

PREFACE

Ileje District Council has a vital role of ensuring that effective coordination and supervision of service delivery Targets is in place so that stakeholders deliver quality services to the community and practice good governance in the development of the District.

In order to achieve the above Strategic Objective, Ileje District Council through its Departments will strengthen its cooperation with all stakeholders through the existing government machinery. It will make sure that the policies are properly translated and implemented by her stakeholders in order to achieve sustainable development.

The Medium Term Strategic Plan (MTSP) for the Ileje District Council (IDC) 2017/2018 - 2020/2021 is aimed at building the capacity of the Council and its stakeholders towards promoting economic growth with consequent poverty reduction among the local communities, with due emphasis. Ileje District Council will ensure that the set key result areas, strategic objectives and strategies are effectively implemented and monitored. Stakeholder shall be called upon to cooperate in the implementation of the District's Strategic Plan.

Therefore Government, Development Partners and Community are urged to give their maximum contribution and support according to their commitments in order to facilitate execution of the Council Medium Term Strategic Plan. Success in implementing the service delivery targets and strategic objectives of Ileje District Council will contribute greatly to the overall success in the achievement of National goals by improving its economy and reduce poverty among the population.

Ubatizo J. Songa

**DISTRICT CHAIRERSON,
ILEJE.**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This Strategic Plan for 2017/2018 – 2020/2021 has been prepared in collaboration with a number of individuals and institutions including District and Ward political leaders, Council staff, Ward Executive Officers and Extension Staff, representatives from Public Institutions, Business Community and the Media.

Their willingness to review and comment on the draft document through writings and stakeholders forum had made this document possible to produce. The Council is extremely grateful to these individuals and organizations for their valuable input to the manuscript.

We are further grateful to UNICEF Country Program for providing funds through Support to Health and Education Programme through Result Based Management and Local Government Capital Development Grant (LGCDG) which made possible the necessary training on strategic planning and subsequent preparation of the Document.

We also acknowledge the contribution from UNDP through ESRF for their moral and material support which made this document readable and presentable.

There are many others who contributed to the production of this document and their contributions are gratefully acknowledged.

The success of this plan depends on the continued commitment of all stakeholders, within and outside the District. Ileje District Council is committed to the implementation of this plan, and will use it as a reference document for planning, monitoring and evaluation of performance.

Haji M. Mnasi

**DISTRICT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,
ILEJE.**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Ileje District Council was established in July 1978 under Local Government Act No. 8 of 1982. Formerly it was part of Rungwe District Council in Mbeya Region. The Council started to perform its mandated functions from July, 1980. It is one among Five Councils comprising Songwe Region. Five years rolling Strategic Plan for Ileje District Council defines the future direction of the Council for the period 2017/2018-2020/2021 by setting the goals, defining the major strategic objective, strategies and resource needed to realize the vision. It is based on a systematic assessment of the existing situation and was developed through a high participatory process involving all key stakeholders.

The Government of Tanzania is committed to provide sustainable quality and responsive services to its citizens, through Local Government Authorities (LGAs). The Government in 1996 prepared the Local Government Reform Agenda whose Mission is to strengthen the democratically election, autonomous Local Government Authorities responsible to deliver social and economic services according to locally defined needs, within the set National policy and legal frame works.

Empowering the LGAs means to capacitate them to plan strategically and provide quality services to the community. This means being able to provide Intersectoral Co-ordination, Plan and control the Budget, make decisions, implement and enable efficient supervision, monitoring and evaluation at all levels. The plan encompasses all the strategic planning process including situation analysis, organization scan, key result areas, strategic objectives, strategic targets, performance indicators and responsible personnel.

Preparation for Medium Term Strategic Plan (MTSP) is underpinned by a set of Government Policies such as; The Tanzania Development Vision 2025, Sustainable Development Goals 2015, Tanzania Five Year Development Plan and Sectoral policies and guidelines.

The main emphases of this Strategic Plan are:

- To improve District performance.
- To create more relevant institutional structures.
- To increase levels of Institutional, Departmental and Individual accountability.
- To improve transparency and communication between management, employees and stakeholders.
- To establish priorities for efficient and effective resource allocation.

However, among the Strategic Objectives there are those which will cover the whole period and perhaps beyond and those which will start and finish during the strategic plan period.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune-Deficiency Syndrome
AMCOS	Agricultural Market Cooperative Societies
ANC	Antenatal Care
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASDP	Agricultural Sector Development Plan
CBO	Community Based Organisation.
CCHP	Comprehensive Council Health Plan
CDH	Council Designated Hospital
CHF	Community Health Fund (households prepayment scheme)
CHMT	Council Health Management Team
CMT	Council Management Team
COBET	Complementally Basic Education Tanzania
CTB	Council Tender Board
DADPS	District Agriculture Development Plans
DDH	Designated District Hospital
DE	District Engineering.
DHS	Demographic Health Survey.
DIDF	District Irrigation Development Fund
DLO	District Livestock Officer
DMO	District Medical Officer
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Short Courses
DT	District Treasurer
EHP	Essential Health Package
EPI	Expanded Program of Immunization
FANC	Focused Antenatal Care
FBOs	Faith Based Organizations
FFS	Farmers' Field School
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
HMIS	Health Management Information System
HSDG	Health Sector Development Grant
IEC	Information Education Communication
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
JRF	Joint Rehabilitation Fund
LAAC	Local Accounting Authority Committees.
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
LGCDG	Local Government Capital Development Grants
MoFEA	Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs
MOH	Medical Officer of Health
MoHSW	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
MKEJA	MpangowaUwianokatiyaElimuyawatuwazimanajamii
MSD	Medical Store Department
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Frame Work.

MTUHA	MfumowaTaarifazaUendeshajiwaHudumazaAfya
MVC	Most Vulnerable Children
NAO	National Audit Office
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
NMCP	National Malaria Control Programme
NMS	National Minimum Standards
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction
O & OD	Obstacles and Opportunities to Development
OPD	Outpatient Department
OVC	Orphan vulnerable children
PFM	Participatory Forest Management.
PO-RALG	President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PMU	Procurement Management Unit.
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
RAS	Regional Administrative Secretary
RHMT	Regional Health Management Team
RS	Regional Secretariat
SACCOS	Serving and Credit Cooperative Society
SEDP	Secondary Development Programmer
SWOC	Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Challenges
TASAF	Tanzanian Social Action Fund.
TDV	Tanzania Development Vision 2025
UMITASHUMITA	Umoja wa Michezo shule za misingi Tanzania
UNICEF	United Nations Children's' Fund
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
VHW	Village Health Worker
WDC	Ward Development Community
WEO	Ward Executive Office
WFT	Ward Facilitation Team
WHO	World Health Organization

TERMINOLOGIES

A number of terms have been defined to enable users understand the intended meaning and for clarity purposes. The main terms are as follows.

Vision

Is the desired or intended future state of an organization in terms of its fundamental objective and strategic direction.

Mission

Is fundamental purpose of an organization, briefly describing why it exists and what it does to achieve its vision.

Core Values

Core values are guiding principles that all members and employees of the organization will commit themselves to follow towards the attainment of the shared and agreed vision.

Goal

A goal describes future end-state or desired outcome of the organization that is intended to be achieved.

Objectives

Objectives are organization's performance results and outcomes it wants to achieve and improvement to be made as part of its strategic direction.

Strategies

Strategies are established approaches for achieving the intended strategic objective of the organization

Targets

Targets are tangible, measurable and time –bound outputs to be produced by an organization to achieve its objective.

Performance Indicators

These are means used to measure the performance of the institution. They are used to ensure that the institution is meeting the set of defined objectives and targets.

Key performance Indicators

Key performance indicators are means for measuring progress toward achieving the stated objective and corresponding targets

Stakeholders

These are individuals and institutions that have an interest in the activities and achievements of the organization. They include clients or customers, development partners, employees, government institutions and community.

Capacity Building

Capacity building is a process leading to skill upgrading, procedural improvements and institutional strengthening. It refers to investment in people, Institutions and practices.

Effectiveness

Effectiveness is the extent to which an intervention's objectives are achieved, taking into account their relative importance.

Efficiency

Efficiency is a measure of how economically resources or inputs in terms of funds, expertise and time are converted to outputs or results.

Monitoring

Monitoring is the follow up on implementation of the plan to determine the movement toward or away from the set objectives and targets.

Evaluation

Evaluation is critical and objective assessment of the plan in terms of specific milestones of achievements as compared to the set objective and expectations

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background Information

Ileje District Council is among the ten councils of Mbeya Region established in July 1995 under Local Government Act No. 8 of 1982. Formerly it was part of Mbeya District Council. The Council started to perform its mandated functions from July, 1980. The main role of the Council is to provide its community with high quality and Sustainable Socio-economic Services.

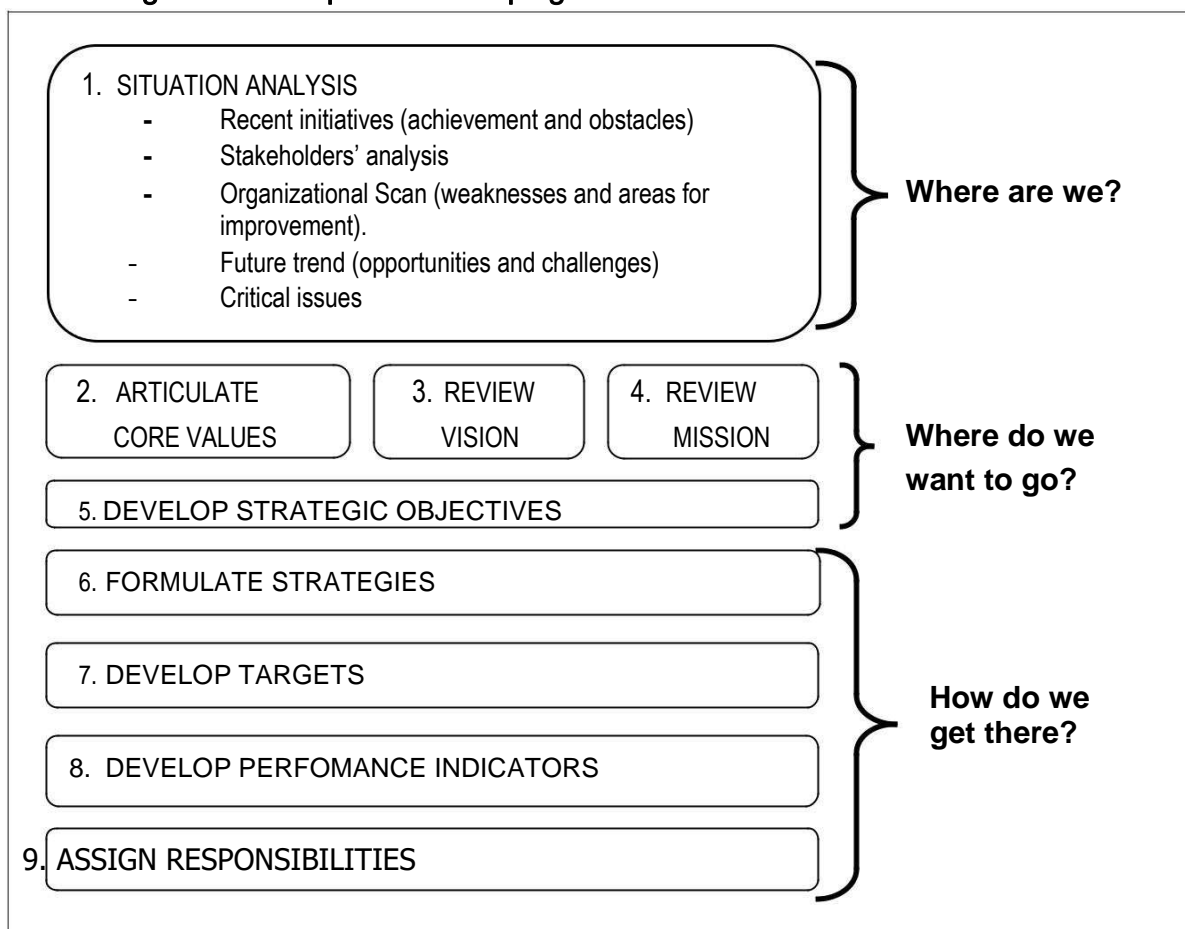
Ileje District Council has prepared SP which covers the period of five years of 2017/2018 - 2020/2021 based on review of functions and organisation structure of Council by the Government in June, 2012. It takes into account the changes and challenges faced by the organisation. The plan is intended to guide operations of the Council as stipulated in the Act and Performance Management Guide (PMG) of 2012.

1.2 The Plan Preparation Process

Nine-step process was used in developing the Medium Term Strategic Plan(MTSP). Step one show where we are at present while step two to five describewhere we want to go in terms of institutional perspectives. Step six to ninepresent how to get there in terms of deliverables.

The nine-step approach used in the preparation of the Plan is presented in Figure 1.1

Figure 1.1: Steps for Developing the MTSP



1.2.1 Recent Initiatives

In the process of preparing this document, the roles and mandate of Ileje District Council were reviewed and recent initiatives that include achievements and challenges were established in line with implementation of The Tanzania Five Year Development Plan for 2011/2012-2015/2016. It was observed that during the past three years the organization has initiated a number of measures aimed at transforming the council to undertake its changed roles while at the same time improving service delivery. Council takes pride in a number of achievements despite some challenges faced in attaining its objectives.

1.2.2 Situation Analysis

Situation analysis was performed using two main tools namely Stakeholders' and SWOC Analysis. The work was carried out during the training sessions conducted in July, 2017.

1.2.2.1 Stakeholders' Analysis

Stakeholders' analysis was carried out by addressing the question as who needs what in our organization. The impact of not meeting client's expectations was also analyzed. Stakeholders were classified into eleven (11) main categories as listed below:-

- i. Ileje District community
- ii. Council staff
- iii. Political Leaders
- iv. PO-RALG and RS
- v. Sector Ministries
- vi. Development Partners
- vii. NGOs and CBOs
- viii. Investors
- ix. Media/Press
- x. Religious Institutions
- xi. Public Institutions and Other service providers

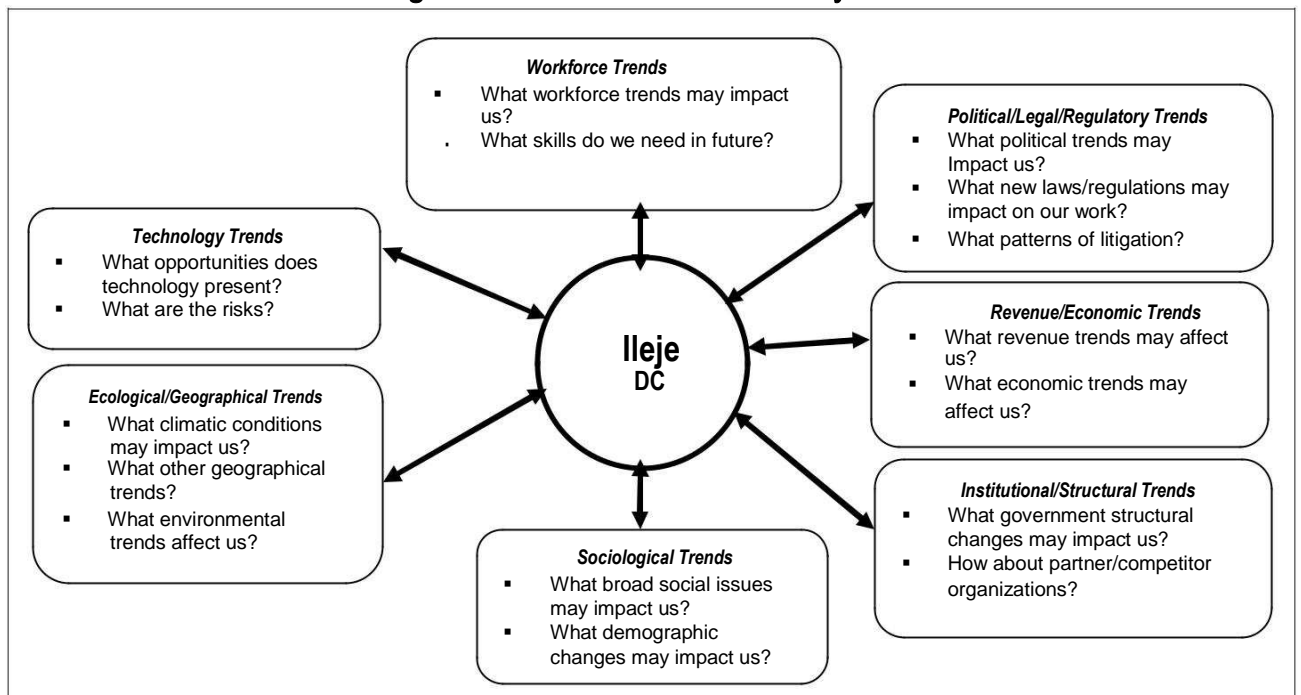
1.2.2.2 Internal Organizational Scan

Internal organization scan was conducted using five criteria: leadership, people management, core processes, customer focus and key performance results. The assessment came out with internal strengths and areas for improvement in the Council.

1.2.2.3 External Trend Analysis

The Council works in a globalized world which is constantly changing. Trends of external factors that affect the operations of the organization were determined and taken into account during the preparation of the Plan. Figure 1.2 illustrates the external factor trends considered in the analysis.

Figure 1.2: External Trends Analysis



1.2.2.4 Critical Issues

The situation analysis was concluded by identifying a set of critical issues, which will require attention during the Medium-Term Period.

1.2.3 Developing the Plan

As a result of the situation analysis, the Medium Term Strategic Plan (MTSP) for 2017/18 to 2020/21 was developed. The Strategic Plan contains vision, mission statement, core values, objectives, strategies and key performance indicators.

1.3 Layout of the Document

The Strategic Plan contains five chapters. Chapter One provides background introduction and explains on the methodology used in the preparation of the Plan. Chapter Two deals with situation analysis and Chapter Three explains the vision, mission and core values. Chapter Four presents the Plan in detail with objectives, strategies, targets and key performance indicators and finally Chapter Five describe the monitoring and evaluation of the Plan. The document also has two appendices which present the strategic plan matrix and organization structure.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.1 Introduction

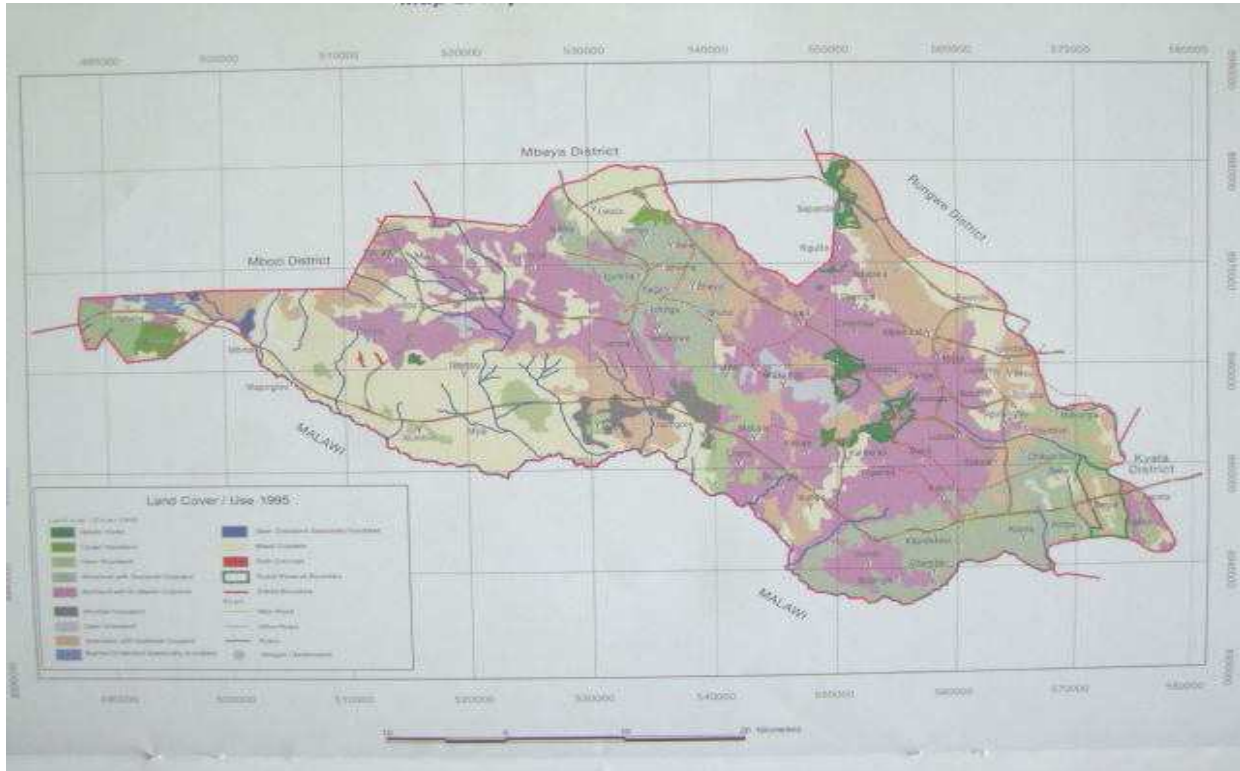
Ileje District Council was re – established in 1984 after a series of landmarks that led to the enacting of Local government Act No. 7 (District Authorities) of 1982. It is one of the five Councils of Songwe Region.

2.1.1 Geographical Location:

Ileje District is located in the South – Eastern part of Songwe region. It lies between latitudes $9^{\circ} 14^1$ and $9^{\circ} 37^1$ and longitudes $32^{\circ} 80^1$ and $33^{\circ} 45^1$ East. It is bordered by Kyela District in East, Rungwe District in the North – East, Mbozi District in the North – West Mbeya District in the North and in the west it borders with Momba district. Songwe River in the South marks the boundary with the Republic of Malawi. The District covers an area of 1,908km².

2.1.2 Land Area:

The District has an area of 1,908 sq. km of which 1,741 sq. km (91% of the total area) is predominantly open woodland with pockets of high density forests. 60.5sq km of the open woodland is a forest reserve. The area available for agriculture and human settlement is 1,016 sq. km or 53% of total area. However, only about 801.1 sq. km of this area is used for crop production. In terms of size, Ileje district is the smallest district in the region.



Map 1: Ileje District

2.1.3 Administrative units:

Administratively, the district is divided into two divisions namely: Bulambya and Bundali. The two divisions are subdivided into eighteen wards. The 18 wards are in turn split into seventy one villages as table 1 indicates.

TABLE 1: LAND AREA AND ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS.

Division	Land (sq km)	% share	number of ward	Number of villages	number of hamlets
BULAMBYA	1092	57.2	9	33	161
BUNDALI	816	42.8	9	38	156
TOTAL	1908	100	18	71	317

Source: Planning Office - Ileje

2.1.4 Ethnic Groups:

The main ethnic groups in the district are the Wandali and Walambya who reside in Bundali and Bulambya divisions respectively. Other small ethnic groups include the Wamalila, Wanyiha, Wanyamwanga and Wanyakyusa. Most of the ethnic groups are predominantly agriculturalist.

2.1.5 Population Size and Growth:

According to the population Census of 2012, the district had a total number of 124,451 people. This is about 12.5% of the total (2012) regional population. According to the 2012 Population and Housing Census the total population of Ileje district was 124,451 persons. The 2002-2012 population growth rate of Ileje district was 1.2 percent the population size by Sex, Divisions and Wards in Ileje District is shown in Table 2. The 2012 census further reveals that the district average household size is 4.0 persons. This is lower than the national average recorded as 4.8 persons per household by the 2012 population census.

TABLE 2: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY SEX, DIVISION AND WARDS

S/N	WARD	TOTAL	FEMALE	MALE	AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE
BULAMBYA DIVISION					
1	ITUMBA	10,186	5,498	4,688	4
2	ISONGOLE	9,893	5,243	4,650	3.8
3	MBEBE	9,282	4,856	4,426	4.2
4	CHITETE	8,673	4,621	4,052	3.9
5	BUPIGU	6,145	3,210	2,935	4
6	IBABA	8,058	4,372	3,686	4
7	MLALE	4,896	2,640	2,256	4.2
8	ITALE	7,609	4,067	3,542	4.2
9	NDOLA	6,820	3,645	3,175	4.1
TOTAL		71,562	38,152	33,410	

BUNDALI DIVISION					
10	LUBANDA	8,582	4,511	4,071	4.3
11	MALANGALI	6,485	3,448	3,037	3.7
12	IKINGA	7,824	4,130	3,694	3.7
13	NGULUGULU	4,927	2,493	2,434	3.9
14	KAFULE	7,450	4,018	3,432	3.8
15	SANGE	4,757	2,461	2,296	4.4
16	NGULILO	4,659	2,427	2,232	4.4
17	LUSWISI	4,632	2,457	2,175	4.4
18	KALEMBO	3,573	1,891	1,682	4
TOTAL		52,889	27,836	25,053	
GRAND TOTAL		124,451	65,988	58,463	

Source: National Population Census of 2012

Population Density

The district has a population density of 65 persons per square kilometre which is above the national average of 51 persons per square kilometre. Table 3 gives the population density at the ward level for the years 2002 and 2012 census. In 2002, Isongole ward had population density of 123 persons per sq. km and was the most densely populated council, followed by Kafule with the population density of 113 persons per sq. kms. In 2012, Isongole ward had population density of 170 persons per sq.km followed by Kafule ward with 122 persons per sq.km. The highest intercensal (2002-2012) growth rate was observed in Isongole (3.3) followed by Mbebe (3.0) and the lowest is Kalembo ward with -0.2.

Table 3: Population Size and Growth by Ward, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Ward	Land Area (sq. kms)	2002 Pop. Census			populati on density	2012 Pop. Census			popul ation densit y	200 2 - 201 2
		Number				Number				
		M	F	Total		M	F	Total		
Itumba	101.4	3,796	4,281	8,077	80	4,688	5,498	10,186	100	2.3
Isongole	58.1	3,316	3,828	7,144	123	4,650	5,243	9,893	170	3.3
Mbebe	127.5	3,106	3,774	6,880	54	4,426	4,856	9,282	73	3.0
Chitete	88.5	3,352	3,805	7,157	81	4,052	4,621	8,673	98	1.9
Bupigu	202.1	2,906	3,241	6,147	30	2,935	3,210	6,145	30	0.03
Ibaba	139.2	3,133	3,658	6,791	49	3,686	4,372	8,058	58	1.7
Itale	99.1	3,168	3,538	6,706	68	3542	4,067	7,609	77	1.3
Ndola	135.8	2,934	3,221	6,155	45	3,175	3,645	6,820	50	1.0
Mlale	140.1	2,204	2,361	4,565	33	2,256	2,640	4,896	35	0.7
Kafule	60.9	3,227	3,634	6,861	113	3,432	4,018	7,450	122	0.8
Ikinga	187.7	3,359	3,726	7,085	38	3,694	4,130	7,824	42	1.0
Ngulilo	62.5	1,744	2,068	3,812	61	2,232	2,427	4,659	74	2.0
Sange	47.0	2,048	2,334	4,382	93	2,296	2,461	4,757	101	0.8
Luswisi	44.5	2,229	2,551	4,780	107	2,175	2,457	4,632	104	-0.3
Lubanda	82.5	3,726	4,212	7,938	96	4,071	4,511	8,582	104	0.8
Malangali	150.2	2,958	3,418	6,376	42	3,037	3,448	6,485	43	0.2
Ngulugulu	100.3	2,632	2,708	5,340	53	2,434	2,493	4,927	49	-0.8
Kalembo	80.6	1,722	1,929	3,651	45	1,682	1,891	3,573	44	-0.2

2.1.6 Migration:

Migration has not been a common phenomenon in the communities constituting Ileje District. However, in recent years the district has experienced a notable out migration of youth between 15 and 30 years of age to seek employment in urban centers. Sugar Estates usually provide temporary seasonal employment to the youth when sugar production is at peak. .

2.1.7 Climate:

The district lies at an altitude ranging from 1360 to 2500 metres above sea level. Temperatures range from 60⁰F to 80⁰ F though in some areas like the lowlands, it reaches 90⁰ F. The district receives annual rainfall of between 750mm and 2000 mm.

2.1.8 Topography and Drainage:

In general, the topography of the district is undulating with wide plateau surface, and occasional steep side hills. It is also characterized by a western strip of the Rift Valley along Songwe River which connects Lake Nyasa in Kyela District. The Drainage system of Ileje District involves only one major stream called Songwe River which pours its water into Lake Nyasa. All other small tributaries (Seasonal and permanent) empty their water into Songwe River.

2.1.9 Agro-Economic Zones:

The landscape of Ileje district makes it possible to divide the land into three main Agro-economic zones as follows:-

(i) *The Lowland Zone:*

This lies between 1300 and 1500 meters above sea level. A big portion of it is in Bulambya Division. The zone has temperatures ranging from 80⁰ F to 90⁰ F. It receives annual rainfall of between 750- 100 millimeters. Soils are sandy and relatively poor and therefore suitable only for cultivation of seasonal crops such as maize, finger millet, groundnuts and beans.

(ii) *The North Eastern Highland Zone:*

The area lies between altitude 1500 and 1600 meters above and extends to both Bulambya and Bundali divisions. Temperatures range between 60⁰ F and 70⁰ F. Rainfall varies from 900 mm to 1200 millimeters. Soils are clay and relatively fertile for the cultivation of crops such as coffee, pyrethrum, maize and potatoes. Average farm size is 3 hectares.

(iii) *The High Eastern Highland Zone:*

The zone is generally hilly ranging between 1600 and 2500 meters above sea level. Average annual rainfall varies from 1500 to 2000 millimeters while temperatures range from 70⁰ F to 80⁰ F. Soil is volcanic making it possible for cultivation of a wider variety of crops for cash and subsistence.

TABLE 4: AGRO ECONOMIC ZONES (Summary)

ZONES	CLIMATE	FEATURES	ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES
LOW LANDS	-Rainfall of 750-1,000 millimeters. -Temperature ranging from 80 F to 90 F	-Lies between 1,300- 1,500 meters above sea level -Soil are sandy and relatively poor	Cultivation of maize finger millet, groundnuts and beans.
NORTH EASTERN HIGHLANDS	-Rainfall varies from 900 mm to 1,200 mm. -Temperatures range between 60 F to 70 F	-Lies between 1,000- 1,600 mm. -Soils are clay and relatively fertile.	Crops grown include: - Coffee, Pyrethrum, Maize and Potatoes.
THE HIGH ESTERN HIGHLANDS	-Rainfall varies from 1,500 mm to 2,000 mm. -Temperatures range between 70 F and 80 F.	-Lies between 1,500 – 2,000 mm. - Soils are volcanic	All crops can be grown

2.2 DISTRICT ECONOMY

2.2.1 INTRODUCTION

The District main economic activities include farming and animal husbandry. These constitute over 95 percent of total Gross Domestic Product of Ileje district. Main food crops grown are maize ,bananas, beans ,sweet potatoes, round potatoes and finger-millet, while main cash crop grown in the district include; coffee, pyrethrum, sunflower and cardamons . Both farming and livestock keeping (Mostly indigenous) are practiced on a small scale by individual farmers. Other activities undertaken on small scale are timber production, carpentry, weaving, gold mining and business transactions.

TABLE 5: SELECTED ILEJE DISTRICT SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS 2015

INDICATOR	ILEJE DISTRICT
Population density	65 Person per sq. km.
Form I Selection Rate (Public Schools)	53.2%
Primary School Gross Enrolment Rate	91%
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	22/1000
Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR)	9/1000
Maternal Mortality Rate	9/100000
Physician/Population Ratio	1:4,148

Source: Planning, Health and Education Office, - Ileje District:

2.2.2. AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the backbone of economy of Ileje district. The district has an arable land of 101,600Ha suitable for agricultural development, but only 80,110 Ha. are under cultivation. Apart from dependence on rain-fed agriculture the available perennial River Songwe and its tributaries, could usefully be exploited for irrigation farming particularly in Bulambya division. About 2,875 ha out of 101,600 ha have potential area for irrigation but only 1,270 ha have been utilized.

Agricultural production in the district is medium and varies from year to year depending on the availability of rains and crop husbandry methods used. The farming season commences between November and December in the low land zone and between October and November in the highland zone.

Main food crops grown in Ileje district include Maize, Paddy, Banana, Beans, Sweet Potatoes, Round Potatoes, Wheat, Cassava, Finger Millet, Sorghum, Fruits and Vegetables, the major staple food crops are maize, sweet potatoes and banana which counts for 85.6 percent of all food crops produced in the district (2014/2015)

2.2.2.1 Food Crops

1. Maize

Maize is by far the most important crop grown in the district. The cereal is grown by small holders in virtually villages in the district. However, the main producing wards are Bupigu, Isongole, Itale, Itumba, Mbebe, Ndola, Mlale and Chitete in Bulambya division and Malangali, Kafule, Lubanda, Itale and Ikinga in Bundali division.

TABLE 6: ESTIMATED MAIZE PRODUCTION IN ILEJE DISTRICT

Year	2013	2014	2015
Production (Tons)	97,648	97,448	98,884

Source: DAICO – Ileje District 2015

2. Other Food Crops

Other important food crops grown in the district, albeit on small scale, are: Beans, paddy and, Sweet Potatoes.

TABLE 7: ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF OTHER FOOD CROPS IN ILEJE DISTRICT 2015

Crop	Production in Tons
Beans	21,510
Paddy	6,005
Sweet Potatoes	155,388

Source: DAICO – Ileje District 2015

2.2.2.2. Cash Crops:

Principal cash crops grown in the district include: Coffee, Pyrethrum, Cardamon and Sunflower. The production of these crops is generally low and subject to weather changes as the tables below indicate.

TABLE 8: ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF CASH CROPS IN THE DISTRICT (In Tons)

CROP	2015
Coffee	496.08
Pyrethrum	1434
Sunflower	4117

Source: DAICO – Ileje District 2015

Despite the important of agriculture to the development of the district, the development of the sector is constrained by a number of factors. Some of these factors include declining soil fertility and low level of investment by farmers, causing a gradual decrease in yields and total production of most crops.

2.2.2.3 Farm Implements:

Ileje district is slightly improved based on the use of improved agro mechanization instead of depending on the hand hoe. Data shows that there ere 86,079 hand-hoes with an average of 3 hand hoes per household in Ileje district. Since agriculture remains to be the most important sectors in the economy of the district there is the need for the local authorities to introduce modern farming technology to supplement the small holder farming labour and enhance crop yield per hectare. Table 9 portrays distribution of farm implements in the district.

Table 9: Availability of Agriculture Implements, Ileje Council;2015

No.	Type	Implements		Shortfall/Excess
		Demand	Supplied	
1	Ox plough	540	226	314
2	Ox harrow	125	25	100
3	Oxridger	22	14	8
4	Oxcart	540	189	351
5	Ox cultivator	25	5	20
6	Ox chain	0	0	0
7	Ox shares	0	0	0
8	Tractors	20	5	15
9	Power tillers	125	27	98

Source: District Agriculture, Irrigation and cooperative, 2015

2.2.2.4 Farm Inputs

The trend in farm inputs supply in the district for the past five years is as shown in table 10

Table 10: Type and Quantity of Improved seeds (Kgs) Distributed to Farmers; 2011-2015

Type of Improved seed	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Maize	683	725	803	830	650.3
Paddy	1.6	39	34	34	18
Sunflower	140	148	151	160	180
Beans	280	320	352	460	715

Source: District Agriculture, Irrigation and cooperative Office

Observation from table 10 shows that, the district continued to improve the use of farm inputs every year

Table 11: Type and Quantity of Chemical Fertilizers (Kgs) Distributed to Farmers; Ileje Council; 2011-2015

Type of Fertilizers	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
DAP	2862	3260	3961	4427.3	6845
UREA	4765	5242	5473	5757.65	6238
CAN	873	972	1208	1241	1260
SA	1345	1504	1852	1892	1982
NPK 20:10:10	45	52	65	73	98
NPK 10:18:20	50	92	105	180	252
MINJINGU MAZAO	0	542.4	113	0	0

Source: District Agriculture, Irrigation and cooperative Office

Table 12: Type and Quantity of Fungicides (in Litres) Distributed to Farmers; 2011-2015

Type of Fungicides	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Blue copper	11205	11280	11340	11450	11500
Ridomil	604	683	720	790	850
Dithane M45	1175	120	1305	1350	1500
Farmer zebu	2500	2940	3825	4340	4580
Banco	2400	2860	3240	3470	4320
Red copper	5000	5400	6100	6430	6800

Source: District Agriculture, Irrigation and cooperative Office

Table 13: Type and Quantity of Insecticides (in Litres) Distributed to Farmers; 2011-2015

Type of Insecticides	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Selecron	800	950	1180	1200	1200
Dusban	500	500	650	700	800
Karate 50EC	952	1056	1180	1200	1380
Sumithion	240	242	180	135	125
Acteric super dust	3516	3834	4982	5240	5630
Acteric 45 EC	600	540	480	390	350
Shumba	8024	9892	10250	12450	15000

Source: District Agriculture, Irrigation and cooperative Office

2.2.2.5 Irrigation:

Irrigation potential in the district comprises about 2,875 hectares of the total arable land. Currently, land under irrigation is only 1,560 hectares or 54 percent. The main crops grown under irrigation include Paddy, Vegetables, Beans, sweet potatoes and Maize. Paddy production increased from 3250 tons in 2011 to 6005 tons in 2015. The district strategy continues with improvement of irrigation infrastructure, to date Sasenga, Jikomboe and Mapogoro irrigation schemes are full under production and their infrastructure were improved.

Table 14: Irrigation Prospects by Ward; 2015

Ward	Estimated Potential Area (Ha) for irrigation	Major crops
Itumba	150	Maize
Isongole	500	Maize
Mbebe	1462	Paddy and Maize
Chitete	578	Maize, sweet potatoes, Paddy
Bupigu	140	Maize and beans
Kalembo	45	Maize and beans
Total	2875	

Source: District Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperative Office

2.2.2.6 Food Storage Facilities

The district has 21 godowns which can store 6,500 tons. Family households also have their own storage structures.

TABLE 15: DISTRIBUTION OF GODOWNS IN ILEJE DISTRICT, 2015

Name of godown	Capacity(in tones)
Itumba/Itumba	1,000
Isongole/Isongole	800
Mbebe/Mbebe	300
Kilimo/Itumba	300
Ikumbilo/Ikumbilo	300
Mlale/Mlale	250
Shinji	300
Itumba	200
Itale	300
Bupigu	200
Bupigu	300
Ndola	250
Kalembo	300
Kafule	300
Isoko	300
Ikinga	100
Ngulugulu	100
Sange	100
Luswisi	200
Mswima	250
Msia	300

Source:DAICO – Ileje District

2.2.2.7 Markets

Four types of marketing channels are found in the district. These constitute the Primary Society, Private Dealers and Farm Markets where agriculture produce is sold and where livestock are marketed locally. The district managed to construct 1 market for maize (food crops) and 1 livestock market at Katengele where farmers and livestock keepers sale their produce. The former two types of markets deal mainly in cash crops such as Coffee, Cardamon, Cocoa, Sunflower and Pyrethrum. Most food crops are bought and sold in small grower’s village markets within a few kilometers from the villages, whereas vegetables, fruits, bananas and round potatoes are carried to the near border, particularly Tunduma for sale. Itumba and Isongole Towns have now become increasingly potential markets for food crop consumption due to their central location along the road between Isongole (Tanzania) and Malawi.

2.2.2.8 Agriculture Extension Service:

The number of extension workers available is not enough to serve all the villages in the district. Of the 71 villages, only 43 have extension workers. Given the few that are available it has become impossible for them to perform their duties effectively due to problems such a transport. The district collaborates with private sector providers to implement the interventions and extension services of which tend to reduce the shortage of staff for the time being. Table 16 portrays the distribution of extension staff in Ileje District.

TABLE 16: EXTENSION STAFF DISPOSTION – ILEJE DISTRICT 2015:

STATION	REQUIRED	AVAILABLE	VACANT
District Headquarter	10	8	2
Wards	18	12	3
Villages	51	19	31
TOTAL	79	43	36

Source:DAICO – Ileje District

2.2.2.9 Food Adequacy:

The annual production of carbohydrate food crop in the district is estimated at 107,056 tons, while the requirement stands at 42,017 tons. On the other hand, the district has sufficient source of protein due to high levels of annual production of food crops.

2.2.3 LIVESTOCK

2.2.3.1 Distribution:

Livestock production is second to agriculture as reliable source of income for the population of Ileje district. Most of households in the district have some form of livestock on small scale. The villagers usually keep indigenous bread of the livestock which are mainly Goats, Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs characterized by low growth rate and low productivity in terms of red meat and milk. Most livestock are grazed in communal grazing grounds, village woodlots, open farms (after harvesting) and alongside the roads.

Table 17: Households Keeping Livestock by Rural and Urban during 2011/12 Agriculture Year,, 2012 Census

Total Number of Households	Total Households keeping Livestock	Percentage of households keeping livestock		
		Total	Rural	Urban
30,826	20,302	65.9	95	5

Source: 2012 Population and Housing Census, NBS

Table 18: Estimated Livestock Population 2015

Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Donkeys	Pigs	Chicken
42,449	32,545	3,757	16	6,396	153,647

Source: District Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperative Office

2.2.3.2 Livestock infrastructure:

The district has only one animal health centre situated at Itumba town. Furthermore, there are 10 dips in the district of which 6 dips are not working completely; there are also others which need major rehabilitation to operate effectively. The district has 3 slaughter houses - one situated at Itumba Town, another one at Isongole growing town and another one at Sange. It has two permanent livestock markets; one situated at Katengele and the other at Ishenta village no crushes. In case of poultry, the district has no hatchery centre producing hybrid chicken.

Table 19: Distribution of Livestock Infrastructure, 2015

Dips			Veterinary Centres (animal health centre)			Crushes	Hides/skin sheds	Abattoirs/slaughter house	Slaughter slab	Livestock Auction marts	Charco dams
W	NW	Total	W	NW	Total						
4	6	10	1	0	1	0	1	3	18	2	0

W= Working NW=Not working

Source: District Livestock and Fisheries office

The basic rule and requirement for any development of livestock production is putting in place an appropriate infrastructure and provision of adequate feeding. The inadequacy of basic facilities such as dips has levied a heavy toll on the livestock in the district. Table 19 vividly indicates the inadequacy of the existing of livestock health infrastructure in the district.

2.2.3.3 Fisheries

Fishing in ILEJE district is of small scale and mainly carried out along rivers Songwe, Itumba, Chiya, Kiwira, Mwalisi and Tumwisi. The first fish project was started at Itumba in 1992. Under the fish project, 217 fish ponds were constructed. For the time being there 356 fishponds in the district where 10 are primary school ponds, 30 are group's ponds and 220 are privately owned. Fish supplies are also brought from Rukwa region to supplement the small catch in the district. Fingerlings are currently available in Bwenda, Itumba, Ishenta and Isoko within the district.

2.2.4 NATURAL RESOURCES:

2.2.4.1 Forest:

Ileje district is not endowed with natural resources in terms of trees. The district has only 58,548.05 ha of its land area covered with forest where 44,496.3 covered natural forest reserve area and 14,051.75 covers forest plantation area, thus it persistently faces shortage of fuel wood.

Various factors including natural and human activities have contributed to the reduction of the natural vegetation cover in the District. Poor farming practices like shifting cultivation, bush and mountain fires and indiscriminate cutting of trees for timber and fuel wood are some human activities which have played a major role in the deforestation of a large part of the natural vegetation in the district. This deforestation has caused heavy and partly irreversible destruction of natural resource and thus causing serious impact on the environment. Other problem that have emanated from deforestation include, less precipitation and unreliable rainfall, scarcity of wood for fuel, poles, timber and for burning bricks and decline in agricultural production. Table 20 shows Status of forest cover by ward.

Table 20: Status of Forest Cover by ward, ; 2015

Ward	Total Land Area (ha)	Natural forest reserve area (ha)	Forest plantation area (ha)	Game Reserve Area (ha)*	Game Controlled Area (ha)
Itumba	10,137.46	3,801	-	-	-
Isongole	5,806.07	1,378	-	-	-
Mbebe	12,748.98	3,401.10	-	-	-
Chitete	8,850.85	20	-	-	-
Bupigu	20,205.27	5,862.09	-	-	-
Ibaba	13,917.72	174.89	1,236.85	-	-
Itale	9,911.01	2,697	1,803.50	-	-
Ndola	13,576.79	3,236	12	-	-
Mlale	14,011.66	4,948.95	-	-	-
Kafule	6,094.00	1,374	1,038.40	-	-
Ikinga	18,773.34	3,861.78	984.16	-	-
Ngulilo	6,254.51	2,413.00	2,881.13	-	-
Sange	4,702.31	2,349.04	882.48	-	-
Luswisi	4,453.58	15	976.49	-	-
Lubanda	8,250.45	3,256.26	1,248.55	-	-
Malangali	15,019.04	272.2	921.68	-	-
Ngulugulu	10,030.80	4,402	1,013.18	-	-
Kalembo	8,056.17	1,034	1,053.33	-	-
Total	190,800	44,496.3	14,051.75	-	-

* Game Reserve areas outside Forest Reserve area.

Source: District Land and Natural Resources Office

Under an Agro forestry project by EC, WWF and PFM (1990-2014), the District Council surveyed and demarcated 35, 504.54 hectares of new forest reserves in the district. The new reserves are in the process of being gazetted, Forest reserves have been major sources of timber, poles, energy and wood for the

people. Conservation is therefore needed in order to protect both the natural trees and water catchments areas.

Apart from demarcating forest reserves afforestation is also needed and can be achieved by joint efforts among villages, individuals, NGOs, school and Public institution concerned. A total of 667.4 hector of soft wood trees have been planted with a larger shares of 1,448.017 ha being planted by villagers. The District council planted 21,480 ha while schools planted 12,571 ha The district is however trying to involve more people in the aforestation program by providing them with seedlings awareness creation on tree planting. Tree nurseries should be established possibly in every village in order to have enough seedlings to meet the district requirement.

2.2.4.2 Forest products

Among important products of forest sector include timber, poles, fuel wood, and charcoal. Normally, the district Natural Resources department control and supervise exploitation of all forest resources.

It has been observed that many village settlements, particularly in the highland areas, are experiencing an acute shortage of fuel wood. With the increase in the number of population this shortage is expected to rise considerably. The current consumption of fuel will unlike be reduced unless measures are undertaken by introducing more efficient fuel wood energy saving devices and alternative sources of energy like hydro-eclectic power , solar energy, bio gas and the use of coal which is available in the district . The district authority should enforce by-laws relating to control of shifting cultivation, bush fire and protection of water sources (catchments areas). Individual households should also be guided and assisted by the district extension staff to embark on agro-forestry farming.

2.2.4.3 Bee-keeping

Bee-keeping is another economic activity undertaken in the district. Although it has been practiced for many years. Bee-keeping is undertaken by individuals at subsistence level, and it is characterized by traditional and modern methods of production and preparation of honey and beeswax. Areas with relatively bigger number of beekeepers in the district are within Itale and Mlale wards.

Table 21: Number of Traditional and Modern Beehives by ward, 2011 - 2015

Ward	No. of Beehives									
	Traditional					Modern				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Itumba	7	10	12	18	22	2	7	22	27	37
Isongole	37	45	60	106	120	-	-	5	10	14
Mbebe	50	68	89	125	140	-	5	18	25	33
Chitete	43	56	70	95	110	-	-	2	10	12
Bupigu	-	8	13	20	37	-	-	-	5	10
Ibaba	123	207	297	405	520	-	-	-	-	-
Itale	395	572	685	890	1,130	-	-	-	15	30
Ndola	-	22	45	87	100	-	-	-	15	23
Mlale	485	610	785	970	1,244	13	25	110	245	395
Kafule	-	-	5	17	22	-	-	5	20	28
Ikinga	65	80	110	135	159	-	-	40	53	72
Ngulilo	36	56	79	90	115	-	-	-	-	-
Sange	-	-	15	22	30	-	-	4	10	16
Luswisi	20	47	60	75	100	-	-	15	18	25
Lubanda	63	88	100	203	230	-	4	15	25	30
Malangali	25	51	66	120	214	-	-	-	10	19
Ngulugulu	48	69	70	83	124	-	-	2	5	12
Kalembo	54	72	88	116	188	-	-	-	7	11
Total	1,451	2,061	2,649	3,577	4,605	15	41	238	500	767

Source: District Land and Natural Resources Office

There have been attempts by the district authority to establish a project with the aim of introducing modern techniques of bee-keeping. With the potential that exists in the lowland areas of the district bee-keeping can become a very lucrative business thus becoming another source of income for the households living in the lowland areas.

2.2.4.4 Mining

Ileje district has minerals deposit its which include coal, gold, amethyst, green tomarine and mica. Save for coal, other minerals existing in the district are yet to be fully exploited. Thus, to date the district has only one big industrial activity which is coal mining.

2.2.4.5 Energy:

Fuel wood and charcoal remain the only reliable sources of energy for cooking and other domestic energy needs both in rural and urban areas in Ileje district. It is estimated that an average house hold requires between one to two tons of fire wood each year.

Alternative sources of energy are relatively expensive and this makes small portion of the population, especially with township influence, use gas as an alternative energy for cooking. This means expanding village populations raise

firewood demand so fast that the regenerative capacities of many forests may not be able to cope and this in turn may lead to a complete deforestation. Adopting other sources of power as earlier mentioned, is of vital importance in arresting the alarming situation of environmental degradation. Continued use of fuel wood and charcoal will have an adverse effect on the existing forests as deforestation without aforestation continues.

Since wood consumption has a negative impact on the environmental ecosystem, there is a need to encourage the people to embark on alternative source of power, particularly biogas, solar energy, coal and electricity whenever available, though all of these alternative sources of energy have not been exploited.

2.2.4.6 Land and Housing:

With regards to rural housing, most of the individual homesteads have poor quality houses and this is more pronounced in Bulambya division. Many houses are erected using poles and thatched with grass. They have poor ventilation. The situation is much better in Bundali division where houses are built with burnt bricks with a large number of homesteads roofed by galvanized iron sheets.

In 1996/1997, Ileje District Council in collaboration with the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development prepared the Master Plan for Itumba/Isongole Township. This is a comprehensive land use plan which is important for effective development and utilization of land in the township areas of the district.

Boundaries for 68 villages in the District are surveyed. Each of them has its Land Certificate. Until 2015, 1290 title deeds (Customary Right of Occupancy) have been given to land holders as per requirements of the Village Land Act, 1999.

Itumba/Isongole Township is the only urban centre and the headquarters of the District. Most of the residents in the township have improved housing facilities. The demand for surveyed plots is encouraging particularly at the areas near the Tanzania – Malawi border. Currently, the Council has a program of surveying 300 plots each year to meet the entire demand.

Plots surveyed at Itumba and Isongole Township since the commencement of Ileje District Council is shown in table 18.

2.2.5 ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE:

2.2.5.1 Road Network

Ileje district is one of the remote districts in the country served with roads only. It has an estimated total kilometer 1,031.43 of roads. Out of which 254 km are regional roads, and 777.43 km are district roads. These roads link the district headquarter with its hinter land and with other district in Songwe region. All these roads facilitate movements of goods and services to people within and out of the district. The district is now linked with the neighboring country of Malawi. After the completion of Isongole Bridge and construction of tarmac road from Mpemba to Malawi border, this will enhance border trade at Isongole and Itumba town respectively.

TABLE 22: ROAD TYPE AND DISTANCE:

TYPE OF ROAD	DISTANCE (KMs)
Village access Roads	437.4
District Roads	249.65
Urburn road	90.38
Gravel district Roads	118
Tarmac Regional Roads	10.4

The transport business in the district is reliable. The district relies on vehicles owned by the district council and private individuals. For example, buses owned by private individuals operate only between district headquarters and small towns of Itumba – Tunduma, and others operate between Isongole – Tunduma, Itumba - Mbeya. Occasionally some passenger buses operate between Isoko-Tunduma and the rest of the villages rely on district council's small cars and Lorries which travel to the rural areas by chance.

There is one workshop owned by the district council and is used for all maintenance and service of government plant, machinery, vehicles and construction equipment. The workshop also provides similar services to private individuals under specific conditions. It is however well – equipped and therefore, cannot handle all maintenance and service works.

2.2.5.2 Road Conditions and Plans:

The existing big road network in the district is still undeveloped. Some roads are narrow with temporary bridges, culverts and side drains. Many parts of the district are accessible from the district headquarters and small parts are inaccessible during rainy season. The overall annual traffic volumes in all seasons are quite low. After the completion of Isongole Bridge at river Songwe and construction of tarmac road from Mpemba to Malawi border, traffic volume is anticipated to increase and boost up the border trade.

Transport bottlenecks resulting from poor road network are identified as one of the major constraints to overall performance of productive and non-productive sectors of the district economy. The eastern and north eastern highlands zones which cover much of Bundali division are the most affected parts in the district. The district future plan is to improve the roads network so that the roads are passable throughout the year. Community participation, through self-help, particularly on the maintenance and rehabilitation of the roads should be emphasized. The question of construction of inter-village roads should seriously be addressed.

Negotiations with the regional Authority to upgrade some of the district roads to be Regional roads should also be undertaken to reduce the burden of the district as it has not enough funds to maintain the roads.

2.2.5.3 Other Communication Facilities:

Telecommunication system in Ileje District is well organized, since it is served with almost all telecommunication services providers, they include AIRTEL, VODACOM, ZANTEL, TIGO, HALOTEL and TTCL. The district also has one post office situated at Itumba town and two sub post offices are operated by private agencies.

2.2.5.4 Mass Communication

Ileje has its own Communication media which is Ileje FM community Radio and receivers from ITV, Star TV, TBC, EATV TBC radio, Radio Free, Africa, Radio on Stereo and others

2.2.5.5 Financial Institutions

Ileje is served by National Microfinance Bank (NMB). Services are available during working days and Saturday (half day). Automated teller services are available 24 hours seven days a week.

2.2.6 SOCIAL SERVICE SECTOR

2.2.6.1 Education sector

2.2.6.1.1 Pre Primary School Education:

The District has 83 pre-primary classrooms with a total number of 3,839 Pupils including 1,910 boys and 1,929 girls.

2.2.6.1.2 Primary School Education:

Ileje district has a total of 83 Primary schools with a total number of 27,424 Pupils including 13,494 boys and 13,930 girls.

(i) Enrolment:

Total primary school enrolment in year 2015 is 3688 including (1876 boys and 1812 girls), standard one enrolment is 24,761 including 12159 boys and 12602 girls.

(ii) Teachers:

The district teacher requirement is 626 according to the available number of pupils. Currently the district has a total of 567 teachers including 320 males and 247 females. Therefore the District experiences a shortage of 59 teachers.

(iii) School buildings and Furniture:

The present status of buildings and furniture in primary schools in the district is shown in the table below:-

TABLE 23: SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND FURNITURE:

No	TYPE OF BUILDING / FURNITURE	REQUIRED	AVAILABLE	SHORTAGE /DEFICIT
1	Classroom	624	600	24
2	Teachers houses	567	373	194
3	Latrines(Pit-holes)	1135	854	281
4	Desks	12385	10102	2472

(iv) Learning and Teaching Material

Currently the ratio between textbooks and pupils is 1:3 and the position of teaching materials in all primary schools in the district is generally satisfactory.

2.2.6.1.3 Complementary Basic Education (COBET)

The District hasn't any COBET centre

2.2.6.1.4 Adult Education:

There are 13 Adult Education centers with a total of 91 adult learners.

2.2.6.2 Overall (PEDP) Performance:

Ileje District council is among of the councils implementing PEDP activities in the country. It committed itself in ensuring the realization of the planned goal, mainly:-

- ❖ Enrolment expansion
- ❖ Quality improvement
- ❖ Capacity building
- ❖ Institutional arrangements
- ❖ Cross cutting issues

2.2.6.3 Enrolment and Access:

Table 25 shows the number of pupils enrolled in STD I to VII of Public Primary Schools by sex from 2011 to 2015. The table reveals that in 2011 enrolment decreased from 29,528 pupils in 2011 to 24,761 in 2015. In regard to sex, enrolment of boys decreased from 14,491 in 2011 to 12,159 in 2015 whereas enrolment of girls decreased from 15,037 girls in 2011 to 12,602 in 2015.

Table 26 shows number of pupils by sex, who enrolled in in STD I in 2007 and completed STD VII in 2013 and those who enrolled in 2008 and completed STD VII in 2014 by council. Out of 4,427 pupils in 2007 who enrolled in STD I in 2007, 3,980 completed STD VII in 2013. , therefore, the overall completion Rate was 89.90 percent. Sex wise, completion Rate for boys was 86.37 percent, and completion rate for girls was 93.42 percent.

The table also shows out of 4094 pupils who enrolled in STDI in 2008, 3540 completed STD VII in 2014. Hence, the resultant completion rate was 86.46 percent. In term of sex, completion Rate for boys was 82.26 percent that of girls was 90.71 percent. Generally the completion rate was higher for girls than for boys

Table 24: Drop Outs by Reasons in Public Primary Schools, 2012 - 2015

Reason	2012			2013			2014			2015		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Truancy	22	25	47	10	2	12	21	18	39	14	10	24
Pregnancy												
Death	1	1	2	3	1	4	2	3	5	2	0	2
Other												

Total dropouts	23	26	49	13	3	16	23	21	44	16	10	26
Total Enrolment	14008	14872	28880	13149	13414	26563	12371	13031	25402	12159	12602	24761
Percent	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.1	0.02	0.06	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.13	0.07	0.10

Source: District Primary Education Office

Table 24 shows the situation of school drop -outs in Ileje District Council. In 2012, out of 28,880 pupils enrolled in public schools, 49 (0.17 percent) dropped out. The drop-out rate was 0.06 in 2013, 0.17 percent in 2014 and 0.11 percent in 2015. , the main cause of dropouts was truancy (47 dropout , 95.92 percent), followed by death (2 pupils, 4.08 percent).

In 2013 the number of dropouts decreased to 16 pupils with truancy (12, 75.00 percent) being the main cause. It was followed by death (4 dropouts, 25.00 percent). In 2014, a total of 44 dropouts were reported, and truancy was again the main cause and accounted for 39 (88.64 percent) dropouts followed by death (5 dropouts, 11.36 percent). In 2015, the total number of dropouts was 26 of which truancy accounted for 24 (92.31 percent) dropouts, followed by death (2 dropouts, 7.69 percent).

Table 25: Availability of Classrooms in Public Primary Schools, 2015

Total Pupils	Available Classrooms	Classroom Pupils		Deficit of Classrooms	
		Ratio (CPR)	Required Classrooms	Number	Percent
24,761	600	1:41	624	64	10.7

Source: District Primary Education Office

The Education System in Tanzania Mainland require each classroom in primary and secondary schools to accommodate 45 pupils or students only, Ileje District Council had the shortage of 10.7 percent and CPR of 1:41 which is below the Regional CPR of 1:62.

Table 26: Availability of Pit Latrine in Public Primary Schools, 2015

Total Pupils	Available Pit Latrine		Pit Latrine Pupils Ratio		Required Pit Latrine		Deficit of Pit Latrine for		
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	

12,159 12,602 396 458 31 28 495 640 122 193

Pit latrines are one of the most essential facilities for promoting hygiene and preventing most of environmental related diseases at community level. The standard set by the Government is one pit-latrines for 20 girls (1:20) and one pit-latrines for 25 boys (1:25) 29 indicates that there was a large shortage of pit-latrines in primary schools as one pit-latrines was being used by 31 boys and 28 girls.

2.2.6.4 Staff Quarters

Provision of housing facilities fulfills one of the three basic necessities of life namely food, clothing and shelter. Among the various teaching incentives, availability of houses within the school compound promotes retention of teachers, teaching morale and confidence. Table 30 indicates that Ileje District had a total of 373 teachers' houses compared to actual requirement of 567 houses. Bearing in mind, the standard House Teacher Ratio (HTR) of 1:1; Ileje DC had a deficit of 194 houses (equivalent to 52.0 percent deficit)

Table 27: Availability of Primary School Teachers' Houses, 2015

Required Teacher s	Number of Availabl e Teacher s	Actual Requiremen t of Houses	Availabl e Houses	Deficit of Houses		Surplus / Deficit Based on HTR	Percen t of Deficit Based on HTR
				No.	Percent of availabl e houses		
626	567	567	373	194	52.0	0	18.6

Source: District Primary Education Office

2.2.6.5 Quality improvement:

2.2.6.5.1 Human Resources:

Human resource as an important input in the provision of quality education, Ileje District Council stands as follows:-

(a) At District Level

There are 11 Education Officers among them 2 have masters degree, 5 have degree 2 Diploma holders, 1 advanced Diploma holders and 3 are grade A teachers.

(b) At Ward Level

The district has 18 ward Education Coordinators. Among of them 5 are diploma holders and 13 are degree holders.

2.2.6.5.2 Teaching and Learning resources:

(i) Teaching Resource:

At present most primary schools in the district have adequate basic teaching materials. Few schools need additional resources like wall maps, mathematical instruments, Science kits, mathematical kit and globes are the most important items in teaching process.

(ii) Learning Resources

The position of learning resources in the district has improved specially on the part of pupil book ratio, the present pupil/books ratio is 1:3 compared to 1:9 in year 2002. Other missing materials include primary school Atlases.

(iii) Increase in academic performance.

Table 28: Number of Pupils Who Sat and Passed STD VII Examinations by Ward; Public Primary Schools, Ileje District Council; 2011,2013 and 2015

Pupils sat for STD VII Examinations									Pupils Passed STD VII Examinations								
2011			2013			2015			2011			2013			2015		
B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
2446	2469	4915	1907	2073	3880	1587	1873	3460	1006	1188	2194	636	752	1388	732	1076	1808

Source: District Primary Education Office

Table 29: Number of Pupils Selected and Join Form I in Public Secondary Schools by Ward; ILEJE District Council; 2011, 2013 and 2015

Number of Pupils Selected to Join Form I									Pupils Joined Form I								
2011			2013			2015			2011			2013			2015		
994	1148	2142	649	791	1440	725	1048	1773	972	1123	2095	670	797	1467	711	1036	1747

2.2.6.5.3 Financial Management:

In order to facilitate the implementation of PEDP, the Government provides funds to the councils and schools. Funds disbursed to councils and at school level include:-

- Capitation grants
- Development grant
- Capacity Building

Preparation was made to ensure proper management of programme funds prior to the arrival of PEDP funds.

- All school managed to open two bank accounts namely capitation account and development account.
- The district council assists in the overall control and use of school funds by authorizing cheques in order to ensure that funds are used in accordance to stipulated directives and subject to school committees' approval.

2.2.6.6 Institutional Arrangement

2.2.6.6.1 School Committees:

These are aspects in the implementation of PEDP and in general development of basic education at school level. The main responsibility is to plan, implement and supervise their development and full participate in the overall management of schools. Furthermore the school committees are responsible to give feedback to higher levels (ward/district) on the general school performance periodically.

2.2.6.6.2 Ward Level:

At ward level, the community leaders and officials (WEOS and WECS) have the responsibility of ensuring that communities in the respective wards participate fully in the development of education including registration of schools age children. The WECS play an essential role in coordination and supervision of PEDP activities.

2.2.6.7 Cross – Cutting Issues:

HIV/AIDS is a major problem in Ileje District Council. It is estimated that 50% of deaths may mainly be the result of HIV/AIDS. During the previous year about 5 teachers are suspected to have died of HIV/AIDS. The principal factor contributing to this includes:-

- Alcoholism
- Prostitution
- Inheritance widows
- Commercial agriculture

2.2.6.7.1 Efforts against HIV/AIDS.

Initiatives are made by the district to deal with the HIV/AIDS problem. The following are among measures being undertaken.

- To educate the community on HIV/AIDS through Community meeting
- Creation awareness to the public on HIV education is still on going. HIV/AIDS is taught in primary school

2.2.6.8 Gender Issues:

Gender perspective in all walks of life is among other things that need to be emphasized by the community.

In general, the district gives equal opportunity to all genders as far as education development is concerned. Equal access is given during school enrolment, formation of school committees and recruitment of new teachers.

2.2.7 Secondary Education:

Secondary education has two levels. The first is Ordinary Level (O' Level) from Form 1 to Form 4. After which a certificate is issued to all those who passing the Certificate of Secondary Education Examinations. Selected students may progress to the second level of secondary education namely, Advanced Level (A' Level) education – (Forms 5 and 6)- or study for an ordinary diploma in a technical college.

The district has nineteen day public secondary schools, in every ward there is one day public secondary school for O- Level students, with an exception of Itumba ward there are two secondary schools one being for O-level day

students and another for A- level students which is Ileje secondary school. In the Ileje District there are two private secondary schools one is situated at Itumba ward in Bulambya division. The second private secondary school is found at Chitete ward in Bulambya division, the two private secondary schools are possessed by Roman catholic mission.

2.2.7.1 Names of Public Secondary Schools.

Bupigu, Ibaba, Ikinga, Ileje, Itale, Itumba, Kafule, Kakoma, Lubanda, Luswisi, Mbebe, Mlale, Msomba, Nakalulu, Ndola, Ngulilo, Ngulugulu, Sangena Steven Kibona.

2.2.7.2 Names of Non-Government Secondary Schools.

Consolata and Mbagatuzinde.

2.2.8 Water Supply and Sanitation

The National Water Policy (NAWAPO, 2002) puts more emphasis on accessibility to clean and safe water for everybody within a distance of 400 meters by the year 2002. The population of Ileje district is far from being served with clean and safe water. The present data available shows that 52% of the population is served with natural sources. The population access to clean and safe water within minimum distance of 400 m is 48%. This figure is below the regional average of 53%. The main sources of water supply in the district include rivers, streams, springs, boreholes, tube wells and dug wells. Most of these water sources are permanent and therefore reliable. There have been an increasing number of people getting clean water raising from 2,022 people (1976) to 59,737 (2014).

2.2.8.1 RURAL WATER SUPPLY:

The district has fourteen functioning gravity schemes, fifteen boreholes, two pumping schemes, eight shallow wells and 184 dug wells. The schemes cover 28 villages or 39.4% of the total number of villages in the district which is 71. Total population receiving water from the schemes is only 59,737 people or 48% of the population in the district.

Table 30: Percentage of Rural Population Served with Clean Water by Council; 2015

Total Rural Population	Population Served with Clean Water	Percent Population Served with Clean Water
110,007	51,984	47.3

Source: District Water Department

TABLE 31: STATUS OF RURAL WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES – ILEJE DISTRICT 2015:

Scheme name	Village(s) served	Status
Chabu I gravity water supply scheme	Izuba, Ilulu, Chabu	Under repair
Chabu II gravity water supply scheme	Itumba, Isongole	Functioning
Mlale gravity water supply scheme	Mlale	Functioning
Ilumba extension gravity water supply scheme	Itumba	Functioning
Ndola group gravity water supply scheme	Ndola, Ishenta, Igumila	Functioning
Msia gravity water supply scheme	Msia	Functioning
Mtima gravity water supply scheme	Mtima	Functioning
Bupigu gravity water supply scheme	Bupigu	Functioning
Ibungu gravity water supply scheme	Ibungu	Functioning
Kapelekesi gravity water supply scheme	Kapelekesi	Functioning
Kafule gravity water supply scheme	Kafule	Functioning

Scheme name	Village(s) served	Status
Isoko gravity water supply scheme	Isoko	Functioning
Sange gravity water supply scheme	Sange	Functioning
Shinji shallow wells scheme	Shinji	Functioning
Ibaba pumping scheme	Ibaba	Not functioning due to high operation cost of buying diesel.
Mapogoro boreholes scheme	Mapogoro	Functioning
Mbebe boreholes scheme	Mbebe	Functioning
Ntembo boreholes scheme	Ntembo	Functioning
Msia borehole scheme	Msia	Not Functioning
Yenzebwe boreholes scheme	Yenzebwe	Functioning
Ibezya boreholes scheme	Ibezya	Not Functioning
Chabu (Mangwina) borehole scheme	Chabu	Functioning
Luswisi gravity water supply scheme	Luswisi	Under construction
Mbebe pumped piped scheme	Mbebe	Functioning
Ilanga, Chitete&Ikumbilo gravity water supply scheme	Ilanga, Chitete&Ikumbilo	Under construction
Malangali gravity water supply scheme	Malangali	Under construction
Kalembo gravity water supply scheme	Kalembo	Under construction
Shikunga&Ibaba gravity water supply scheme	Shikunga&Ibaba	Under construction
Mtula gravity water supply scheme	Mtula	Under construction

TABLE: 32: RURAL WATER COVERAGE BY VILLAGE- ILEJE DISTRICT 2014:

Scheme name	Population	Served population
Chabu I gravity water supply scheme	6,058	0
Chabu II gravity water supply scheme	14,444	11,391
Mlale gravity water supply scheme	3,224	3,224
Ndola group gravity water supply scheme	5,664	3,940
Msia gravity water supply scheme	2,968	2,500
Mtima gravity water supply scheme	990	990
Bupigu gravity water supply scheme	1,718	1,718
Ibungu gravity water supply scheme	1,334	1,334

Scheme name	Population	Served population
supply scheme		
Kapelekesi gravity water supply scheme	3,028	2,500
Kafule gravity water supply scheme	1,402	1,402
Isoko gravity water supply scheme	2,086	2,086
Sange gravity water supply scheme	1,893	1,250
Shinji shallow wells scheme	2,514	2,514
Mapogoro boreholes scheme	1,813	1,813
Mbebe boreholes scheme	3,965	3,965
Ntembo boreholes scheme	725	500
Msia borehole scheme	2,968	0
Yenzebwe boreholes scheme	1,299	250
Ibezya boreholes scheme	1,156	0
Chabu (Mangwina) borehole scheme	1,722	250
Luswisi gravity water supply scheme	2,104	2,104
Ilanga, Chitete&Ikumbilo gravity water supply scheme	5,816	0
Malangali gravity water supply scheme	2,588	0
Kalembo gravity water supply scheme	1,259	0
Shikunga&Ibaba gravity water supply scheme	3,323	0
Mtula gravity water supply scheme	2,084	0

2.2.8.2 URBAN WATER SUPPLY :

Water demand in the two urban centers of Itumba and Isongole is estimated to be 1,265,680 liters per day while water supply is 1,987,200 per day. The two trade centres are therefore well served with water. It is estimated that the number of people served with clean and safe water by 2014 in the two trade centers is 11,391 people.

2.2.8.3 SANITATION :

The district rural sanitation status is as shown in table LI. Most of the households use tradition pit latrines which can expose people to health risks. Households should be advised and encouraged to build pit latrines within the household premises.

TABLE 33: RURAL SANITATION STATUS – ILEJE DISTRICT 2013 - 2016

YEAR	POPULATION	HOUSEHOLD	PIT LATRINES	VIP PIT LATRINES	SEPTIC TANKS
2009	136,445	27,289	16,559	385	68
2010	140,397	28,079	19,812	420	74
2011	148,490	32,619	22,634	431	74
2012	152,383	32,818	22,869	435	78
2013	124,451	31,113	26,381	442	84

2.2.9 HELTH SERVICES

2.2.9.1 Health Situation.

Ileje district council is divided into 2 divisions, 18 wards, 71 villages, 317 hamlets and 30,826 households. Primary Health Care services form the basement of the pyramidal structure of the health care services with the number of village health posts, dispensaries, health centre's and 2 hospitals of Isoko V.A and Itumba district hospital at District head quarter. Currently the health facilities for both public and private include 2 hospitals, 1 health centre and 32 dispensaries. The health facilities are owned by government, and private health facilities.

During the 2012 population census, Ileje had a total population of 124,451 of which 65,988 were female and 58,463 were males. Population density is 65 people sq. kilometer. The District average household size is 4. Itumba District hospital serves population of 71,562 (57.5%) people of Bulambya Division while Isoko Voluntary Agency Hospital serves 52,889 (42.5%) people of Bundali Division. The geographical accessibility of the current health facilities is 72.2% of people living within five kilometers. Government staffing norms for health facilities exist. When comparing these to the existing level of staffing, 206 (45.3%) positions are filled with qualified health workers leaving health sector with severe human resource deficit of 221 (54.7%)

Health facilities and services are among the prerequisites for human growth and development. It is evident that Ileje district has considerably enough number of health facilities constructed in most villages. The health situation in the districts is similar to other districts in Songwe Region and the country as a whole. The Majority of the people especially, in rural areas, live under unhygienic conditions. The most common diseases in the district include ARI, Malaria, Pneumonia and Diarrhea. Table 33 shows the ten top common diseases in the district year 2013.

Table 34: List of Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Morbidity (Out Patients Only), 2011 and 2015

Number	2011		2015	
	Disease	Number of Occurrences	Disease	Number of Occurrence
1.	Respiratorytrak infection	22062	Resoiratorytrak infection	19391
2.	Pneumonia	4337	Maralia	5569
3.	Diarhoea	3628	Pneumonia	5039
4.	Maralia	3219	Diarhoea	3818
5.	UTI	1538	UTI	2456
6.	Arthmar	1316	Interstinal Worms	2097
7.	Skin infection	1205	Typhoid	1907
8.	Interstinal Worms	1174	Skin infection	1333
9.	Typhoid	1055	Arthmar	1191
10.	Hypetantion	580	Hypetantion	1027

Source of data: MTUHA
District Health Office

Table 35: List of the Ten Most Commonly Reported Causes of Mortality (In Patients Only) 2011 and 2015

Number	2011		2015	
	Disease	Number of Occurrences	Disease	Number of Occurrences
1.	Malaria	13	Malaria	11
2.	Diabetic	7	Pneumonia	15
3.	Pneumonia	16	RTI	7
4.	RTI	11	Heart	5
5.	Heart	5	Diabetic	3
6.	Hypartention	6	Hypartention	5
7.	DBT	3	Dysentry	3
8.	Dysentry	2	TBD	2
9.	Dehydration	1	Dehydration	4
10.	Asphyxia	59	Asphyxia	63
Total		123		118

Source: District Health Office

2.2.9.2 Hospitals:

Ileje have 2 hospitals named Itumba district hospital and Isoko V.A hospital, Isoko V.A hospital is about 65 km from the district headquarters (Itumba), which is owned by the Moravian Church. Isoko V.A hospital has 110 beds while Itumba district hospital has 66 beds. Itumba district hospital has five doctors (Two Medical Officers, 3 Assistant Medical Officers where Isoko V.A hospital has three Assistant Medical Officers. Both hospitals are supplied with electricity (Itumba district hospital are served by national grid but Isoko V.A hospital has mini hydroelectric power generator supplying electricity to the hospital building including staff quarters .This has contributed to relatively better provision of services to people.

TABLE 36: NUMBER OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS, HEALTH CENTRES AND DISPENSARIES 2015:

DISTRICT	HOSPITALS		HEALTH CENTRES		DISPENSARIES	
	PUBLIC	(PRIVATE) voluntary agencies	PUBLIC	(PRIVATE) voluntary agencies	PUBLIC	(PRIVATE) voluntary agencies
Ileje	1	1	1	0	24	4
TOTAL	1	1	1	0	24	4

Source: Health Department- Ileje District.

Table 37: Number of in and out patients and Doctors by ward, Ileje District Council; 2013, 2014 and 2015

Number of in and out patients						Number of Doctors					
2013		2014		2015		2013		2014		2015	
Pub	Prv	Pub	Prv	Pub	Pr	Pub	Prv	Pub	Prv	Pub	Prv
54776	0	68292	0	78144	0	27	4	33	5	36	7

Note: Doctors include: MO, AMO, ADO, DDS, CLINICAL OFFICER and SPECIALIST

Pub:Public, Prv: Private

Source: District Health Office

2.2.9.3 Rural Health Centre's.

There is only one functioning rural health centre owned by Government in the District, named Ibaba health centre. Three (Itale, Lubanda and Ndola) health centre's are under construction. Ibaba health centre has only one clinical officer and two assistant nursing officers, Ibaba health centre are supplied with electricity (Solar power).

2.2.9.4 DISPENSARIES.

There are 28 dispensaries, 22 of them are owned by the Government, 4 by Moravian church, one belongs to Ileje secondary and one is owned by the Itumba prison. With exception of the two dispensaries owned by Ileje secondary school and Itumba prison, the other 22 dispensaries offer maternity and child health care (MCH) services. Seven dispensaries have clinical officer, 10 dispensaries have Rural Medical Assistant. Five dispensaries (Mbebe, Ikumbilo, Msia, Isongole and Ileje secondary) are served with electricity (national grid) while 12 dispensaries are served with solar.

2.2.9.5 HEALTH PERSONNEL.

The health personnel in Ileje district comprises of Medical officers, Assistant Medical officers, Medical assistant, Rural Medical Assistant, Nurses, MCHA, Health Assistant, Assistant Health officer, Nurse Attendant, Midwives and village Health Workers/Tradition healers. There is a shortfall of 221 medical personnel of different carder and supporting staff. The district medical personnel by category is summarized in the Table LV.

Table 38: Type and Number of Medical Personnel Ileje District Hospital; 2015

Medical Personnel	Number of Medical Personnel			
	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Specialist Doctors	0	0	0	0
Medical doctors	4	0	4	0
Ass. Medical Officers	0	1	1	6.25
Clinical Officers	9	2	11	50
Clinical Assistant	3	0	3	1.27
Dental Surgeon	0	0	0	0
Ass. Dental Officer	0	1	1	50
Dental Therapist	2	0	2	50
Pharmacists	1	0	1	100
Pharmaceutical Technicians	1	1	2	100
Pharmaceutical Assistant	0	0	0	0
Laboratory Technicians	0	0	0	0
Laboratory Ass.	5	3	8	160
Radiologist	0	0	0	0
Radiographer	0	0	0	0
Radiographic Assistant	0	0	0	0
Nursing Officers	0	1	1	25
Trained Nurse/NM/PHN	6	22	28	84
MCHA	0	0	0	0
Medical Attendants	7	54	61	139
Health Officers	0	1	1	50
Health Assistants	1	0	1	3.33
Health Secretaries	1	0	1	100
Other Medical Carders	0	0	0	0
Total	40	86	126	40

Note: Specialist doctors: Doctor of Medicine and Minimum three years training in a Medical Speciality

Source: District Health Office

2.2.9.6 OTHER HEALTH INDICATORS:

(i) INFANT AND UNDER FIVE MORTALITY RATES:

District statistics shows, that maternal mortality rate is 09, and under five mortality rate is 22 and neonatal mortality rate is 8. These figures are surprisingly lower than both regional and national averages, despite the low economic status of the district compared to others.

Table 39: Estimates of Basic Health Indicators Ileje District Council; 2013, 2014, and 2015

Year	Estimated IMR	Estimated U5MR	Estimated MMR	Estimated Prenatal Mortality Rate*	Estimated Neonatal Mortality Rate**
2013	0	23	02	22	31
2014	14	51	04	13	09
2015	22	09	09	15	08

*Deaths of children which occur from 7 months pregnancy (28 weeks) up to delivery

**Deaths of children which occur from day 0 after delivery up to 28 day

Source: District Health Office

(ii) MATERNAL MORTARITY RATE (MMR) IN ILEJE DISTRICT:

Death of pregnant women or those dying after giving birth to a child, is one of the major health problem facing all districts in Songwe region and other region in the Country. However, the maternal mortality rate of Ileje district was moderately lower during the year 2015.

(iii) Immunization (percentage) coverage in Ileje district 2013, 2014 and 2015

The immunization percentage coverage in the district between 2013, 2014 and 2015 is shown in the table 38.

Table 38: Children under One Year Vaccinated DPT3/HB3 by ward; Ileje District Council; 2013, 2014 and 2015

2013			2014			2015		
Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage
3643	2858	78	4097	2944	72	4720	3375	72

Source: District Health Office

Generally the percentage provided in Table 38 shows that there is an improvement in immunization in the district, particularly of children under one year.

(iv) HIV- INFECTION AND AIDS DISEASES:

HIV infection and Aids disease is still threat to people as it has no cure. Ileje district like other district in Songwe Region is having a number of cases of HIV infection and Aids cases. However, in quantitative terms, the situation up to 2015 was less serious in the district compared to other district in the region as table 40 indicates.

Table 40: VCT Volunteers who were screened for HIV and those subsequently treated with ARV by Sex, Ileje District Council; 2013, 2014 and 2015

Year	Sex	No. Screened	No. of HIV+	Percent HIV+	No. Treated with ARV
2013	Male	902	59	6.5	59
	Female	1022	70	6.8	70
2014	Male	143	81	56.6	81
	Female	209	88	42.1	88
2015	Male	1161	81	7.0	111
	Female	1662	111	6.7	229

Source: District Health Office

(III) NUTRITION STATUS IN THE DISTRICT 2017

According to the figures in table 41 shows that, with 22,656 total weighted under one year the number of case of severe malnutrition is 861 (3.8 percent)). The launching of child survival, protection and Development programme has contributed a lot towards reducing cases of malnutrition in the district.

TABLE 41: NUTRITION STATUS- ILEJE DISTRICT 2016

Year	Total weighted under one year	nutrition status					
		Normal	%	Moderate	%	Severe	%
2015	22,656	11,849	52.3	9946	43.9	861	3.8

Source: Health Department- Ileje District.

Future plans in the health sector in the district should concentrate on preventive measures rather than curative. Family planning, nutrition, sanitation and immunization should also be given the emphasis they deserve.

2.2.10 OTHER DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND POTENTIAL AREAS FOR INVESTMENT:

2.2.10.1 District Council Revenue

The Financial position of Ileje District is very weak because of its low economic base. The Council revenues are not only unable to meet its recurrent expenditures there is virtually nothing for development budget. This has led Ileje District Council to be almost dependent on Central Government Meager subvention which is also far below the Councils requirements. Table 42 shows major sources of revenue, targets and actual collection between the 2012/2013 and 2013/2014

TABLE 42: MAJOR SOURCES OF REVENUE, TARGETS AND ACTUAL COLLECTION IN ILEJE DISTRICT COUNCIL (2012/2013 – 2013/2014)

S/ N	SOURCE	FINANCIAL YEAR 2012/2013 (Tshs)			FINANCIAL YEAR 2013/2014 (Tshs)		
		TARGET	ACTUAL	%	TARGET	ACTUAL	%
1.	Intoxicating Liquor License Fees	9,500,000	4,649,500	49	9,500,000	8,720,920	92

2.	Fees, Rates and Charges	294,070,000	320,738,200	109	485,158,000	388,496,424	80
3.	Land survey service Fees	17,250,000	17,389,760	101	17,250,000	13,261,000	77
4.	License Fees				9,815,000	14,676,000	149
5.	Land Rents	1,750,000	1,690,500	96	2,750,000	850,000	31
6.	Revenue from renting Council Assets	10,000,000	8,099,568	81	12,180,000	7,174,650	59
7.	Health facility user Charges	59,160,000	23,932,832	40	65,240,000	54,761,151	84
8.	School Fees and Other Contributions	160,000,000	125,483,469	78	160,000,000	172,141,412	107
9.	Other own Sources	6,000,000	2,318,872	38	7,000,000	27,494,545	392
	TOTAL	557,730,000	504,302,701	90	768,893,000	687,676,102	89

Source: Ileje District Treasurer Office

2.2.10.2 Women In Development:

(i) Women development fund:

A special fund has been set by district council to provide credit to women income generating activities, and the council has committed itself to set aside 10% of its development levy collection to this fund from financial year 2007/2008 the council contributed Tsh. 20,000,000 and credit has been given to different groups, whereby up to date 4 groups benefited with a total amount of Tsh. 7,400,000 for the financial year 2013/2014.

(ii) Women Income Generation Groups:

The council has sensitized people to form IGA in order to raise the standard of living of the people by then the 150 groups were formed and registered within the District.

(iii) Gender Issues Advocacy and Sensitization:

Collaboration with other sectors and NGOs, the district has a special gender sensitization programme at all levels aimed at increasing gender awareness of the community so as to change their attitude on gender issues, particularly those which related to women. The council already sensitized 18 wards on GBV through drama groups.

2.2.10.3 Non- Government Organizations (NGOs):

Ileje has three local NGOs: ILEJE development fund which started in 1987 and is concerned with promotion of transport, Education and Agricultural development activities.

With assistance from NGOs, the district has established women group in 18 Wards which own different income generating activities. Apart from reducing women workload the project also increased women empowerment, self confidence in decision making and greatly supplements their home incomes.

The second NGOs is HOSSANA formed in 1996 and is concerned with promotion and awareness on HIV and AIDS, VCT and support of OVC in 9 wards in Bulambya Division. Up to date the NGOs supported 5 groups of PLHAs with piggery and nutritional food. Kimawambe is another NGO which deals with supporting vulnerable children and is working in 3 wards namely Itale, Ndola and Isongole.

2.2.10.4 PLHAs IGA

The District has succeeded to create awareness to people living with HIV to form groups in order to support and change ideas, up to date 9 economic groups were formed namely SHIMBEMTIMA, CHITETE, JISHUGHULISHE, UPENDO, NURU, AMANI, JIPE MOYO and CTC ISOKO.

2.2.11 Potential Areas For Investment:

The district is endowed with abundant wealth of human and natural resources which if fully exploited could lead to remarkable economic growth and development. Among these potentials are:-

(i) Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry:

- Increased agricultural production through expansion of area under cultivation (75% of arable land is currently cultivated)
- Increasing productivity by improving crop husbandry practices.
- Utilization of irrigation potentials. Out of 2,086 ha. With potential for irrigation only 1,270 ha. Are being utilized. The available perennial rivers and Songwe river could usefully be exploited for irrigation
- Increased livestock production by adopting modern livestock keeping.

(ii) Industry and Trade:

- Establishment of small scale Agro-processing industries, edible oil and grain mills.
- Establishment of commercial enterprises in the district.

(iii) Roads and telecommunication:

- Increased road network accessible to every village for easy haulage of goods and service.
- Improved modern telecommunication system especial at the district headquarters and Isongole trading centre.
- Establishment of garages and workshops.

(iv) Education

- Establishment of sound and well-staffed primary and secondary schools.

(v) Mining

- Mineral prospecting and small scale artisanal mining, for example, Coal, gold, amethyst, green tomarine and mica.

(vi) Energy

Lusalala falls at Sange area one of the highest fall in the District and Luswisi falls at Bwenda, with full of water throughout the year can be source of hydroelectricity production in the District. The falls are waiting to be developed for production of electricity which is the vital source of power in most of the areas.

(vii) Tourism

Ileje District endowed with attraction areas which can be developed as tourist areas. Most of these areas are found in Bundali areas. In this area there are several attractions such as: Waterfalls at Sange Ward by the name of Lusalala falls, Luswisi falls at Bwenda area in Lubanda ward and Kyosa falls at Ngulilo Ward, the highest point of the District bordering Rungwe District. At this area you can clearly see buildings at Tukuyu town from the lowland. These areas are very attractive with magnificent features full of water for the whole period of the year. The availability of natural springs in several areas of the District can be a starting point for establishment of mineral water industries.

2.3 The Role and Mandate of the Council

Ileje District Council in its day to day activities performs its mandated functions as stipulated under the Local Government Act No. 8 of 1982 and amended by Act No. 6 of 1999. The roles and functions of Ileje District Council are mainly centered on sectoral departments as follows:

2.3.1 Primary and Secondary Education Departments

1. To supervise and implement education policies and regulations
2. To provide conducive teaching & learning environment for education services in the council
3. To sensitize implementation of National HIV/AIDS Strategy III in Primary and Secondary Schools.
4. To create awareness to ethnic groups to understand good/bad traditional customs and cultural beliefs.
5. To promote sport and cultural activities in schools and the community
6. To coordinate and supervise examinations
7. To coordinate Adult education activities.

2.3.2 Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives Department

1. To provide technical extension services to farmers on crop production, processing and marketing through training and dissemination of information.
2. To facilitate farmers in construction of food reserve structures so as to improve food reserve and security at household level.
3. To combat crop pests and diseases affecting crop production and storage.
4. To facilitate farmers in improving agricultural irrigation farming.
5. To monitor distribution and use of appropriate farm inputs, equipment's and machineries.

6. To carry out on farm trials and demonstration plots
7. To promote value addition on agricultural products so as to increase income and preservation.
8. To conduct inspection and auditing of Cooperative Societies and Associations.
9. To mobilize the community in establishing sustainable Cooperative Societies and associations.
10. To register cooperatives societies and associations.
11. To strengthen and sustain cooperatives and associations as a strategy to provide credit facilities and marketing.
12. To promote marketing of Agricultural and livestock products.
13. To sensitize the community in preventing new HIV/AIDS Infection.

2.3.3 Livestock and Fisheries Department

1. To provide technical extension services to livestock and fish keepers on production, processing and marketing through training and dissemination of information.
2. To monitor and evaluate livestock, fisheries inputs needs, availability and distribution.
3. To carry out livestock and fisheries trials and demonstration units.
4. To promote value addition and marketing of livestock and fish products and by-product so as to increase income among livestock keepers.
5. To control, treat and eradicate animal pests and diseases through vaccination, dipping, inspection routine check-up, control of livestock movements at entry points and within the District.
6. To conduct Registration and Supervision of all private veterinary practices in the District
7. To develop a directory of livestock service providers including NGOs, CBOs and commercial service providers and engage with them through facilitating and enhancing their ability to contract service provision from the District.
8. To sensitize the livestock community on cross-cutting issues such as prevention and control new HIV/AIDS Infection and environmental conservation

2.3.4 Works Department

1. To participate in tendering process, offering building permits, monitoring and supervision of public works.
2. To carry out rural accessibility infrastructures inventory in the council
3. To maintain District infrastructures such as buildings, roads and bridges
4. To maintain plant and transport equipment's for the council.
5. To create awareness to community on proper use of infrastructures

2.3.5 Water Supply Department

1. To facilitate availability of safe, clean and affordable water service to the community.
2. To carry out maintenance of existing water infrastructures bore holes, water tanks, deep and shallow wells

3. To design and implement new water projects
4. To facilitate establishment of community water user associations, water committees and water user groups.
5. To create awareness to community on protection of water sources
6. To collaborate with other stakeholders in sensitizing communities on preventing new HIV/AIDS infection.

2.3.6 Planning Department

1. To facilitate and coordinate the planning process for improving social economic development in the Council.
2. To interpret, disseminate and coordinate the implementation of various development policies
3. To coordinate the distribution of available resources for the development projects in the council.
4. To conduct data collection and management for decision making.
5. To coordinate preparation and implementation of Council budget.
6. To prepare quarterly and annual development reports.
7. To conduct Monitoring and Evaluation of Development projects by ensuring projects are implemented timely with quality standards
8. To ensure cross cutting issues such gender, HIV/AIDS, environmental conservation, disaster are mainstreamed in Council Plans

2.3.7 Human Resource and Administration Department.

1. To maintain and facilitate peace, order and good governance.
2. To delegate political, financial and administrative powers to the lower local authorities such as Wards, Villages and Hamlets.
3. To foster and develop community participation in decision making democratically
4. To supervise and coordinate employees development.
5. To conduct recruitment, promotion, rewarding and discipline of employees.
6. To keep and maintain employees records.
7. To maintain and facilitate implementation of laws, regulation and circulars concerning employees.

2.3.8 Finance and Trade Department

1. To monitor and coordinate implementation of financial regulations.
2. To supervise, collect and identify new potential sources of revenues.
3. To control financial expenditures.
4. To prepare financial reports.
5. To register, supervise and promote business in the Council.
6. To facilitate training to entrepreneurs
7. To promote use of domestic products and services.
8. To conduct sensitization to community on risk management such as warehouse receipt system.

2.3.9 Land and Natural Resources Department

1. To facilitate preparation of village land use plans.
2. To prepare town plan drawings in urban areas.
3. To carry out survey and mapping of plots and farms.
4. To analyze and compile land data base.
5. To prepare certificates of right of occupancy and customary.
6. To conduct inspection of land use development in urban areas.
7. To collect land revenue for Central Government and District Council.
8. To create awareness to the community on land Act. No 4 & 5 of 1999
9. To value movable/unmovable assets for various purposes.
10. To solve land conflicts and establish sustainable strategies.
11. To facilitate tree nursery and tree planting activities by communities.
12. To facilitate the establishment of community forest reserves
13. To promote beekeeping.
14. To conduct patrols within and outside protected/conserved areas.

2.3.10 Health Department

1. To control and treat communicable and non-communicable diseases.
2. To provide reproductive and child health services.
3. To sensitize prevention and elimination of mother to child HIV transmission
4. To establish Care and Treatment Centers sites.
5. Provision of voluntary counseling and testing on HIV/AIDS
6. Provision of oral health services.
7. To conduct sensitization of CHF to the community.
8. To provide community with health education.

2.3.11 Sanitation and Environment Department

1. To control solid and liquid waste.
2. To control communicable diseases.
3. To control food safety and hygiene.
4. To control vector and vermins
5. To monitor disease surveillance and response including disaster management.
6. To ensure water safety and quality control.
7. To promote sanitation and hygiene.
8. To provide consultation on industrial hygiene and safety sanitation.

These Roles and Functions are assigned to 13 departments, as outlined in the Council Organization Chart presented in Appendix 1

2.4 Recent Initiatives, Achievements and Challenges

Recent initiatives undertaken by Ileje District Council aimed at fulfilling its mandates were reviewed. A summary of the analysis is presented in Table 2.6

Table 2.6 Recent Initiatives, Achievements, and Challenges

No	FUNCTION	INITIATIVES	ACHIEVEMENTS	CHALLENGES
1	Maintenance of peace, Order and good governance	Capacity building to village security Committee Training of peoples militia	Existence of village Security committees Existence of community policing	Need for sustainability of capacity building Need to provide sufficient working tools
2	Promote social and economic development Initiatives for economic well-being of the community.	Sensitization and mobilization community understanding opportunities and obstacles to development through involvement of stakeholders using available resources	Improvement in social welfare and economic well-being of community and stakeholders participation in social and economic development Initiatives	Insufficient fund for sustainable M & E. Need for feedback mechanism and transparency to community. Political interest and influence
3	Improvement of agriculture, trade, commerce and industry	Provision of technical extension services to community on agricultural production, processing, marketing, entrepreneurship and improved/new technologies.	Increase in use of improved technology in agriculture production Improvement of rural livelihood Self-sufficient in food production	Inadequate production machines and infrastructure Environmental and climate change Price fluctuation of agricultural inputs Shortage of extension staff
4	Enhancement of health,	Supervise, monitor	Improvement of social	Poor community participation in contribution of development initiatives and

No	FUNCTION	INITIATIVES	ACHIEVEMENTS	CHALLENGES
	education, social, cultural and recreational life of the people.	and implement policies and regulations of education, health, water and culture.	services and infrastructures Readiness of community to use social services	management of social services infrastructures Inadequate working facilities
5	Relief of poverty and distress for the assistance and amelioration of life for the young, the aged and the disabled	Mobilize and empower community to establish and strengthening economic groups of women and youth. Sensitization on provision of free social services to vulnerable groups	Improvement in self-employment Availability of free social services to vulnerable groups e.g. Elderly People Window Services	Inadequate social service facilities
	Promote and ensure democratic participation and control of decision-making by the people concerned.	Operationalization of statutory meetings and committees at all levels	Decisions are made basing on statutory meetings and committees Community are aware of decision made Transparency and accountability	Need for strengthening transparency and accountability at all levels Shortage WEOs and VEOs
	Establish and maintain reliable sources of revenue and other	Identification of new revenue sources Use of outsourcing	New revenue sources identified so that there is a	Dependency of Agricultural production as a main source of revenue Delays of councils by laws approval by PO - RALG

No	FUNCTION	INITIATIVES	ACHIEVEMENTS	CHALLENGES
	resources in order to enable Council to perform its functions	Establishment of revenue collection task force	remarkable increase of own source revenue from ----- to By June 2017	
	Improve working environment and working tools.	Provision of conducive working environment to Council staff in terms of offices, working tools and incentives	Working tools and work related incentives are provided to staff	Need for continuous improvement of working environment including office facilities and accommodation

2.5 Stakeholders' analysis and Profile

During the strategic planning preparation process, an organization scan was carried out to consider both internal and the external factors with the aim of identifying opportunities and risks/challenges.

In carrying out this stakeholder's analysis, we addressed ourselves to the question that **WHO** are the main stakeholders and **WHAT** sort of services do they expect from the organization and **WHAT** will be the implications of not meeting their expectations. The stakeholders were categorized into 11 main groups as summarized in table below;-

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE OF THE COUNCIL	EXPECTATIONS OF STAKEHOLDERS	PRIORITY RANKING
Ileje District Council Residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpretation of Government development policy and strategies Community participation in Socio-Economic Planning ▪ Provide information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Peace, order and security ▪ Acquire necessary Social and Economic Services ▪ Good Governance practices 	High
Council Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide conducive Working condition for effective and efficient results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Better and timely Remuneration. ▪ Respect and recognition ▪ Job Security 	High

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE OF THE COUNCIL	EXPECTATIONS OF STAKEHOLDERS	PRIORITY RANKING
Political Leaders (Councilor's, Village and Vitongoji Chairpersons)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide information ▪ Ensure D by D implementation ▪ Implementation of ruling part manifesto ▪ Involvement in socio-economic development programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement ruling part manifesto. ▪ Respect and recognition ▪ Good governance and Rule of Law ▪ Peace and order ▪ Timely feedback • Implement Socio-economic development programme fully 	High
Development Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conducive environment for investments ▪ Interpretation of Government socio-economic policy and strategy ▪ Provide data, report and information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Accountability ▪ Good Governance ▪ Hospitality ▪ Timely feedback ▪ Public Private Partnership improved. 	High
Religious Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Involvement in socio-economic development programme and plans ▪ Maintenance of peace and order 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recognition ▪ Law and order ▪ Good governance ▪ Security 	Medium
NGO's/CBO's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement in social - economic development. • Participation in development plans Monitoring, Supervision and Evaluation of development projects managed by NGOs, CBOs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved social economic services. ▪ Development projects managed well. 	Medium
Regional Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide timely reports and information. • Performance in provision of quality social –economic services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Abide with Government Policies and Directives. ▪ Best performances in service provision perceive but quality service form the Council. 	High
PO - RALG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide timely reports and information ▪ Performance in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Abide with Government policies and Directives. ▪ Best performance in 	High

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE OF THE COUNCIL	EXPECTATIONS OF STAKEHOLDERS	PRIORITY RANKING
	provision of quality social –economic services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide timely reports and information. • Performance in provision of quality social economic services 	service provision <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Perceive quality services from the Council. ▪ Abide with Government policies and directives ▪ Best performance in service provision 	
Sector Ministries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide timely reports and information • Performance in provision of quality social economic services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Abide with Government Policies and Directives. ▪ Best performance in service provision. 	High
Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cooperation in giving information voluntarily Conducive working environment.	Medium

2.6. Organization Scan

The analysis of the Council’s operating external and internal environment revealed that the Council has quality enablers (Strengths and Opportunities) that can increase the efficiency and effectiveness of its operations. The analysis also revealed some Constraints (Weakness and Challenges) that need to be minimized if the Vision is to be realized. The Council was seen to have the following SWOCs:

2.6.1 Internal Scan (Strength and Weaknesses)

In scanning the internal environment, Council conducted an assessment of five factors considered important for running an Organization. The factor chosen were; leadership; people management; core processes; customer focus; and result orientation. The assessment aimed at identifying areas where the Organization is relatively strong and areas, which would require changes and improvement in the future. A summary of the Council analysis based on five factors are presented below;

FACTOR	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESS
CUSTOMER FOCUS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have clearly defined the customer/clients we serve There is a total commitment to satisfy our customers/clients based on customer clients charter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Client service charter is out-dated and is being reviewed to accommodate emerging needs
RESULT ORIENTATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council plans are implemented Manager take corrective action when staff do not perform Operational performance is monitored Performance in Council is continuously improving 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortage of staff in some key sectors Self-assessment is still a new concept to many staff
LEADERSHIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Senior staff are given mandate to decide and act accordingly Council is good t upwards and downwards communications Senior manager have model of behaviour they expect of others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management information system is in the initial development stage
STAFF MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personnel are selected for jobs on merit Key staff are only transferred to other jobs with Council consent Managers assist subordinates to solve work related problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some staff particularly at lower levels have inadequate technical skills to effectively perform Excessive workload to performers due to the need to meet deadlines
CORE PROCESSESS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans are realistic Resources are focused on priority areas. Effective partnerships promoted (NGOs, Donors, and Private sector) Meetings and our paper work are kept at minimum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate staff in some departments to cope with ever increasing works demands.

2.6.2 External Scan(Opportunities and Challenge)

Opportunities and challenges the future may hold for the organization were also assessed. During this analysis, several dimensions were considered such as; Workforce trends, Economic trends, political/ legal/regulatory trends, Institutional trends, Sociological trends and Technological trends.

The following are the assessment results;

	TRENDS	OPPORTUNITIES	CHALLENGE
1	POLITICAL / LEGAL / REGULATORY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political stability • Conducive environment • Good Governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High expectation of stakeholders
2	ECONOMIC / STRUCTURAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free market economy • Economic integration • Willingness of the community to participate in development activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dumping of substandard commodities
3	INSTITUTIONAL / STRUCTURAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-going reforms • Existence of performance management system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resistance to change • Demand for quality of service delivery
4	ECOLOGICAL / GEOGRAPHICAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental of natural resources • Conducive weather and fertile soil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural and manmade disasters • Disaster management capacity
5	TECHNOLOGICAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of advanced technology • Accessibility to modern technology • Accessibility to distance learning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change of technology • Unreliable electrical power • Environmental hazards
6	POPULATION GROWTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available labour force 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of law and order • Provision of adequate facilities • HIV/AIDS prevalence
7	WORK FORCE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of qualified personnel in the labour market • Existence of training opportunities • Contracting staff possibility • Remuneration improvements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incentive to retain human resources • Resource mobilization

2.6.3 Critical (Key) Issues

From environmental scan analysis it is evident that, for the successful implementation of this strategic Plan, we need to address some key issues;

- Community participation in all level
- Capacity building and efficiency of human resource
- Economic and social services delivery
- Increased production and productivity
- Capacity of the district council to deliver services
- Environment conservation, natural resources and land management
- Good governance
- HIV/AIDS Control.
- Gender and Women empowerment.
- Emergency preparedness and disaster management.

2.6.4 Community participation in all level

Involvement of the community in all stages of planning and implementation of development projects is of paramount for the ownership, maintenance of projects and development in general.

2.6.5 Capacity building and efficiency of human resource

Capacity building is of equal importance in order to build personnel capacities and increasing the number and quality provision of facilities and equipment

2.6.6 Economic and social services delivery

It is important to improve access and quality of education, Health and Water services to provide potentials for improved agriculture, livestock and other sectors as well as upgrading physical infrastructure. The challenge is to create conducive environment for private sector investment, at the same time in order to ensure better services delivery.

2.5.7 Increased production and productivity

This involves improving the quantity and quality of agricultural and livestock products. It poses the following challenges to the council to improve the level and quality of extension services

- Measures towards disease prevention and control
- To enhance and support the community with appropriate marketing infrastructure and marketing information.
- To create conducive environment for private sector to increase investment in agricultural production and processing.
- To facilitate irrigation and agricultural mechanization support services

2.5.8 Capacity of the district council to deliver required and desired social and economic services

This involves improving the capacity of the staff through training and new recruitment. It also entails increasing revenue collection while improving the efficient of revenue being collected. Likewise it involves the quantity and quality of machinery and technological (ICT) equipment's. It also involves improving the access to and quality of education, health and water services, rehabilitation and upgrading of physical infrastructure.

2.5.9 Environment conservation, natural resources and land management

This involves natural resources conservation, afforestation, sustainable urban development, and land planning and management.

2.5.10 Good governance at all levels

For a successful implementation of MTEF, there should be democratic participation and involvement of rules and regulations. We have been adhering to good governance by emphasizing on five pillars of good governance in all levels of project implementation and other charges.

- **Participation:**We have been involving people from lower level in identifying, prioritizing of projects and plans from village and ward levels, which are then mainstreamed into the Council comprehensive plan.
- **Transparency:**This budget is then scrutinized by standing committees according to guideline and regulation, before the approval by the full Council. When the budget book is approved by the ministry of Finance and later by the Parliament, the implementation stage begins. At this level the summary of the budget and projects to be implemented are produced and posted on notice boards at village and ward level. This enables the communities at all levels to have a clear picture of what is going on at all levels.
- **Accountability:**Accountability is a responsibility of everybody; however some of the people who are accountable for the result of project implementation are the village executive officers, ward executive officers and their Councilors at ward level while at the District level we have the Director and all officers. At this level reports have been one of the key tool for monitoring and accountability of all the implemented activities
- **Responsibility:**Responsibility is again everybody's job however there are specific person at all level who are responsible in implementation and monitoring of various activities and production of relevant reports regarding to its implementation.
- **Rule of law:**At District level we have been implementing projects and non-project activities, at sometimes abiding to the laws put aside to make sure that interest of the country as well as people' interest are not jeopardize

2.5.11 HIV/AIDS Control.

- This involves controlling the spread of HIV/AIDS.
- Care and treatment of PLWHA.
- Economic and social support to HIV/AIDS victims.

2.5.12 Gender and Women empowerment.

This emphasizes involvement and raising the agenda of gender especially women and vulnerable groups in planning, decision making participation and benefiting in socio – economic activities.

2.5.13Emergency preparedness and disaster management.

It involves identifying and coordinating or collaborating with key stakeholder in emergency and disaster management. It will also be concerned with building the capacity of existing disaster management committees, sensitizing and preparing the community towards preparedness, early response and mitigation of disaster effects.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 Vision, Mission and Core Values

Ileje District Council vision is a broad statement of what it wants to be in the future and reflects the goal it hopes to achieve. The mission statement describes why the Council exists and what it does. It describes the institutional core business and articulates the direction scope of its work. Core Values describe how the Council intends to operate. They are guidelines that frame the day-to-day decisions, attitudes and conduct as well as its strategies and policies. They permeate everything which the Council does at the organizational and individual levels. The core values are important for attaining the desired service improvements. In a changing world core values remain constant.

3.1 Vision

The Vision of Ileje District Council is to be: "The best District Council in providing better and sustainable services to all stakeholders by 2025".

3.2 Mission

The Mission statement of Ileje District Council is: "To provide accessible quality socio-economic services to its community through effective and efficient use of resources and good governance in collaboration with stakeholders".

3.3 Core Values

The Council will provide services to its customers and the general public while observing the following core values;

- i. Equity
- ii. Efficiency and Effectiveness
- iii. Teamwork
- iv. Accountability and Responsibility
- v. Integrity
- vi. Customer care
- vii. Transparency
- viii. Respect for law

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 The Plan

This chapter describes the objectives to be pursued by Ileje District Council in the Medium Term Strategic Planning period. Eight objectives were developed each with associated strategies and targets. Targets are classified as service delivery, capacity building and capital investments. These are developed under each Department and Unit within the Council. Performance indicators were also developed for each objective in order to enable Council to measure the achievements.

4.1 Objective 1: *Improve Services and Reduce HIV/AIDS Infection*

Performance Indicators:

- New HIV/AIDS infections cases.
- Number of patient enrolled for ARVs.
- Number of HIV/AIDS patient registered.
- Rate of HIV/AIDS infections prevalence.
- Level of awareness on HIV/AIDS.

- Target 1: Care treatment and support to PLHIV in the Council ensured by June, 2021
- Target 2: Work place interventions in HIV/AIDS in Council facilitated by June, 2021
- Target 3: School based gender sensitivity, sexual reproductive health and HIV/AIDS education strengthened by June, 2021
- Target 4: HIV/AIDS prevalence in the District reduced from 9.2% to 5% by June, 2021
- Target 5: Home base care and support to PLHIV strengthened by June, 2021
- Target 6: VMACs and WMACs plans mainstreamed in Council Comprehensive Plan by June, 2021

The specific interventions will be to:

- Prepare and implement council action plan in line with National HIV/AIDS strategies.
- Reduce vulnerability to HIV/AIDS and sensitize community on protection of vulnerable and needy groups.
- Improve education access on HIV/AIDS and disseminate Guidelines on HIV/AIDS advocacy to Wards and Villages.

4.2 Objective 2: *Enhance, Sustain and Effective Implementation of the National Anti- Corruption Strategy*

Performance Indicators:

- Number of complaints received
- Number of Corruption cases
- Compliance to Laws and Regulations

Target 1: Mechanism for handling anti- corruption complaints operationalized and capacitated by June, 2021.

Target 2: Dissemination and advocacy of anti- corruption strategies carried out by June, 2021

Target 3: Anti- corruption Clubs in 19 Secondary schools established and operationalized by June, 2021

The specific actions will be to:

- Distribute National Anti-corruption Strategy documents.
- Establish anti-corruption clubs.
- Carry out sensitization meetings on handling anti-corruption complaints.

4.3 Objective 3: *Improve access, quality and equitable social services delivery*

Performance Indicators:

- Level of community satisfaction on social services.
- Number of patients attended.
- Variation of diseases in the top ten lists.
- Pass rate in examinations.
- Number of pupils enrolled in schools.
- Number of households accessing safe and clean water within 400 metres.
- Number of pregnant women attended health delivery services.
- Number of household with improved pit latrines.

Target 1: Pass rate in Primary School National Examination increased from 54% to 85% by June, 2021

Target 2: Pass rate in Secondary School National Examinations increased from 59% to 90% by June, 2021

Target 3: Maternal Mortality rate reduced from 172/100,000 to 70/100,000 by June, 2021

Target 4: Immunization coverage above 90% for all vaccinations maintained by June, 2021

Target 4: Water, environmental sanitation and hygiene improved by June, 2021

Target 5: Population with access to clean, safe and affordable water increase from 67% to 85% by June, 2021

Target 6: Household sanitation and school WASH increased from 2,132 to 4,180 by June, 2021

The specific interventions will be to:

- Supervise and evaluate primary and secondary school examinations.
- Facilitate procurement of hospital equipment's.
- Carry out medical specialized training.
- Support and supervise Health service activities.
- Monitor and supervise water projects and water sources.

4.4 Objective 4: *Increased Quantity and Quality of Social Services and Infrastructure*

Performance Indicators:

- Number of improved water source facilities
- Percentage of households with improved toilets facilities
- Number of schools with improved toilet facilities
- Number of education infrastructures (classrooms, laboratories, administration blocks, teacher's houses, hostels etc).
- Number of health infrastructures.
- Number of agricultural and market infrastructures
- Number of Cooperative Societies capacitated.
- Number of livestock and market infrastructures
- Number of bridges and culverts constructed
- Number of road kilometres constructed/maintained
- Number of farmers and livestock keepers receiving extension services

Target 1: Agricultural and Livestock market infrastructures services to 71 villages improved by June, 2021

Target 2: 298.5 kms of road networks improved and maintained by June, 2021

Target 3: Business and Managerial Skills to 62 Primary cooperative societies strengthened by June, 2021

Target 4: Extension services to 18 wards improved by June 2021

Target 5: Production of high quality hides and skins increased from 38 to 61 metric tons by June, 2021

Target 6: Irrigation infrastructure in 5 villages improved by June, 2021

Target 7: Education learning and teaching facilities improved by June, 2021

Target 8: 32 health facilities services improved by June, 2021

Target 9: Percentage of population with access to clean, safe and affordable water increased from 67% to 80% by June, 2021

Target 10: Technical knowledge in management and utilization of fisheries to 60 villages improved by June, 2021

The specific interventions will be to:

- Conduct supervision of resource allocated for social and economic infrastructure improvement.

4.5 Objective 5: *Enhance Good Governance and Administrative Services*

Performance Indicators:

- Customer satisfaction levels.
- Compliance to Laws and Regulations.
- Number of complaints.
- Number of statutory and advisory meetings convened.
- Status of Audit Reports.
- Level of accountability and commitment.
- Own source revenue collection

- Target 1: Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation of Council activities enhanced by June, 2021
- Target 2: Council's legal rights and by laws enforced by June, 2021
- Target 3: Sustain statutory contribution to various levels by June, 2021
- Target 4: Community participation in making decision through meetings increased from 65% to 100% by June, 2021
- Target 5: Council staff equipped with relevant skills by June, 2021
- Target 6: Council own source revenue collection increased from Tshs. 1,400,000,000 to Tshs. 2,914,296,100 by June, 2021
- Target 7: Statutory and committee meetings convened as scheduled by June, 2021

The specific interventions will be to:

- Convene District Consultative Committees (DCC),
- Full council, Security meetings as required by regulations,
- Sensitize and support community initiatives.
- Mobilize community in participating in Development initiatives.

Other interventions will be to operationalize client service charter and conduct training on financial management.

4.6 Objective 6: *Improve social welfare, gender and community empowerment*

Performance Indicators

- Number of identified vulnerable groups
- Number of vulnerable groups supported
- Number of economic women and youth groups supported
- Level of community awareness on gender issues
- Percentage decrease of malnutrition

- Target 1: Quality of life of 11,499 identified most vulnerable improved by June, 2021
- Target 2: Nutrition status in the District improved by June, 2021
- Target 3: 20 women and 40 youth economic groups established and supported by June, 2021

The specific interventions will be;

- To train corps as para – social workers
- To mobilize the community on early childhood care,
- To conduct follow up of children abuse cases proceedings and advocacy on gender based violence.

4.7 Objective 7: *Improve Emergency and Disaster Management*

Performance Indicators

- Council staff and community awareness level
- Response time to tackle disasters
- Number of established disaster management committees
- Disaster management plan and budget in place

Target 1: Disaster management committees in 18 wards established and Operationalized by June, 2021.

Target 2: Disaster Management Plans developed and implemented by June, 2021

Target 3: Awareness on disaster management to Council Staff and Community Improved by June, 2021

The specific interventions will be to:

- Carry out sensitization meetings on environment and disaster management strategies,
- Facilitate the carrying out of emergence response to disasters,
- Prepare the district plans for implementing environment strategies,
- Reduce vulnerability from environmental risks and provide environmental health services.

4.8 Objective 8: *Natural Resources and Environmental Management Improved*

Performance Indicators:

- Number of village with land use plans
- Area of wetland and natural forest conserved
- Number of tree planted and survival percentage rate
- Number of water catchments area conserved
- Number of modern bee hives
- Number of bee keeping groups
- Number of land conflicts reported
- Number of town plan drawings

- Target 1: Surveyed plot in urban and rural areas increased from 3,773 to 4,771 by June, 2021
- Target 2: Land Management Database improved by June, 2021
- Target 3: Land values in urban and rural areas maintained and updated by June, 2021
- Target 4: Land use plan in 71 villages and 9 drawings in urban areas developed by June, 2021
- Target 5: Development control to land owners in 5 townships inspected by June, 2021
- Target 6: Technical knowledge in management and utilisation of wildlife to 5 villages improved by June, 2021
- Target 7: Management and utilization of forest resources to 50 villages improved by June, 2021
- Target 8: Appropriate skills and management of modern bee keeping improved by June, 2021
- Target 9: Protection and management of environment enhanced by June, 2021

The specific interventions will be;

- To protect 43 identified water sources
- To control urban Development.
- Resolving Land Conflicts in urban and rural areas
- Sensitization on land law and mobilize villagers to contribute in preparation of land use plans.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation are integral parts of the implementation of the plan. While monitoring is essential for tracking down the progress of achieving intended outcomes, evaluation will serve the purpose of assessing efficiency, effectiveness and impact of strategies and targets in the context of attaining the stated objectives.

Monitoring of the Medium Term Strategic Plan for 2017/2018 – 2020/2021 will be done on a continuous basis in the course of implementing the plan. Evaluation will be conducted periodically using the established key performance indicators.

5.1 Purposes of Monitoring and Evaluation

The main purposes of monitoring and evaluation are:

- To generate information for decision making on the course of implementation of the Strategic Plan,
- To assess performance in terms of achievements and drawbacks,
- To update strategies for improving service delivery and overall future performance.

5.2 Monitoring Process

Monitoring is a primary mechanism or process used to generate performance reports. It is the systematic and continuous process of collecting, analyzing and interpreting data for the purpose of comparing how well a plan has been implemented against expected results.

The monitoring will be carried out and reports will be prepared using the format and forms provided in the Medium Term Strategic Planning and Budgeting Manual (MTSPBM). The following reports will be prepared:

- (i) *Quarterly Progress Reports*: These are reports that summarize the progress towards achieving the targets against annual plan and budget. They provide information on status of implementation of priority interventions or milestones. Quarterly progress reports will mainly be used to adjust plan and budget implementations.
- (ii) *Annual Progress Reports*: These describe in detail an institution's main achievements in terms of outputs produced against annual plan and budget. They also describe progress towards attaining outcomes and improving service delivery. Annual progress reports will mainly be used to revise relevant strategies and targets.
- (iii) *Five year Outcome Report*: This will be prepared at the end of the Strategic Planning cycle. It gives an assessment of progress of meeting each objective using the established key performance indicators. It summarizes findings of

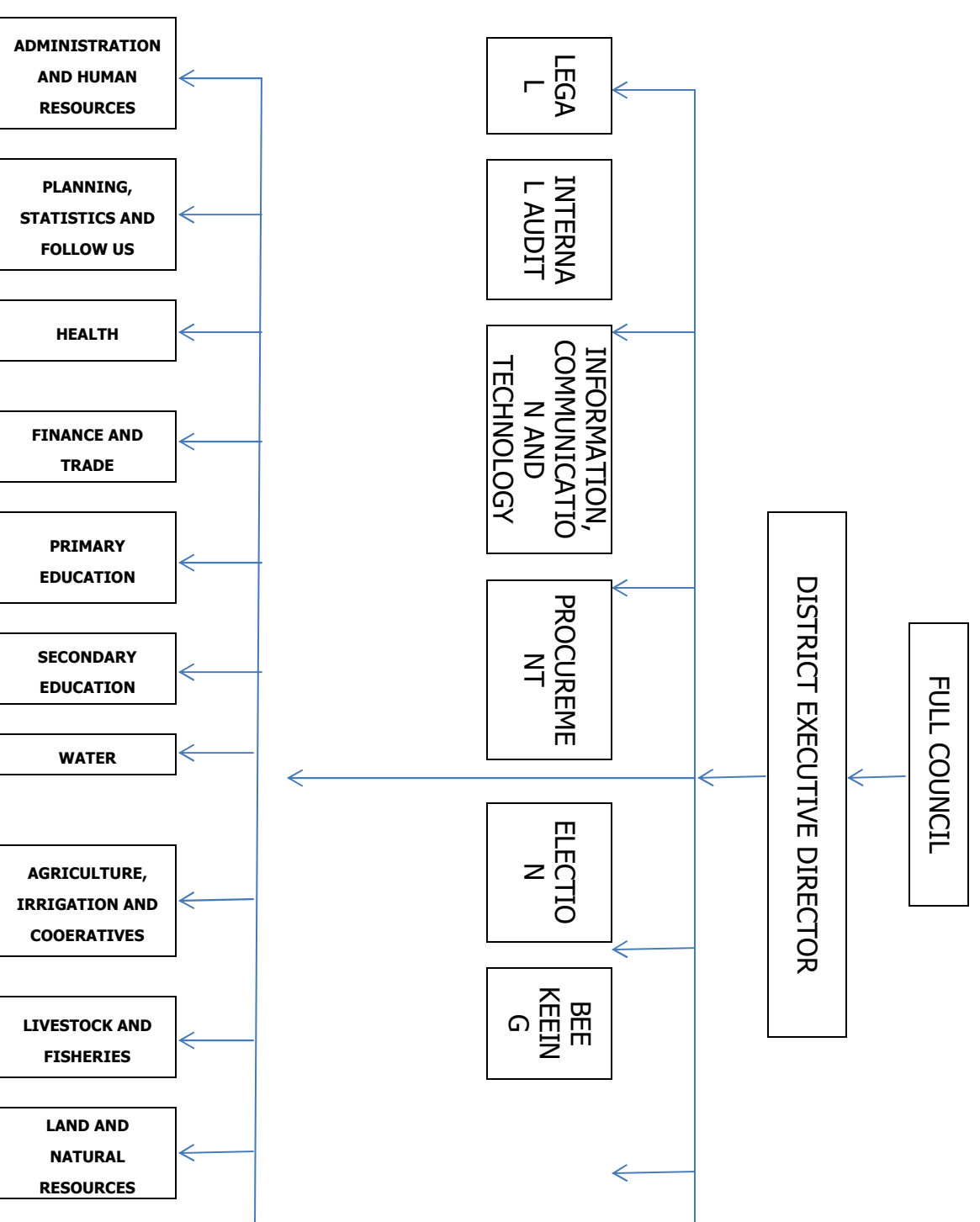
main evaluations, analytical studies and reviews undertaken during the review period. The five year outcome report will mainly be used in formulating the subsequent strategic plan.

5.3 Evaluation Process

Evaluation process is intended to assess the performance outcome during the implementation of the plan in a given period. The established key performance indicators and associated target values in the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) will be used in assessing the deviations from the targets and objectives. Evaluation outcomes will ultimately be used in making decisions on revision of targets and strategies and in the preparation of the subsequent strategic plan.

THE COUNCIL ORGANISATION STRUCTURE

Appendix I



**ILEJE DISTRICT COUNCIL
201**

OBJEDTIVE 1: IMPROVE SERVICE

KPIs:

1. Level of awareness on HIV
2. New HIV/AIDS infections
3. Number of patient enrolled
4. Number of HIV/AIDS patie
5. Rate of HIV/AIDS infection

S/N	OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY
	Improve Services and HIV/AIDS Infections Reduced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize f resources medical s supporting living with infection • Ensure pr measures HIV/AIDS are taken staff • Mobilize a sensitize the preve against H infection • Create Co awareness HIV/AIDS • Strengthe supervisi

OBJECTIVE 2: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGY ENHANCED AND SUSTAINED

KPIs:

1. Number of complaints received
2. Number of Corruption cases
3. Compliance to Laws and Regulations

S/N	OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY
	Implementation of the national anti-corruption strategy enhanced and sustained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of the national anti-corruption compliance • Create public awareness on the effects of corruption • Create strong awareness on the effects of corruption

S/N	OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY
	Improve access, quality and equitable social services delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilise construct houses. • Improve (employ school • Mobilize education • Mobilize contracti houses • Improve (employ school. • Increase monitoring on the pr secondary services • Involve a provision and child • Involve stakehol to partici sharing. • Prepare p acquire c • Ensure a tools equ • Maintain systems • Ensure a surgical s

S/N	OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the basic tools • Involve s construct projects. • Conduct demarcation water and commun those so
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involves massive environm • Mobilise proper se (Constru improved

OBJECTIVE 4: INCREASE QUANT INFRASTRUCTURE

KPIs

1. Number of improved water
2. Percentage of households v
3. Number of school with toile
4. Number of education infras
blocks, teachers housed, he
5. Number of health infrastruc
6. Number of agricultural and
7. Number of livestock and m
8. Number of bridges and culv
9. Number of road kilometers

S/N	OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate stakeholders in construction • Mobilize community for construction • Participate stakeholders in construction
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involving and delivering educational • Involved cooperatives in the educational cooperatives
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proved of working extension
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involve in the modern rearing of bulls • Mobilizing keepers sharing.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involve in improving infrastructure irrigation

S/N	OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY
		infrastru
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involved stakehol concerning services. • Ensure a basic tol
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involving the cons water pr • Mobilize construc water pr • Mobilize the esta water co water fu

OBJECTIVE 5: ENHANCE GOOD C

KPIS

1. Customer satisfaction levels
2. Compliance to laws and reg
3. Number of complaints

S/N	OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY
		<p>evaluation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building village committees and formulating • Strengthening capacity for collection • Create a conducive environment for facilitation meetings • Education on council law • Prepare need assessment • Support short and long term • Conduct
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involve stakeholders in education and taxes • Strengthening controls and collection

OBJECTIVE 6: IMPROVE SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT

KPIs

1. Number of identified vulnerable
2. Number of economic women
3. Level of community awareness
4. Number of vulnerable groups
5. Percentage decrease malnutrition

S/N	OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES
6	Improve social welfare, gender and community empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate communities on the importance of having orphaned people and those in miserable environments • Create community awareness on the importance of nutrition

OBJECTIVE 7: IMPROVED EMERGENCY

KPIs

1. Council staff and community awareness
2. Response time to tackle disasters
3. Number of established disaster management plans
4. Disaster management plans

S/N	OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY
7	Improve emergency and disaster management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish disaster management committees in all wards • Create community awareness and disaster preparedness and mitigation plans • Create disaster management and community awareness and disaster preparedness and mitigation plans

**OBJECTIVE 8: NUTURAL RESOUR
IMPROVED**

KPIs

1. Number of village with lan
2. Area of wetland and natur
3. Number tree planted and s
4. Number water catchments
5. Number of town plan draw

S/N	OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY
8	Natural resource and environmental management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involve stakeh bearing drawing design • Involve commu the are plots a survey • Involve differe stakeh identif belong district • Involvi commu valuati proper • Mobiliz stakeh pay su • Mobiliz

S/N	OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES
		<p>fish</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize participatory supervisory forest • Involve community • Planting and conserving trees/forest • Mobilize community engaged in keeping • Strengthen groups bee-keeping • Conduct research to strengthen market production