	ALEXANDER J. LUNDERA	0765 - 031900 0784 - 415419	alexanderlundera@yahoo.com
19	TEACHER'S SERVICE DEPARTMENT	ZEPHRINE KABONA	0786 - 949448	Zebaki64@yahoo.com
20	PROCUREMENT MANAGEMENT UNIT (PMU)	Alex Ignatus Kaganda	0754343724 0673343724	nkubaalex@yahoo.com
21	SCHOOL INSPECTORATE SECTION	-	-	-