

TABLE OF CONTENT

TABLE OF CONTENT.....	i
PREFACE.....	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	ii
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 Location.....	2
1.3 Population	2
1.4 The Topography and Drainage.....	2
1.5 Climate and ecological zones.....	3
1.6 Administrative Structure.....	3
1.7 Vision of the Council.....	3
1.8 Mission Statement	4
1.9 Objectives	4
CHAPTER TWO	5
2.0 Situation Analysis	5
2.1 Main Causes	5
2.2 Potentials/Opportunities	7
2.3 Prioritization.....	8
CHAPTER THREE.....	9
3.0 SECTOR ANALYSIS.....	9
3.1 PRODUCTION SECTORS.....	9
3.1.1 AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT SECTOR.....	9
3.1.1.1 AGRICULTURE SECTOR.....	9
3.1.1.2 LIVESTOCK SECTOR.....	17
3.1.1.3 COOPERATIVE SUB -SECTOR.....	20
3.1.1.4 FISHERIES SUB SECTOR.....	23
3.1.2 LANDS AND NATURAL RESOURCES SECTOR	26
3.1.2.1 LANDS, HOUSING & HUMAN SETTLEMENT.....	27
3.1.2.2 FORESTRY, GAME CONTROLLED AND OPEN AREA	28
3.1.3 WORKS AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR.....	33
3.1.4 FINANCE AND TRADE SECTOR.....	37
3.2 SOCIAL SERVICE DELIVERY SECTORS.....	39
3.2.1 HEALTH SECTOR	39
3.2.2 EDUCATION SECTOR.....	51
3.2.3 WATER SECTOR.....	66
3.3 SUPPORTING SECTORS	69
3.3.1 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL WELFARE.....	69
3.3.2 HUMAN RESOURCES AND ADMINISTRATION SECTOR.....	74
3.3.3 PLANNING, STATISTICS AND ICT	78
3.3.4 LEGAL UNIT	80
3.3.5 INTERNAL AUDIT UNIT.....	81
CHAPTER FOUR.....	83
4.0 PROGRAMMES AND STRATEGIES.....	83
DEVELOPMENT STAKEHOLDERS AT MKINGA DC	126

PREFACE

The Five Years Integrated Development Plan for the year 2011/12 to 2015/16 is a reflection of the priorities of the Mkinga District Council in the next five years. It has been developed in the view of the Tanzania Vision 2025, National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty II, Tanzania Development Vision by the year 2025, Millennium Development Goals. The focus of this Plan is on improving standard living of Mkinga community,

The Plan also broadly aims at mainstreaming cross-cutting issues such as gender, environment and fighting the prevalence of HIV/AIDS, including support services to people of Mkinga living with HIV/AIDS.

In brief the District Integrated Development Plan for the year 2011/2012-2015/2016 has been developed to consolidate organization, data gathering, Situation Analysis, Main Causes, Potentials/Opportunities, Prioritization, Programmes, Integration and Approval.

This plan consists of five (5) chapters. The first chapter consists of Introduction, Location of the District, Population, Topographic drainage, climate and ecological zone, administrative structure, vision of the council, mission, and objectives. Chapter two reveal the District Situational Analysis, Problem identification, main causes, potentials/opportunities and prioritization for the District.

Chapter three presents sectors (problem identification, Situational Analysis, Problem identification, main causes, potentials/opportunities and prioritization). Chapter four looks sectoral programmes and Lastly, Chapter five presents conclusion.

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On behalf of the Mkinga District Council and its Management, I wish to thank all those who have contributed in one way or another in making the District Integrated Development Plan available as follows;

Many thanks are directed to the District Integrated Development Team who worked tirelessly to make sure that the Plan is in place timely. More appreciation is extended to the Regional Members for their constructive ideas and assistance.

Deep gratitude goes to Mr. Mjema who facilitated the preparation of this District Integrated Development Plan. His tireless guidance, patience and constructive criticism from the initial stage of developing this Plan up to the time of production of the document are highly appreciated.

Special thanks go to the HoDs who gave permission to their subordinates to work hand in hand with the District Planning Officer from the initial stage of writing up to production of this document. The assistance and contributions from the HoDs is also highly acknowledged.

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Last but not least I would like to thank all who in one way or another have participated in the development of this District Integrated Development Plan.

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 Introduction

The five Year Integrated Development Plan for Mkinga District has been prepared following shared orientation harmonization of vision from inter and intra sectoral. The document is developed with view to improving the quality and well being of the community. The Plan provides avenues and opportunities for the council to follow disciplined effort to produce fundamental decisions and actions that guide what a council does. It identifies where the council is going over the next five years and how it is going there and how it will know if it got there or not. Priorities have been identified to establish today's decisions in the light of the future consequences.

This Integrated Development Plan for Mkinga District Council therefore pays attention to the above basic issues in reference to service delivery in different service areas of the council including Agriculture, Lands and Environment, education, health, works, water and other priority services.

The District Integrated Development Plan for 2011/2012-2015/2016 has been formulated within the basis of the country's national policy and other guidelines as follows:

- Tanzania Development Vision by the year 2025
- The commitment by the government to mainstream gender in the councils' development plans.
- National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty II (MKUKUTA)
- Millennium Goals
- Sectoral Policies

- District Investment Profile
- National Five Year Development Plan

1.2 Location

Mkinga is one of the nine councils in Tanga Region located in northeastern Tanzania. The district was created in 2006 by subdividing the Muheza District and thus it borders Muheza and Tanga Districts in the south, Korogwe District in the west, and the Republic of Kenya in the north. The district has an area of 2,948 square kilometers of which a significant part is occupied with Uмба game reserve.

1.3 Population

According to October 2002 population census, the council had a total of 23,214 households with a population of 106,837 out of which 52,871 were males (49.5%) and 53,966 were females (50.5%), with an average growth rate of 1.27%. It is estimated that the population is 118,187 by the year 2011 based on the average growth rate of 1.27%. Estimates also showed that population density was 1.27 people per Km². The district is mainly inhabited by the Wadigo, Wasambaa and Wasegeju ethnic groups.

A major reason for creating Mkinga District was to facilitate and implement accelerated development in the rural periphery of the commercial and industrial centre of Tanga City.

1.4 The Topography and Drainage

Mkinga District has a variety of topographic features. The coastal lowland extends about 20 to 30 kilometres inland from the India Ocean and rises to about 100 metres above sea level. The rest of the District

rises gradually from the east towards the northern and mid-southern areas to about 400 metres above sea level. The northern areas rise gradually towards the Umba hills (about 800 metres) that extend into Kenya.

The Zigi River in the south forms the main drainage of the district; it flows southeast into the Indian Ocean, and forms the boundary between Muheza and Mkinga districts. The Umba river is the major drainage of the northern part of the district and it flows east into Kenya and then into the Indiana Ocean.

1.5 Climate and ecological zones

The district has semi-arid climate marked with differences in the amount of rainfall, landforms, soil types and land use potentials. Rainfall is usually sufficient to allow the growth of a variety of crops. The district receives bimodal rainfall of between 450 and 1000 mm with an average of 750 mm. The average temperature is 16°C. Likewise, the council has 18 sq. km area that forms a distinct ecological zone with fishing and mari culture among the main sources of livelihood for the population.

1.6 Administrative Structure

Administratively the council is divided into 2 divisions, 21 wards, 85 villages, 335 hamlets “Vitongoji” and 1 election constituency.

1.7 Vision of the Council

The Mkinga District Council wants to see a well educated community with better livelihood.

1.8 Mission Statement

The Mission of Mkinga District is to provide high quality social economic services to the community through efficient and effective use of resources and good governance for improving living standard

1.9 Objectives

In order for the Mkinga District Council to fulfill her Mission it has the following objectives:-

- Improve services and reduce HIV/AIDS infection.
- Enhance, sustain and effective implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy
- Improve access, quality and equitable social services delivery
- Increase quantity and quality of social services and infrastructure
- Improve social welfare, gender and community empowerment
- Improve Emergency and disaster management

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 Situation Analysis

The district has a total area of 2,948 Sq Km of which 250,580(Ha) are arable land. Only 75,574 (Ha) is utilized for agricultural activities. However, the council has a number of opportunities that can be tapped to enhance the community so as to improve their livelihood.

Agriculture is the engine of Mkinga Economy. More than 80% of people living in the district depend on agriculture for their living. Despite of 80% of the people depending on agriculture, it is estimated that 80% of the population are poor hence poverty remains an overwhelming phenomenon particularly among households whose major source of income is from cop production. The situation is evidenced by low per capita income of the people. In 2010 per capita for Mkinga were 230,000/= which is low compared to region per capita which is 765,331/= and the National per capita is 770,464 by 2011 (Source: National Bureau of Statistics)

2.1 Main Causes

The low per capita is characterised by low productivity due to ineffective large scale farming especially sisal production of which there is minimal attention on production. Sisal estates were first developed during German colonial times and the industry dominated the local economy until the 1970s'. Great quantities of sisal from Mkinga District were exported through the port of Tanga. The sisal estates were a major source of employment, attracting workers from as far away as Zambia and Mozambique. Most estates ceased production following the collapse of the industry. During 1970s the sisal production was in a large scale from big plantations for instance *Kauzeni Estate Hekta 608, Lugongo*

Estate Hekta 3669.4, Mjesani Estate Hekta 6420 na Mtapwa Estate Hekta 475. Sisal plantations were employing large population whereby they earned their income to sustain their livelihood therefore the decline of it had marked some impact to community. Not only that the poverty was caused by the deployment of sisal production but also low commitment of the people to utilize available resources such as arable land, the household is estimated to cultivate only one acre. Despite of almost 80 percent of population being engaged on agriculture it is only 30 percent arable land which is estimated to be cultivated.

The significance of poverty can also be revealed from the living standard of the people in terms of their shelters, cloths, even the meals they take a day. During harvesting season i.e July to October, they usually take at least two meals per day porridge/tea in the morning, “ugali” in the afternoon or cassava and tea for supper. The remaining months i.e November to June they take only one meal i.e porridge in the morning for breakfast and dinner for evening. Economic activities differ according to zones. In coastal areas they deal with fishing, salt extraction, in the low land they earn income through agriculture and animal husbandry.

Housing conditions and household asset ownership are some useful indicators of the well being of people. Housing conditions Mkinga community is not encouraging, almost 80% of housing conditions are poor with low quality of building materials that is grass thatch is the main roofing materials and mud as the main floor probably the asset ownership remains low as well. The dependency of agriculture as a source of food and wood fuel has not as yet generated sufficient benefits and improvements in well-being for its households.

The development of some villages such as Mtimbwani, Manza, Zingibari, Duga maforoni and Horohoro depend on Tanga – Horohoro – Mombasa

road. Some of villages have been developed due to having access to social infrastructure like Maramba National Service, where services like education, water, and health were easily accessible. Economic activities for villages along Tanga-Horohoro road are commercial, transport and transportation of goods and services. Despite of good infrastructure and natural resources available in Mkinga the community is still poor. This situation can be proved when the household is not able to contribute 500/= for health medication.

2.2 Potentials/Opportunities

Mkinga district is endowed with rich natural resources. The fertile soils and adequate, reliable rainfall allow a variety of crops to be grown on small scale and large estates. The district is also rich in forests, wildlife, marine resources and minerals that present considerable opportunities to diversify the economy and improve household incomes. Mkinga has considerable potential for cultural and ecological tourism based on marine and terrestrial resources. These are relatively underdeveloped although the district is easily accessible. The lowland coastal areas have attractive beaches where tourism facilities like lodges, camps can be invested. Mkinga has several fish landing sites which exist on the Indian Ocean Coast for example at Moa and Manza Bay. The construction of tarmac highway Horohoro to Tanga City had started to open up immigrants. The Zigi and Msimbazi rivers form the main drainage of the district flows southeast into the Indian Ocean. The Umber river is the major drainage of the northern part of the district flows east into Kenya and then into the Indian Ocean. These rivers could be an opportunity for irrigation purposes. There is also an opportunity of increasing income for the council from the collected levies from hunting licenses and forest products.

2.3 Prioritization

The district is well endowed with fertile soils, good rainfall, flowing rivers which could be used for irrigation and available labour supplies we are encouraged to say that the agriculture is the priority sector for Mkinga district. We believe that agriculture will foster development since it is the only sector which employs about 80% of the population despite of the opportunities we have for agriculture.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 SECTOR ANALYSIS

3.1 PRODUCTION SECTORS

3.1.1 AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

3.1.1.1 AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Agriculture sector employ more than 80% of total population of Mkinga District 20% of total population they engaged in minor activities such as livestock keeping, fishing and minor agribusiness. The District has total square km 2,948 (294,800Ha). About 85% of total land is suitable for crop cultivation and livestock keeping which is equivalent to 250,580 hector. Food crops cultivated are maize, cassava, beans, leguminous and banana while cash crops cultivated are cashew nuts, coconuts, groundnuts, oranges, mangoes, spices and sisal in larger scale plantation investment. Among 250,580 hectares of arable land only 75,574 hectares is under cultivated of cash and food crops which is equivalent to 30%. Intensive agriculture is mainly done in highland areas where vegetable and fruits are cultivated (about 2,860) where this cultivation earning more capital to the farmer, extensive cultivation is done in plain areas about 72,714 ha where production in this area is not satisfactory because of low production of agricultural crops caused by prolonged drought and unavailability of crop market.

Weather condition

The District receive the average rainfall ranging from 500 -1200 per year in but rainfall pattern is divided in two rain seasons (a) Short rain season (Vuli) starts October to December (b) Long rain season (Masika) starts from Mid March to July. In this two season different cash and food crops cultivated due to rainfall distribution different and soil

characteristics cause land use to be divided into four agro- ecological zones as stated below;

Table 01. Four agro-ecological zones and its characteristics

s/n	Zones	Meter above sea level(M)	Amount of rainfall (mm)	Challenges/characte	Crops established
1	Coastal zone	<200	1000-1200	Low soil fertility, low capacity of holding water, drought	Cashew nuts, coconuts, cassava, sorghum, passion fruits and pineapples
2	Middle zone	500-1200	400-500	Low fertility of soil because of erosion and overstocking	Pasture
3	Highland zone	500-1200	800-1000	High fertility of the soil because of high organic matter content and clay loam soil	Tea, coffee, banana, spices and maize
4	Plain zone	150-500	1000-1200	Availability of crop pest and diseases	Sisal, cashew nuts, oranges, maize, pigeon pea, sorghum and coconuts

a) Highland zone

Main activities in this area are crop cultivation, keeping of livestock especially indigenous goat and cattle. Food crop cultivated are vegetables and spices. It received rainfall two times per year the average of 800 -1000 mm, the soil contain high organic matter content, hence high capacity of holding water

Challenges

1. Soil erosion
2. Poor use of farm implements due to undulation of land
3. Little land for agricultural expansion.

b) Plain zone

Main activities in this zone cultivation of cash and food crops, keeping of dairy livestock, receive rainfall two times per year the average 1,000 -1,200. Crop established are maize, cashew nuts, coconuts, cassava, sisal ,sorghum and fruits

Challenges

1. Clay soil which is creaking during the sun, low capacity of holding water and hard to tillage
2. Many diseases of crop

c) Middle/low zone

Main activities is cultivated is keeping of indigenous livestock and received rainfall two times per year. The average rainfall is 400 -500 mm which is below the average. Crops established are cashewnuts, coconuts and pasture

Challenges

1. Low rainfall as a result of pasture shortage and drying of crops in the field especially maize before tussling stage.
2. Livestock diseases is common

d) Coastal zone

Received rainfall two times per year ranging from 1,000 – 1,200. Its soil is clay which has low capacity of holding water therefore crops established in this zone are cashew nuts, coconuts, cassava, passion fruits and pineapples. Not only that but also fishing activities is done in this zone which earning daily income to community of Mkinga District. All four zones received rainfall two times per year in where coastal region which covers square kilometers 123.6 which add the opportunity of tourism, fishing and products of sea such as seaweed farming

Among of arable land for crop cultivation and livestock keeping (250,580 ha or 85% of total land of Mkinga District) only 75,574 ha (30%) is under cultivation of different variety of cash and food crops. But these areas differ yearly and seasonally

Table 2. Amount of areas cultivated different crops

No	Food crops		Cash crops	
	Crops	Areas coverage(Ha)	Zao	Eneo linalolimwa
1	Maize	13,606	Cashewnuts	11,605
2	Cassava	14,603	Coconuts	1084
3	Beans	501	Oranges	2174
4	Leguminous	1178	pineapples	2011
5	Cow pea	509	Sunflower	29
6	Banana	1777	Mango	3100
7	Puddy	114	Groungnuts	1089

8	Pigeon pea	108	Cardamon	254
9	Vegetables	1009	Cloves	206
10	Sweet potatoes	245	Cirdamon	304
11	Sorghum	19		324
12			Sisal	11,174

Selection criteria of sector

Even though Mkinga District has many opportunity mainly enough fertile land, the capital income of farmers is low because they cultivate in small areas from 0.5 – 2.5 acre per individual, the use of poor farm and fishing implements, poor use of agricultural inputs and poor use agronomic activities. Due to negligible use of the above reason results into low production of agricultural crops example one hectare of maize produces 1.2 tones/ha and cashew nuts 0.8 tones/ha, this production is below the national and Regional average production.

Many farmers engaged in maize production as main staple food followed by cassava because its soil have high fertility for cassava and maize establishment, crops which help community to resist against hunger. Many farmers are empowered by DADPS mainly through groups in which the group contribute 20% of total cost of investment(Project) in liquid or in manpower, example power tillers, tractors, cashew nut spraying machine(motor blower),processing machine and Farmer fields school plots (FFS).Together with this success, agriculture sector in Mkinga District have many opportunity which help *the farmer to earning capital and to improve life standard* of community

Opportunities available in agricultural sector

- 1) Fertile soil which has capacity to establish a varieties of crops
- 2) Have two rain seasons, spring and autumn in which average rainfall per year ranging from 500 – 1200mm.
- 3) Have four agro-ecological zones, coastal, middle, plain and highland zones
- 4) Big permanent river (Umba, Msambiazi na Zigi) which has the capacity to irrigate more than 1200 hectors
- 5) Has big sisal plantation investments namely Lugongo, Mjesani, Kauzeni and Kwemtili estates where community surrounding can get employment.
- 6) Has big Bitter lemon plantation investment where many neighboring farmers they get employment(they as causal labour)
- 7) Bonded with neighboring country Kenya for easly marketing (Horohoro border)
- 8) Near to Tanga harbors for transport of agricultural products.
- 9) Availability of private sector and governmental organization where farmers receive different services as shown below;

Table 4. Private sector and government organization

No	Sector	Services provided to the farmer
01	World vision	Planting materials and maize seeds
02	Lusingu Agrovat	Farm inputs
03	Maramba J.K.T	Maize seeds
04	Mwele seed farm	Composite maize seed and legmionous
05	Digi Segoma	They produce bitter lemon for cosmetic manufacturing

Even though agricultural sector has many opportunities it also faced with many challenges where major challenge observed were low production of cash and food crops per area.

The following is the table actual production per area in Mkinga district compared to Regional

Table 5. Production per area

Crop type	District Production(ha)	Regional production (ha)
Maize	1.2	2.5
Cassava	8-10	10
paddy	0.2	1
Leguminous	0.5	1.2
Banana	7	10
Pineapple	25	30
Pawpaw	10	15
Groundnuts	0.5	1
Sweat potatoes	10	12
Cashew nuts	0.8	1.5
Coconuts	0.8	1.2
Mango	25	30
Cardamom	0.2	1
Cloves	0.4	0.6
Cirdamon	0.4	1.4

SOURCE: Village and ward extension officers Mkinga District and agricultural statistics

Low production of cash and food and crops is caused by various factors as stated below:

- 1) Change of weather condition as a result of drought which makes the crop in the field to wilt before tussling stage or harvest, also they depend rain fed agriculture only. This situation affects many parts of Mkinga District without considering the zones. This problem disturb the district for long time in where big project of irrigation scheme implemented in Mwakijembe ward, which has the capacity to irrigate 450 hectors for the purpose of increase production and to ensure food security
- 2) Poor use of farm implements for food and cash crops production especially seeds, fertilizer, pesticides is not used effectively because of low income of the farmer to fail to afford the cost
- 3) High cost of agricultural inputs especially seeds, fertilizer and pesticides. Per capital income of Mkinga community is below the national and Regional level. Per personal income of Mkinga person is 240,000/= per year, which is little money for the farmer to satisfy his/her basic needs rather than purchasing farm inputs. This problem can be solved by improve the system of producing seeds under household level(QDS)
- 4) Poor use of farm implement; 90% of the farmer they tillage by using hand hoe,10% they use animal power, tractors and power tillers, where this system practiced in some ward which they prefer maize cultivation, namely Maramba, Daluni, Mhinduro and Duga .This situation is caused by availability of few modern farm implements in the District and high cost of hiring modern farm implements. Example we have 19 powetillers,9 tractors,66 set of animal power (oxenization).Not only that but also we have the plan to complete oxenization center of Kichangani where farmer an be trained the use animal.
- 5) Low fertility of the soil; 95% of our farmer do not use fertilizer in their cultivation. This caused by low income of community to

afford the price 85,000/= for a bag of TSP fertilizer, 55,000/= for a bag of Urea where per capital income per person 240,000/= per year. Also bad perception of the farmer that, using of fertilizer is illegal in the community, farmers preferred more maize cultivation (monoculture system of production) rather than mixed farming. This system practiced in all zones. To reduce this problem training about soil preservation provided to 200 farmers

- 6) Poor use of agronomic practices; About 90% farmers they do not follow good agronomic practices for all crops cultivation cash and food crops. They don't prepare their land on time, seed, planting, weeding, use of fertilizer, use of chemicals, harvesting and storage, this result into wilting of crops in the field, hence low production. To solve this problem training will provided to 250 maize farmers about the use of agronomic practices in their production
- 7) Unavailability of private sector provide loan to farmer; No private sector provides farmer implement loan or liquidity loan for agricultural investment. Primary cooperative society will be empowered from 2 to five in order for the farmer to get better price for their produce
- 8) Lack of crop market for agricultural products; During harvesting agricultural products such as fruits and maize sales in low price because of no market in the district. This situation discourage farmer to be committed in agriculture

3.1.1.2 LIVESTOCK SECTOR

Livestock offer second employment opportunity after agriculture activities to the people of Mkinga District. Majority of the people in Mkinga District engage themselves in both livestock keeping and crop production. The table below shows the different types of livestock that kept in Mkinga.

Table 1: Types of livestock that kept in Mkinga

No	Type of animal	Number of animals
1	Cattle	37,189
2	Goats	21,864
3	Sheep	7,055
4	Dogs	3,719
5	Cats	1,263
6	pigs	1,059
7	Chickens	111,515

Source: Records from wards livestock officers in each month.

Systems of livestock of livestock keeping

About 94.65 percent of livestock keepers keep their livestock in free range system and 5.35 percent keep their livestock in intensive system.

The living standard of people; The living standards of people are not good enough because 95% of livestock keepers earn low income which is caused by low livestock production and products, poor housing for people and animals, lack of social services such as clean and safe water, health services, schools, poor transport, lack of knowledge especially how to protect themselves from HIV and HIV Aids, corruption and environmental conservation.

Opportunities available in livestock sector:-

- Large number of livestock as shown in the table above.
- Presence of livestock staffs, 2 veterinary doctors, 2 animal scientists, 2 principle livestock field officers and 28 livestock field officers whom they provide livestock extension services.
- Enough grazing land of about 163,902 ha.
- Presence of non governmental organizations (NGO's) e.g. Abbot Fund that facilitate livestock keepers in groups to have dairy cattle,

World Vision Tanzania that facilitate education and offering cockerel, MADAFCO and Tanga Fresh that purchase milk from livestock keepers.

Challenges Facing Livestock Sector:-

Together with these opportunities livestock faces many challenges, the major challenge is:-

- 1) Low livestock production and products e.g. calving interval take 2-3 years instead of annual calving. Dressing percentage of beef is 100kg instead of 200kg per 27 month, milk production in average of ½-2 liters per day instead of 3-4 liters per day, dry skin production of 4kgs instead of 8kgs per cow of 36 month of age, egg production of approximately 24-36 instead of 84-96 per year. These challenges have been caused by many things such as;
 - Poor grazing areas that caused by drought, environmental degradation, occurrence of fire, large number of livestock (overgrazing) and poor arrangement of land use system in many villages of Mkinga District council thus, the strategies of dividing the farming land and grazing land in order to avoid conflicts and to ensure enough pasture.
 - Poor genetic potential of animals. This is due to lack of artificial insemination services, insemination cost are expensive Tsh 5000-8000/= and large cost of bull management. Livestock department has got strategies to improve artificial insemination services from 400-3000 cows per year through DADPs and 75 cows have already been given to farmers through groups. NGOs like Abbot Fund have given 50 cows to livestock keepers (Vulnerable).
 - Livestock diseases. This is due to lack of knowledge on livestock diseases, treatment and prevention and lack of medicine for treatment. Medicinal like paranex and thionex have been given to

livestock keepers so as to reduce the occurrence of diseases but not all livestock keepers treat and dipping their animals.

- High cost of animal inputs; Livestock keeper fail to afford the price of animal inputs because of low income of community, unavailability of inputs to livestock areas and unavailability of loan for livestock keeping investments
- Unavailability of market for livestock products and unavailability of livestock buyers which enables the price of livestock i.e. one cow cost 150,000/=the price which is very low compared to life system. This situation makes selling of livestock to neighboring country Kenya

3.1.1.3 COOPERATIVE SUB -SECTOR

For the case of development through entrepreneurship people of Mkinga they are joining together to build up the economic stability of their life through cooperative societies. The total numbers of cooperative societies are 18 with 2234 total members of all societies among which 9 are agriculture and marketing cooperative society's while 2 are dairy cooperative societies Mkinga district has no bank or any other financial institution instead of 7 SACCOS. The people of Mkinga are estimated to be more than 162,000 who are depending on the services of those SACCOS for the safe deposits of their money and use as the basis for obtain loans and other services relating to financial matters.

Up to March 2011, people of Mkinga have TSH 61,190,000 shares, 169,302,466 savings, TSH 14,465,000 deposits and they have already received TSH 881,117,530 of loans. They have invested the amount above in order to get the loan because cooperative is an economic empowerment tool of the vulnerable members of the society such as

small producers farmers ,women and youth who otherwise could not compete as individual players in the market.

Furthermore the financial institutions like NBC, NMB, CRDB, PRIDE,AND BRACK they operating with maximum profit oriented so they interest of loan within this institution is very high and the low income inner cannot afford to borrow them and also the condition of loan is not easy for them. These institutions are found at Tanga city and Muheza district but this area are too far from the villagers of Mkinga district to get this financial services. About 85% of people of Mkinga are engaging in agriculture, livestock keeping and fisheries which are not a priority to the financial institutions. SACCOS are able little to provide education concerning entrepreneur, management of loans delinquency and keeping records to their board members.

Through Muungano SACCOS and Maramba SACCOS people of Mkinga are benefited to obtain loans with lower interest of 10% from the Government amounted total 320,000,000. Maramba SACCOS obtain 150,000,000 through CRDB BANK and SELF, Muungano SACCOS also obtain 170,000,000 through CRDB BANK AND SELF. Records shows that no one can be able to obtain loans without using SACCOS and their result shows the necessities of SACCOS in develop human resources capacities in economic and socially. The diary cooperative societies (MADAFCO & MWAMBAO) had performed a good job of finding a market of their product and by doing so the member have guarantee of the market. The diary cooperative societies of Maramba and Mwambao had performed a good job of finding the marketing to their member and also they have providing a loan to their member and the return of that loan is milk because the loan is not the cash instead it is a cow.

MADAFCO only have provided 320 cows to their member for the agreement of returning the milk. Out of the cooperative it is very difficult for member to get the loan of which the return is waiting to you to get the product. Two cooperative societies have increased the circulation for average of 21,000,000 per month of which TSH 20,000,000 for Madafco on average of 20,000 for Madafco per liters and 2000 liters per month for Mwambao. Statistically Mwambao shows the small production of milk while the villages are involves with the livestock keeping but in the real sense of development and changing the system of activities this is the highest achievement. Naturally a person of Kwale where the Mwambao cooperative is found people of these areas is very easy. The village Kwale to agree this modern livestock keeping it's a big change socially point of view.

The climate change has brought a positive succeed in the environmental conservation in the coastal zone of Indian Ocean. This can be observed through the fish ring Industries because previous the fishers were used boom as way of fishing but now day they have reduced that on average of 10 per week for 3years ago up to 5 per week currently.

Illegal fish ring and environmental degradation in zone of coastal of Indian Ocean is expect to be reduced as per new activities include livestock cooperative society. Primary cooperative society was able to accomplish the expectation of their members to the maximum. It has failed to give their member agricultural tools and thus of the product.

Despite of the above success, within the small cooperative society there is a lot of challenges arise in the cooperative. The major challenge is to provide the poor services to their members. There are so many reasons which course the services to be poor in the cooperative to their member. But the main reasons are:-

1. The Misunderstanding between board members and staff of cooperative.

2. How participation of member to the activities of their cooperative.
3. Lack of capital in the cooperatives.
4. The leadership is not they for the interest of the cooperative instead for their own interest.
5. The high cost of loan for the cooperatives and its members.

This challenge affects the effectiveness of the cooperative:-

Misunderstand between board members, member and staff are more concern with the distribution of their client, failed to know the by laws No.20 of 2003. For not understand duties of their leaders board members had automatically doing the duties of the staff and when they done wrong they said we are not professional for that things on it was not our duties. Members also rise misunderstanding for failed to succeed on their duties like not pay their loan in the time, failed to same time to time failed to sales their product through cooperative

3.1.1.4 FISHERIES SUB SECTOR

Mkinga district has 21 fishing communities within seven (7) wards such as Mayomboni, Moa, Kwale, Manza, Boma, Doda, and Mtibwani. There are about 2086 and 410 fishing vessels among which 396 are operating and 14 deformed. Moreover, there are 70 seaweed farmers, 10 pearl oyster dealers, 20 fish farmers in two groups.

During MACEMP (Marine and Coastal environment Management Project) the sector was implementing various activities including:- facilitating village land use planning; facilitating fisheries management meetings to management committees of Deep Sea-Boma and Boma-Mahandakini; conducting sea and land patrols; participating in good neighborhood meetings; establishing and empowering Beach

Management Units (BMUs); Socio-Economic monitoring; coral reefs monitoring; and Monitoring of MACEMP and TASAF sub-projects.

Fishery condition

Generally, the fishermen are not doing well; their operations are limited within the territorial water mainly in 20km from the coastline due to poor fishing gears and small fishing vessels they are using. Consequently, their incomes are very minimal and subsistent. In average each fisher earns Tshs 5000- 7000 per day which is extremely low to sustain the family wants, therefore they do experience poor and difficult lives.

- a) The district is bordered with the Ocean on the East; it employs many people and creates alternative livelihoods such as salt mining; seaweed culture; fishing both industrial and subsistence; aquaculture and collection of ornamental and medicinal fisheries products.
- b) The Ocean coast attracts investors, tourism and provides conservation surfaces and medicines.
- c) Building materials such as sand and coral stones.
- d) Mkinga district is bordered with Kwale-Kenya which creates Good neighbor hood (*ujirani-Mwema*).

Challenges Facing Fishery sub sector

Apart from these opportunities, the fisheries sector development encounters many challenges including;

- ❖ Illegal fishing,
- ❖ Limited number of fisheries extension officers, for instance currently 5 wards lack extension officers,
- ❖ Limited reliable sources of water for aquaculture,
- ❖ Insufficient funds to facilitate community management committee meetings and BMUs' operations,

- ❖ Insufficient funds and fuels to effect sea and land patrols,
- ❖ Poor handling and injustice judges of fisheries charges including illegal fishing cases at the magistrates/ courts. justice
- ❖ Lack of implement for seaweed culture,
- ❖ Lack of reliable market for seaweed,
- ❖ The Community members are not motivated to involve in aquaculture,
- ❖ Rampant mangrove cutting, and
- ❖ Unsustainable harvest of fisheries resources.

The main problem of the fishery Sub sector

Poor fisheries production, which is caused by;

- 1) Poor fishing gears and small fishing vessels; 2086 fishermen are using 396 vessels and only 3% of them are engine propelled others propel by wind. In order to improve the lives of the fishing community the following have to be done; to increase aquaculture ponds from one (1) to ten (10), increase pearl oyster dealers from ten (10) to 2000, seaweed farmer from 70 to 350.
- 2) High and unaffordable prices of fishing gears and vessels; regarding fishers' daily income (tshs.5000- 7000) it is extremely impossible to afford to save for modern fishing gears and vessels, for instance the average boat/engine worth 10,000,000/= which is very high for them to afford. The district council through DADPs (the district agricultural development projects) plans to increase boat/engine from 2 to 6 in 2012/2013.
- 3) Illegal fishing; illegal fishing destructs fish breeding areas and kills young fishes hence destroy future generations. This has resulted in decrease of fish stocks and fisheries degradation. To control this, sea and land patrols will increase from 5 to 8 a month. Many people in the fishing community depend entirely on the sea for their fisheries livelihoods, only few who rely on aquaculture. Therefore, 3

aquaculture demonstrating ponds will be established and improve those which are far away from the residential areas.

- 4) Lack of reliable market for seaweed; currently, seaweeds are sold to people on retail scale, a thing which demoralizes and discourage the farmers due to poor unexpected revenues. Furthermore, seaweed and pearl oyster culture implements are still a problem, lack of reliable sources of water supply for aquaculture and lack of reliable supply of quality fingerlings are still wanting. Currently, fingerlings are obtained from Mindu dam-Morogoro.

3.1.2 LANDS AND NATURAL RESOURCES SECTOR

Land includes the surface of the earth and the earth below the surface and all substances other than minerals and petroleum forming part of or below the surface, things naturally growing on the land, buildings and other structures permanently affixed to land; (Source: Land Act No.4, 1999). To ensure resources are utilized at sustainable manner, Mkinga District through Lands and Natural Resources department anticipate the policies, regulation and laws enacted and formulated to protect and provide guidelines to lands and natural resources. Among these includes; Land Act No.4&5 of 1999, Land Policy of 1995, Wildlife Act No.5 of 2009, Forests Policy of 1998, Forests Act No.14 of 2002, Urban Plan Act, of 2007, Land Acquisition Act of 1967, Land Use Management Plan Act of 2007. Also there are related sectors that jointly work with this sector, this includes Environmental, Roads, Water, Mangrove, Mineral and Marine Conservation. Laws, guidelines and policies provide the way toward the achievement to the success. This is to ensure good housing, settlements and land utilization in accordance to urban planning drawing and investment policies.

The land in Mkinga is used as follows:-

S/N	USE	COVERAGE	PERCENT
1	AGRICULTURAL	1057.131	36.00
2	ESTATES	20.43	1.00
3	IRRIGATION	34.089	1.16
4	LIVESTOCK	912.84	30.10
5	MANGROVE	77.7	2.63
6	FOREST AND WILDLIFE	61.0	2.10
7	TOWNSHIP/PLANNED	273.24	10.00
8	OCEAN AND BEACH	123.6	4.20
9	RESERVE LAND	387.97	13.00
	TOTAL	2,948	100

Source: *Mkinga Investment Profile-2008.*

Referring the table above, the Council has opportunities which are not fully utilized towards developments. Initiative must be implemented on beach sites and tourism, includes tourists hotels and recreational sites. Emphasize on promoting and advertise the resources and opportunities to investors may result into increase in Council revenue collection.

3.1.2.1 LANDS, HOUSING & HUMAN SETTLEMENT

LANDS:

Mkinga has a variety of relief features; coastal lowland extends between 20 to 30 Km inland from the India Ocean and rise to about 100m above sea level. Slopes are less than 5 degrees. The rest of the District rises gradually from the east towards the northern and mid-southern areas to about 400m above sea level. The northern areas rise gradually towards the Uмба hills that extend into Kenya. Zigi river flows into the Indian Ocean and form main drainage of the district.

HOUSING AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT

Mkinga District is the new council splited from Muheza, mostly buildings structures constructed using local materials, such as stones, mud and wattle for walling, roofing used of grasses and thatches (Viungo).Currently there is a drastic development of buildings, with permanent material, good designed and follows construction standards. It is accelerated by the construction newly Tanga-Horohoro main road, planned and survey of plots for different uses, presence of professionals on lands and works department and the construction of Mkinga Head quarters building at Kasera township.

Although the council is new, there is an existence of trade centers such as Maramba, Duga and Horohoro. Settlements existed on this centers is linear along the main roads and fiddler roads and nucleated along areas offers social services such as Maramba Health centre, secondary and primary schools, estates like sisal estate at Lugongo,Kauzeni also along institutions like JKT Maramba.Generally settlement at these Trade Centre's area unplanned and led to existence of squatter (Unplanned Settlement)

3.1.2.2 FORESTRY, GAME CONTROLLED AND OPEN AREA

Mkinga District has a large area of forest reserves and many resources are obtained from them. These include portions of the Usambara in the Eastern Arc of Mountains in Tanzania that are scenic and renowned internationally for the diversity and endemic species of their flora and fauna. There were 5 forest reserves covering about 20,145 hectares before 1990. These reserves were established before independence. Since 1990's, the area under forest reserve has increased to 5,394 hectares after ten new forest reserves were created by the Central Government.

Also District had Game Controlled Area of Umba and Open Area of Mkota and Mwakijembe, which were famous for hunting and tourism.

The National Tourism Policy (URT, 2001) seeks to promote the economy and livelihood of the people, essentially contributing to poverty alleviation through encouraging the development of sustainable and quality tourism that is culturally acceptable, ecologically friendly, and economically viable. Council receive revenue from animal hunting with average of 1,000,000 per annum and forest harvest with the average range of 120 per annum.

KASERA TOWNSHIP

The township boundary covers 18 villages namely as; Gezani, Magaoni, Mkingaleo, Mzingi Mwagogo, Moa, Mwaboza, Zingibari, Vuo A Mwachala, Ndumbani, Mayomboni, Boma Kichakamiba, Boma Subutuni, Manza, Mtundani, Mwandusi. Tawalani and Kilulu Duga and Parangu Kasera. It covers the total area of 23150 Hactres.

It is accessible through Tanga - Horohoro main road from the region headquarter.

The road is gravel road and its accessible through out a year. Since Kasera township is surrounded by many villages. From the neighboring villages it is accessible through access roads, these roads are earth roads and during rain season most of them becomes inaccessible.

Also Kasera Township is accessible through marine vessels simply because it is bordered by Indian Ocean in eastern side and in Moa is the place where a port is proposed to be located.

TRADE CENTRES (MARAMBA & HOROHORO)

Planning, Surveying and mapping of Mkinga District goes hand in hand with squatter upgrading and regularization of settlement. Housing Settlement in these centres mostly is not planned; vivid example can be seen at Maramba, Duga and Horohoro.

To achieve the planning and regularization of human settlement, squatter upgrading is conducted. In Maramba where squatting is extremely exercise, Council identify and upgrades about 250 plots, 2 Town and Planning Drawing prepared which comprises of 619 plots of different uses, includes; Residential, Commercial, Public Buildings, Open spaces, Schools, Markets and Dispensary.

In Horohoro was its very flourishing as the business centre, the fact that area is subjected to international boundary with nearby country of United Republic of Kenya. There are 63 identified survey plots; currently 50 plots will be surveyed. 2 Town and Planning Drawing prepared which comprises of 777 plots of different uses: includes Institutions, Religious sites, Residential, Commercial, Public Buildings, Open spaces, Schools, Markets and Dispensary.

Accomplishment of these activities will bring into increase in per capita income since business centres will be accessible, reliable and efficient. Provision of reliable services such as healthy, education and sports. Also investors will be attracted from the investment opportunities available in Mkinga District.

CHALLENGE FACING LANDS AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Unplanned Settlement

Presence of squatters, mostly in trade centers of Maramba,Duga and Horohoro, gives bad image to Mkinga District. Unplanned settlement (squatters) led to unsecurity, poor existence and provision of infrastructures and social services, also demise the source of revenue from land rent and property tax.

In the process of improving unplanned settlement, squatter upgrading must be implemented. During squatter upgrading, it encounters

challenge on demolition of properties, compensation and implementation of new infrastructures or improves the existence services which need enough budgets.

Land acquisition

Declaration of planned area that is to be acquired and surveyed for different purposes for public interest has to follow the acquisition procedures. Land Act No.4&5 of 1999, Land Acquisition Act of 1967 and Urban Planning Act gives directives in the process of acquiring piece of land. Compensation must be paid to the owner of acquired land. Compensation must be full, fair and prompt. It includes the following allowances:-

- i. Market value of the real property including land, crops and buildings
- ii. Disturbance allowance.
- iii. Transport allowance
- iv. Loss of profit or accommodation.

Generally the council needs a lot of money for compensation. Large amount of money is the challenge for Mkinga District Council in acquiring lands and survey. Vivid example is the acquisition of piece of land at Manza Village where the council pays 97 million for compensation on area which provides 110 surveyed plots.

Awareness on Laws, Guidelines and Policies on Lands and Natural Resources

Level of understanding is a big challenge in performing and implementing programmes, planning on lands and natural resources. Mostly Mkinga District Council covers with villages, about 67 villages and 18 villages which needs to be cancelled since they incorporated to township of Kasera. Village governments have no or low level of understanding on land and products resulted from natural resources.

Cases facing leaders on acquiring land for own benefits, selling land without procedures, poaching and illegal harvest of forest. These problems are serious in villages near the international boundary with United Republic of Kenya, such as Mkota and Mwakijembe.

Land Conflicts

Land conflicts are the challenge to Mkinga community. Conflicts raise on the uses, own, boundaries determination on piece of land. Dispute mostly rises between farmers and pastoralists on the use of peace of land for their economic bases. Land conflicts also raises on boundaries between suburbs, villages and districts. Example of these conflicts is between villages of Manza and Tawalani, Mkinga District and Tanga City. Also conflicts between community and institution, as it have been seen on Mgambo Shashui, Daluni Kibaoni and Kigongoi versus Forest Reserve Conservation.

Inadequate of Lands and Natural Resources Staffs

Lands and Natural resources sector has 8, staffs who are not sufficient in performing various tasks in the council. Also working facilities such as computers, printers, and photocopying machine are not enough to withstand the activities and needs of the community to achieve better and efficient work.

Schedule No.2

S/No	DESIGNATION	NEEDS	EXISTED	NEEDS/EXCESS
1	Authorized Land Officer	1	1	0
2	Land Officer	1	0	1
3	Assistant Land Officer	1	0	1
4	Valuer	1	1	0
5	Town Planner	1	2	1

6	Land Surveyor	1	0	1
7	Assistant Land Surveyor	1	0	1
8	Cartographer	1	0	1
9	Game Officer	2	1	1
10	Forest Officer	2	0	2
11	Assistant Forest Officer	1	1	0

Source: TANGE MKINGA.

UTILIZATION OF LANDS RESOURCES OPPORTUNITIES

Mkinga Districts is endowed with viable resources. Land, Ocean, Forests, Hunting sites of Controlled and Open areas, International boundary with neighbor country of Kenya, Main roads of Tanga-Horohoro, Manpower (skilled and unskilled) and Good leadership. These are opportunities which need to be utilized to achieve objective and goals towards mission and vision of the Council.

3.1.3 WORKS AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

This sector involves roads, buildings, transport means and construction equipments.

ROADS NETWORK

The Mkinga district has a road network of 406kms which include regional roads (under TANROADS), district roads and feeder roads. Regional roads amounts to 85kms and district and feeder roads amount to 321kms

In mean time, about 40kms of regional roads undergo upgrading from gravel to tarmac road (Mtimbwanu to Horohoro Boarder). Generally,

district earth roads upgraded to gravel standard amount to 81kms and the remaining 285kms are earth roads.

No	Road type	Length in Kilometres	Percentage(%)
1	Earth roads	285	70
2	Gravel roads	81	20
3	Tarmac roads	40 - Construction continue	10
Total		406	100

Only fifty percent (50%) of road network is accessible in all weather. There are some villages still inaccessible by road. Some of these villages are Kibewani-Mzingi (12kms), Mjesani-Gombero (17kms), Gombero-Mkinga (18kms), Kizingani-Gandikani-Kwale (5kms), etc.

BUILDINGS

Most of the Mkinga buildings are built in low standard and quality. They are built by using wooden poles tied by rope and thin wooden members(fito), mud and thatched with palm leaves (makuti)

The initiative programme of building low cost durable houses/ buildings has received low response from the Mkinga Community due to the low per capital of individuals and families as a whole.

Some of council and other public buildings are constructed in substandard due to the lack or insufficient supervision. Lack or insufficient supervision is caused by lack of funds or inspection vehicles and motorcycles.

There are also other construction projects of council buildings which take long to be completed due to lack of funds and, hence the projects are executed in phases. The examples of these are The District Headquarter Office Building, The Crop Market Building, The Abattoir Building, etc.

The Potentials in Works Sector

1. Construction of new roads in all isolated (inaccessible) areas
2. Completion of the council buildings under construction which are intended to render services to the Mkinga Community
3. Periodic maintenance, spot improvement and routine maintenance of roads to make them accessible
4. To ensure availability of reliable transport to all accessible areas

Transport Facilities and Construction Equipments

Insufficient or lack of transport facilities and construction equipments affect **works** and other sectors. Lack or insufficient number of motor graders, water bowsers, compactors, concrete mixers and other necessary equipments causes delays in projects commencements and subsequent delays in completion.

Lack of efficient equipments mentioned also causes roads to be substandardly constructed. The substandardly constructed roads will erode and become inaccessible within a very short time.

The core problem is Unreliable Infrastructures

Unreliable Infrastructures are caused by **sub standard constructed infrastructures** contributed by:

1. Insufficient number of skilled labour during execution of the projects
2. Lack or insufficient projects supervision
3. Lack or insufficient number of construction equipments required

4. Use of inferior (low quality) materials

The number of staff personnel required in Works Sector in Mkinga district is not satisfactory as shown in the following table:

POSITION	REQUIREMENT	AVAILABLE	SHORTAGE
District Engineer	1	1	0
Roads Engineer	1	1	0
Building Engineer	1	0	1
Electrical Engineer	1	0	1
Roads technician	3	3	0
Building technician	3	3	0
Electrical technician	2	0	2
Architect	1	0	1
Quantity Surveyor	1	0	1
Seniors Fire Guide	1	0	1
Fire guide	6	0	6

Priorities in Works Sector

1. Construction of new roads in isolated (inaccessible) areas and improvement and maintenance of the existing ones.
2. Completion of council buildings under construction and maintenance of the existing ones.
3. Mechanical and electrical maintenance of council vehicles, motorcycles and buildings respectively.

3.1.4 FINANCE AND TRADE SECTOR

INTRODUCTION

This sector mainly deals with management and collection of Councils finance and revenue. The sector consists of two sub-sectors namely Finance and Trade. These two sub-sectors support each other Councils revenue collection. Main activities of Trade sub-sector is to conduct sensitization and awareness creation to both businessmen and small entrepreneurs on importance of business license, issuing business license as well as entrepreneurship skills development to businessmen and small entrepreneurs and entrepreneurs groups.

Finance sub-sector deals with financial records keeping and Councils budget preparation. However Finance and Trade sector deals with collection of all Tax, Duties and markets related statistics.

PERFORMANCE OF FINANCE AND TRADE SECTOR

Finance and Trade sector in the Council has succeeded to sensitize and lob businessmen to issue business license. Guest House with business license increased from 60 in the year 2008 to 150 in the year 2011. License for hard drinks (for bars and glossaries) increased from 20 in 2008 to 60 in 2011. Trade Officers are still sensitizing and training more businessmen and small entrepreneurs those qualified for business license to register their business.

However, Council's annual revenue collection had risen from 68Million in in the financial year 2007/2008 to 300Million in the financial year 2010/2011.

POTENTIALS OF FINANCE AND TRADE SECTOR

Together with the above success there are still potentials in this sector to increase council's revenue. Among these potentials are attractive investment sites like Coastal Beaches along Indian Ocean, Horohoro border, Kasera town area which is the District Capital Town area. Kasera town area is currently in different stages of its development. Various activities like surveys for settlement and business plots, identification of institutional area, bus stand construction, District market construction and Councils Head Quarter building are still carrying on

However, there is upgrading program for squatter settlement in Horohoro Border and Maramba town as well as Town Planning programs in Indian Ocean Beaches will attract investors. Also upgrading of Tanga-Horohoro-Mombasa road to tarmac road will be another potential for transportation.

CHALLENGES FACING FINANCE AND TRADE SECTOR

Together with this potentials but the sector is facing various challenges.

Among these challenges are;-

- 1 Council's small revenue collection of only 300Mil per annual
- 2 Small annual per capita income of only Tshs 240,000
- 3 Lack of revenue sources reliable statistics
- 4 Lack of enough cars and sometimes lack of diesel to make business visits.
- 5 Dishonesty of some businessmen
- 6 Lack of enough funds to conduct training and sensitization to businessmen and entrepreneurs
- 7 Smuggling of livestock to neighboring country (Kenya).

MAIN PROBLEM OF THE SECTOR AND WAY FORWARD

The main problem of Finance and Trade sector is small revenue collection caused by the above stated challenges. In order to reverse the situation the Council set the following strategies:

1. To improve and Prepare Town Planning and surveys of the investment sites so as to attract investors.
2. To put aside funds for business visits and awareness creation to businessmen and small entrepreneurs
3. To promote cashew nut production as a main cash crop of the District
4. To prohibit livestock smuggling to Kenya and improving Council's cattle market at Horohoro and Machimboni.
5. To promote crops and livestock products processing industries/factories in order to add value

3.2 SOCIAL SERVICE DELIVERY SECTORS

3.2.1 HEALTH SECTOR

Health status of Mkinga community is not satisfactory because most of the people get sick and weak most of the time. Vulnerable groups are old people, women and children. This is due to poor living status of the community because of low income and poor production especially food products. The district has severe malnutrition level 1% as the national level is 3.8%. Most of the time, the community suffers from infectious diseases especially diarrhea and cholera especially in areas along the coast because of safe and clean water scarcity, community rigidity of using toilets as people defecate along the sea shore and in the bushes. Top ten diseases in the district have been shown in table below.

Table 01: Top ten diseases

No	Disease	< 5yrs	>5+ yrs	Total
1	Malaria	32,352	2,8752	61,104
2	ARI	12,357	1,3168	25,555
3	Pneumonia	7,944	4,748	12,702
4	Non-Skin Fungal Infection	3,345	4,748	8,0449
5	Intestinal worms	2,478	4,449	6,927
6	Minor surgical conditions	1,856	4,248	6,104
7	Diarrhea diseases	2,620	2,271	4,891
8	Anemia	1,762	2,996	4,758
9	Schistosomiasis	128	3,173	3,301
10	Ear infections	965	1,305	2,270
11	Other diseases	422	920	1,342
	Total	66,259	70,798	137,003

Malaria disease leads by 44.7 % (Source – HIMS report 2010)

Health sector deals with correct and quality health service delivery in Mkinga district which includes curative and preventive services. Curative services are delivered through different health facilities. Community access those services by contributing costs through Community Health Fund (CHF), National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) and pet cash as they are implementing Public Private Partnership policy. Preventive services are delivered to the community by insisting and sensitizing on Environmental sanitation and hygiene, prevention of diseases, quality nutrition, and quality housing also insisting that prevention is better than curation. Other services includes reproductive and child health services, prevention of Tuberculosis and Leprosy also HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases. Services are not so much quality especially preventive services because curative services are given more priority depending on the needs of different donors. The community do

not access the services within the distance as the National guideline insist because 64% of the people walk more than 5 KM to access health services in health facilities. Health facilities services are available for 8 hours within 5 days a week, more than that services are brought when there is an emergency but in Health centers, services are delivered all the time. The district has health facilities as it has been shown in the table below. There is no District Hospital, the community access hospital services through referral system to Regional Hospital (Bombo) from dispensaries and Health centers. This is a big problem which leads to serious patients especially pregnant women to travel long distance seeking for hospital services especially surgical services. Patients with low income can't afford travelling costs; finally they get different health problems like disability, delivery complications and deaths. Also the regional Hospital gets more patients than its capacity because patients, who were supposed to get service in District Hospital, go direct to Regional Hospital which leads to overcrowding of patients in wards, health worker to overwork, drugs and medical equipments not to satisfy the needs. The council is in the initial stages of District Hospital construction.

Table 02: Health facilities

HEALTH FACILITY TYPE.	OWNERSHIP				
	Government	Faith based organization.	Government institutions	Private	Total
DISPENSARY	23	1	2	0	26
HEALTH CENTER	3	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	26	1	2	0	29

Source: (HIMS 2010 report)

Although health services are delivered in those facilities, but they are not so much good as they were supposed to be. There are only three Health Centers which provide laboratory services and they don't have laboratory technicians, they have only laboratory assistants. Lack of laboratory services in health facilities demoralizes the community to attend into health facilities as most of the people need to have laboratory checkup before prescription of drugs.

Table 03: District Staff report.

CATEGORY	STAFF	REQUIREMENT	ATTRITION
	AVAILABLE		
Specialist Doctor	0	0	0
Medical Doctors	0	0	0
Assistant Medical Doctors	5	8	3
Nursing Officers	6	15	9
Social welfare Officers	0	1	1
Clinical officers	25	54	29
Clinical Assistants	7	8	1
Environmental Health Officers/ Assistant Environmental Health Officers	10	18	8
Laboratory technician	0	4	4
Medical attendants	49	53	4
Physiotherapist	1	1	0
Nurses	19	70	51
Others	4	10	6
Total	126	242	116

Source – HIMS report 2010.

Drugs are available from Medical Store Department (MSD) through Integrated Logistics System (ILS) which is done in quarterly basis. Also, drugs are purchased by the council to compensate for drugs scarcity especially during new Health facility opening and occurrence of highly infectious disease. Some of the drugs like malaria treatment drugs are not enough because most of the patients suffer from malaria than other diseases. This contributes to health facility attendance, people to buy drugs which lead to people with low income fail to access quality and correct health services.

Reproductive and child health services are also delivered and it has been successful as infant and maternal deaths also deaths of under five years children has been decreased. This is due to improvement of Immunization services, addition of Vitamin A supplement to Children below five years and malaria disease prevention. The district has infant Mortality rate of 2/1000 compared to National infant mortality rate which is 51/1000. Children below five years mortality rate is 4/1000 and National wise is 81/1000. There is 26 health facilities equals to 96% of all facilities which provide Antenatal Clinics. In year 2010 there were no maternal deaths as the National maternal mortality rate is 454/100,000. Family planning services has been delivered through different methods as it is the main method of population management. The main challenge is Tradition birth attendants' delivery as most of the women prefer giving birth at home than going to health facilities. In the year 2010, only 41% of pregnant women attended antenatal clinic gave birth into health services.

Table 03: Immunization coverage 2010

Number of Children	BCG		DPT3		Polio 3		Measles		Vitamin A	
	Vaccinated	%	Vaccinated	%	Vaccinated	%	Vaccinated	%	Vaccinated	%
3284	5131	156	3850	117	4389	133	5269	160	3233	199

Statistics shows that immunization coverage is above target population, this is due to increased number of migrants from neighboring country (Kenya) and fish men families from Pemba and Unguja Island.

Table 04: Family Planning services coverage

Target population(women 15 - 49)	Old acceptors	New acceptors	Total acceptors	% users
29,927	22507	8586	30427	102

HIV/AIDS is a big problem as prevalence rate has been increased from 2.8% (year 2009) to 4.7% year 2010 (women 4.6% and men 4.8%) which is near to national HIV prevalence 5.7% (women 6.6% and men 4.6%). This is due to community rigidity to change behavior, community taboos of having more than one sexual partner, increased number of new residents due to different economic activities like road construction (Horohoro – Tanga), Mining activities at Maramba area, fishing activities, and presence of JKT Maramba which brings a lot of new comers. Maramba ward seem to have high HIV prevalence and sexually transmitted diseases due to high population at that area. Also Voluntary

Cancelling and testing services are easily accessible in the area. HIV/AIDS prevention services as well as sexually transmitted diseases are provided through provision of health services, voluntary counselling and testing services, care and treatment (CTC) services also diagnosis and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases through Health facilities.

Table 05: HIV prevalence (2008 – 2010)

	2008			2009			2010		
Clients	Male	Female	%	Male	Female	%	Male	Female	%
Tested	4,565	10,035		942	5,983		3,148	7,819	
-Ve	4,500	9,574		882	5,670		2,998	7459	
+Ve	65	461	3.8	60	313	5.4	150	360	4.7

Tuberculosis and leprosy prevention services are delivered by performing screening in the community and health facilities, then conducting laboratory tests for confirmation and finally provision of drugs. Health education is given to the community for prevention of new infections.

Table 06: Tuberculosis case finding 2010

S/N	Type of TB	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
1	AFB positive	17	35.4	11	23	40	58.4
2	AFB negative	05	10.4	12	25	17	35.4
3	Extra Pulmonary	1	2	2	4.2	3	6.2
4	Lost to follow up	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	(Others)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	23	47.8	25	52.2	60	100

Table 07: TB clients tested HIV year 2010

TB clients	TB clients who tested HIV	%	HIV +ve	%	Referred to CTC Clinic.	%	Clients who started ARV	%
64	57	89	19	30	19	100	6	31.6

* Most of TB patients understood the importance of HIV testing after getting TB/HIV health education. 19 TB patients equals to 30% had HIV infections.

Table 08: Leprosy case finding 2010

S/N	Type of leprosy	Male	Female	Total
1	Multibacillary.	10	3	13
2	Paucibacillary.	1	3	4
3	Patients with permanent disability.	1	2	3
4	Patients with temporary disability.	9	1	10

National Health Insurance Fund serves government workers. Up to now, there are 400 members who benefits from the NHIF fund.

Community Health Fund (CHF) serves the community although it has not officially launched due to different challenges like lack of identity cards, poor mobilization, large number who are supposed to be exempted in health service costs like old people, children below five years and pregnant women.

Also lack of laboratory services in dispensaries and poor community living status; Now days, people are supposed pay Tsh. 1000/= for pet cash(papo kwa papo). This system leads the fund to lack of revenue so

that the government can contribute twice amount of fund available. (tele kwa tele) which could improve health services through purchase of drugs, medical equipments and supplies, construction and rehabilitation of staff houses.

Although health services are delivered in the council, health sector is faced with a big challenge of poor service delivery. Services delivered do not satisfy community needs as drugs are not enough, laboratory services are not available in all dispensaries, there are no Hospital services as the district has no hospital health and workers are not enough. The challenge leads to increased number of communicable and non communicable diseases. The top ten diseases are Malaria, Acute Respiratory Infections, Pneumonia, Non-Skin fungal Infections, Diarrhea diseases, Intestinal worms, Minor surgical condition, Schistosomiasis, Anemia, Eye infection, Ear infection. The problem of poor health service delivery is due to different factors:-

Lack of health staffs of different cadres; statistics shows that, the district requires 242 health staff but there are only 116 which lead to difficult delivery of quality and correct health services. This is due to the following factors; low enrollment of health workers in government facilities although most of students do not like taking science subjects in secondary schools and health courses in health colleges. Also, available staffs have the tendency of shifting working stations and terminate working contracts due different reasons like lack of motivations, lack of living houses especially in rural areas.

Lack of working equipments, drugs and medical equipments; Most of the patients who attend health facilities sometimes they miss important drugs. Also, technical staffs fail to use their techniques due to lack of equipments and medical equipments. This is due to lack of enough funds

as satisfaction of equipments need a lot of fund. The district receives half of the total budget for health services from central Government which could be satisfactory to run health activities smoothly. There are only 3 health centers which provide laboratory services and CTC services, which lead to poor enrollment to Community Health Fund and patients to opt for tradition healing.

Poor environmental sanitation, hygiene and environmental Health in the community; This is a big problem in the district which is due to low level of health education, community rigidity to change behavior, poor cultural believes and taboos as they believe that, parents and children can't share the toilet. The community living along the coast has the tendency of defecating along the sea shore and around the bush which lead to occurrence of epidemic diseases like diarrhea diseases and Cholera which they believe that, those diseases are due to bad spirits. Statistics shows that, 21% of 20,854 households have toilets although most of them are not improved.

Scarcity of safe and clean water in the community is another problem especially in dry seasons as 54.3% of the population has access to safe and clean water which lead occurrence of communicable diseases. Malaria disease leads by 45% followed by Non fungal skin infections 5.9 %, diarrhea diseases 3.6% and schistosomiasis by 2.4%. The situation contributes much to community weakness, deaths, decrease of manpower and lastly low production.

Walking distance between health facilities from the community; The district have 26 dispensaries and 3 Health centers, this makes a ratio of 1 health center to serve 39,000 people and 1 dispensary to serve 4,500 people. Comparing to Ministry of Health and Social welfare guideline, it is supposed that 1 health center should serve 50,000 people and 1

dispensary to serve 10,000, the district ratio shows that, Health facilities are enough. The challenge is, 64% of the people walk more than 5 kilometers to access health services to the nearest Health facility. The situation also, doesn't meet the Primary Health Sector Development Programme (PHSDP) as every village should have a dispensary and every ward to have a Health center. Due to that situation, most of the people get emergency services from traditional healers; pregnant women deliver their babies to Traditional birth attendants as 41% of pregnant women who attends antenatal clinic deliver at health facilities. Shortage of health facilities is due to shortage of fund from the Government, poor community contributions for construction and rehabilitation of Health facilities which is caused by poor community sensitization on contributions for health services.

Lack of communication and transport facilities affects delivery of quality health services as the district has only 3 cars in which, 2 are used for patients referrals from 3 Health centers. Among those cars, 1 is out of order which needs regular maintenance, costs a lot of money and sometimes the council fail to afford maintenance costs. The district has no cars for supportive supervision, distribution of drugs, vaccines, medical equipments to health facilities. This is due to lack of enough fund for the council to purchase new cars, two more cars are needed to satisfy the health sector transport needs.

Poor community living status contributes to poor health service delivery because most of the people have low income due to low production, which hinder the community to afford health services costs, family to have enough and balanced diet for good nutrition which leads to high morbidity rate. Opportunities and potentials available include existing health facilities which need to be improved by providing enough medical equipments and workers. Available workers, different stakeholders in

Health sector, community and Government which is the main source of fund through Basket funding and Community Health Fund and National Health Insurance Fund.

The problem of poor access to health services can be solved by using different ways including improving working and living environment for health workers especially for those who are working at rural areas by constructing living houses, motivating health workers when performing extra duty works. This will increase workers satisfaction with working environment and improving staff retention. Workers will work hard in health service delivery which results to high level of health education on diseases prevention, decrease of cases and deaths in health services.

To construct new health facilities and rehabilitate existing health facilities which will reduce long walking distance for the community to access health services. Also, to ensure that all health facilities have enough drugs, medical equipments and supplies so that, the community can be convinced to seek for modern health services. This will reduce the number of patients who seek health services to traditional healers, pregnant women who seek services to Traditional birth attendants, maternal, infant and children under five deaths, morbidity and deaths.

To sensitize the community on diseases prevention, behavior change, not believing poor cultural believes and taboos. Also to sensitize community on importance of contributing for health services especially Community Health Fund (CHF) also during construction and rehabilitation of health facilities.

Maintain collaboration with different stakeholders in Health sector, improve health service delivery and environment for health service delivery through Public Private Partnership policy (PPP). All those factors

will reduce morbidity and mortality in the community which will result to have a community with good health, ability to perform income generation activities and finally to solve the problem of poor living conditions.

3.2.2 EDUCATION SECTOR

Despite the presence of primary and secondary schools education status to people of Mkinga District is not good since statistics shows that the District has 106,837 people of whom 52871 are males and 53966 are females. Among them 34% are illiterate (According to Mkinga Education department census –June 2011) even those who have been educated are not able to meet different challenges in their daily life, the situation which prohibit them to step forward economically, politically and socially.

The community depending much on the Government support instead of utilizing properly the available natural recourses such as fertile land, ocean, minerals and natural forest. Also they fail to volunteer in different development programmes such as construction of classrooms, teachers' houses, doctors' houses as well as participating fully in the security of the surrounding natural resources because of the wrong perception that it's the Government responsibility. More over the community do not perceive the importance of having toilets at their residence, instead they use forests and ocean shores as their toilets specifically the part of Mkinga Division. The education they posses does not encourage them in entrepreneurship skills because they spend plenty time in gangs instead of participating in development activities.

ACTUAL SITUATION IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF EDUCATION GOALS

Primary Education Department deals with Pre-primary education, Primary education, Special Education and Adult Education, this is according to the Educational Policy of 1995.

PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

Pre-Primary Education Department has 74 classes of Pre-Primary education out of 76 Primary schools with 4049 pupils among whom 2008 are boys and 2041 are girls. The actual needs of Pre-Primary education are 76 classrooms, 1520 desks and 76 teachers. To date there is no single classroom, desks and teacher for Pre-Primary education. Enrolment progress for Pre-Primary pupils is as shown in below table.

YEAR	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	%
2009	1035	983	2018	87
2010	1742	1714	3456	98
2011	2008	2041	4049	100

Basing on the above statistics, enrolment rate of Pre-Primary pupils is increasing. Such an increase is due to the Educational Policy which insist that each Primary school should have Pre-Primary class and Pre-Primary education is necessary to every child before be enrolled in Standard One. The implementation of Pre-Primary classes accounts the following success:- Pupils are able to read, write and do simple arithmetic's before enrolled in Standard One, the situation which allow them to learn different life skills in Standard One instead of dealing with 3R's only.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Primary education department has 76 Primary schools with the total of 28,254 pupils of which 14,258 are boys and 13,996 are girls, this number comprise Standard I to VII. Standard I enrolment status is satisfactory because it meets the National rate which insists that every school aged children should be enrolled. All expected school aged children as per enrollment reports of 2011 were registered. A total of 5339 including 2733 boys and 2606 girls which is equal to 104% of expected school aged children were enrolled.

Table.2 Enrolment

YEAR	EXPECTED			ENROLLED			
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	%
2008	2098	1994	4088	2364	2438	4802	110
2009	2302	2134	4436	2466	2329	4755	107
2010	2216	2142	4358	2374	2153	4525	104
2011	2580	2550	5130	2733	2606	5339	104

Statistics above prove full implementation of Education and Training Policy of 1995 that insist all school aged children to be enrolled appropriately; statistics show that the implementation is beyond 100% of the programme. The increase percentage is due to new comers school aged children who were not counted during enrolment census and almost always they come from pastoralist community.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

Special Education concerns with disable pupils who has special needs because of specific disability. There are blind pupils, deaf, mental retarded, physic and skin disability. Currently Primary education

Department has got no single centre where disabled pupils collected together and persue their studies.

The available plan is to construct classrooms that can satisfy the special needs in Maramba Division at Maramba JKT (Jeshi la Kujenga Taifa) Primary school. The construction of classroom is completed and deaf pupils have started to conduct their studies. The focus now is to collect disabled pupils who are studying at schools located near by the centre.

In Mkinga Division, the centre for special education is expected to be built at Gezani Primary school. Education Policy insists education for all without segregation. The implementation of construction of special education centers focuses to disabled pupils to get education as their basic right.

ADULT EDUCATION UNIT

Adult Education unit deals with Adult Education and Non-formal education activities in the programmes of Integrated Community Based Adult Education (ICBAE) and Complementary Basic Education in Tanzania (COBET).

Adult Education circles (classes) include elementary classes, upgrading classes and fund raising groups consists of a total number of 2,300 learners of which 847 are males and 1453 are females.

According to the enrolment report conducted by Education Department (June, 2011) through teachers and Ward Education Coordinators, a number of out of school children and illiterate adult learners were identified as indicated in the following table.

OUT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN (Age 7 – 18)			LITERATE ADULT (Age 19+)			ILLITERATE ADULT (Age 19+)			TOTAL		
Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
984	759	1,743	19,898	17,624	37,522	6,019	8,018	14,087	25,642	25,917	51,559

Complementary Basic Education in Tanzania Programme which cater for basic education opportunity to children between the age of 9 to 18 years consist of a total number of 1743 children, among them 984 are boys and 759 are girls. Those pupils have been categorized into Cohorts One and two with regard of age 9 -13 and 14 – 18 respectively. 325 pupils are in Cohort One with 213 boys and 112 girls whereby 954 pupils are in Cohort two with 437 boys and 517 girls.

However, the District runs one Vocational training centre in which masonry, carpentry, iron smith, electricity and home economic skills are provided.

ACADEMIC STATUS

The Educational Department realizes many successes academically and establishment of schools since Mkinga District emerged from the host District of Muheza. Academic performance is satisfactory due to the variation pass rate of pupils in Standard IV and VII National examinations.

YEAR	PUPILS ENROLLED			PUPILS PASSED				PUPILS SELECTED		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	%	Boys	Girls	Total
2007	1485	1299	2784	1461	1279	2740	98.4	1116	802	1918
2008	2108	1819	3927	2053	1796	3849	98	1628	1267	2896
2009	1972	1836	3808	1896	1821	3717	97.6	1159	1011	2170

Statistics above illustrate the academic progress annually. The achievements revealed in above performance resulted from; effective monitoring and supervision at schools which discourage truancy to pupils and encourage accountability to teachers, school inspection that ensure the completion of syllabi, teachers training concerning complex topics especially in science, English and Mathematics subjects and motivations such as gifts and prizes to individual teachers, pupil and school at large for those who possess first up to ten positions in Standard VII National Examinations.

INCREASE OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Mkinga district has been increasing its efforts in constructing primary schools and pre primary classrooms. Therefore, from the time when it was inaugurated in 2007 a total number increased from 12 primary schools up to 76 primary schools compared to 64 primary schools existed at the time of handing over made between Mkinga and Muheza districts respectively. An increase of primary schools assisted to lessen

problems of long distance in certain areas, citing an example of Mbuta Primary School thus, at the beginning pupils used to walk about 8 kilometers to Mwakijembe and 9 kilometers to Perani. These initiatives facilitated to lessen truancy in schools and contributed to an increased pass rates. However, more efforts persist in constructing 20 primary schools in order to eliminate a problem of long distance from schools to residential areas where pupils live and areas that need schools.

PRIMARY SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURES

The infrastructure situations in primary schools are moderate.

The requirements and the prevailing situations like classrooms, teachers' houses, toilet pits and desks are not proportional. Requirements, reachable and shortages of infrastructures in primary schools have been elaborated in the table underneath.

THE TEACHERS STATUS

Primary schools education department has a total number of 606 teachers 21 among them are Ward Education Officers, which made a total number of 585 teachers in schools. Nevertheless, all teachers operate to facilitate pre primary, primary and adults education. The number of teachers is little compared to requirements and their work loads. A total number of 825 are required in primary schools, 585 teachers available and the shortage is 240 and teachers who are required to facilitate pre primary is 76,

TABLE: SHOWS PRE AND PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

Primary Education			Pre Primary Education		
Requirements	Available	Shortage	Requirements	Available	Shortage
825	585	240	76	0	76

THE MAJOR PROBLEM IN EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Education department has a major problem of achieving the goal of delivering quality education which is productive to pupils after their completion of school. The current mode of education prepare pupils to pass examination while passing it is not the correct measure that the pupils is able to meet the challenges of life. As we can see now days many graduates suffer from jobless as if they have never been to school simply because they depend only on the government employment. This is because they have no alternative way to sustain their lives. Our curriculum starting from pre-primary to secondary education do not enable students to be self reliant and develop entrepreneurship skills to be used after the completion of schools for example there are no subjects of agriculture, carpentry, poultry, electricity, tailoring and cocking which could build confidence of self employment to grandaunts

The vocation education which provided through Vocation Education Training Authority (VETA) could help students to gain self employment, but the problem is that VETA centres are few which found at regional level and the education delivered is not compulsory for all students therefore only parents who are capable economically can send their pupils to VETA.

Because of lack of entrepreneurship skills student fail to do modern agriculture, poultry and to conserve the environment. The challenges which face this important department specifically in Mkinga district are:-

- (i) Poor infrastructures including teachers' houses classrooms, toilets and desks. Teachers' houses are of low qualities which do not symbolize the statures of teachers. In some of the schools there is no single teachers' house therefore used to rent houses which are far away from the school area. Lack of classrooms leads to pupils of different class to share the same classroom for example

standard III and IV at the same time, lack of toilets leads pupils to attend call in the forests and lack of desks leads some of the schools pupils forced to seat on the ground during class session.

- (ii) Great deficit of teachers compared to many subjects. Teacher student ratio is 1 teacher to 45 pupils and school with standard I-VII require 9 teachers plus one for pre-primary class. This deficit causes teachers to do their work under difficult condition as a result filer to attain the goal of delivering quality education to pupils.
- (iii) Lack of school feeding programme contribute to failure of providing quality education to pupils. Pupils stay in school from morning to evening without eating as a result become difficult for them to receive knowledge.

Lack of food to pupils while are in schools is contributed by poor economic status of the community where parents fail to contribute food for their pupils. Together with poor economic status of the community the negligence of curriculum planners' to include education for self reliance in schools is one of the factors.

Education for self reliance by then contributed income for the school concern to sustain instead of depending on the government and other donors support.

Schools were supposed to initiate farms where they could grow different crops that could be used as food for students and surplus of the harvest could be sold to gain income for other school expenditure.

(iv)Distance between schools and students residents is also a problem due to the fact that many schools have been allocated in Ward headquarters where by students from villages within the Ward should walk to school. Some students walk about 5 Kilometers to and from the school every class day, the situation which discourages regular attendance because sometimes weather condition is not conducive; example during rainy season many students do not attend schools as a result what was planned to be learnt for four years of study is not achieved. The long distance is caused by the following:-

Firstly; the truancy to pupils especially for those who live far from school and those of poor families.

Secondly; teachers dislike their work stations because of poor environment of the stations for example residential houses.

Thirdly, some of students drop school before reach standard VII as a result those pupils fail to get the required education.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Secondary education department has a total of 15 in the 21 wards of the district. These schools have a total of 6741 students among whom 3633 are boys and 3633 are girls. Among them there are 22 disabled students of whom 10 boys are physically disabled, 1 boy skin disabled and 11 are girls.

ACADEMIC STATUS

Academic performance by using examination as a tool of measurement still no good because results of from IV 2009 and O division. This poor performance contributed by the truth that many secondary school were at the initial stage of construction where many challenges took place

including lack of classrooms enough teachers and teaching and learning materials. See the following table;

Year	Division I	Division II	Division III	Division IV	Division 0
2009	1	4	19	212	404
2010	1	4	21	206	731

Secondary schools Infrastructures Status

The status of infrastructure to Secondary Education Department is not satisfied due to shortage which caters at each kind of available infrastructure; this situation is a challenge to achieve effective teaching and learning processes. This deficit is shown in the following table:

CLASSROOMS			TEACHERS HOUSES			DORMITORIES			LABORATORIES			STUDENTS' PIT LATRINES			TEACHERS' PIT LATRINES		
Requirement	Available	Shortage	Requirement	Available	Shortage	Requirement	Available	Shortage	Requirement	Available	Shortage	Requirement	Available	Shortage	Requirement	Available	Shortage
229	133	96	173	16	157	38	06	32	44	04	40	265	111	154	47	14	33

TEACHERS STATUS

There is insufficient number of teachers in Secondary schools in various subjects specifically Science and Language respectively. The standard needs of teachers are 7 per subject per school. The total number of teachers required is 345 while the available is 160 therefore the deficit is 185.

Requirements	Available		Shortage	
345	160	46%	185	54%

CHALLENGES IN SECONDARY EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

The major challenge in secondary education department is provision of quality education to students. When students completed secondary education fail to manage their life due to lack of life skills, in a sense that they fail to run their self life by being self employed and entrepreneurs, the situation that will avoid them to depend much on the Government and the community. Availability of life skills will also help them in environmental conservation, proper use of pit latrines and proper use of the surrounding natural resources such as land, forest and ocean. The problem of lacking life skills to a large extent is caused by our school curriculum which lack self reliance skills such as carpentry, agricultural, masonry, home economics, tailoring and electricity. These skills could be used alternatively by students who completed secondary education to stand on their own even without Government employment.

Lack of quality education is almost always caused by shortage of school infrastructures like classrooms, teachers' houses, laboratories, libraries and students dormitories. Teachers' houses are very few where in some schools there are not available completely. So teachers are forced to live in rented houses which most of them are far away from the school

compound. This situation lead teachers to walk long distance as a result much time are spent on the way instead of doing their responsibilities in schools. Therefore shortage of infrastructures in schools is a big challenge because it is the core to provision of quality education that will equip students with life skills.

Distance between schools and students residents is also a problem due to the fact that many secondary schools have been allocated in Ward headquarters where by students from villages within the Ward should walk to school. Some students walk about 7 Kilometers to and from the school every class day, the situation which discourages regular attendance because sometimes weather condition is not conducive; example during rainy season many students do not attend schools as a result what was planned to be learnt for four years of study is not achieved. The long distance is caused by the following:-

- The council receives little subsidies to build enough schools.
- Central Government and community are not able to build dormitories at each school so that student who is living far away from school could settle in dormitories.
- The community is not able to solve this problem due to poor participation in development activities because of their poor economic status.
- Absence of school feeding programme: many secondary schools in Mkinga District are day schools where students came from their residence to schools during day time. Students spend all day hours at schools without having something in their stomach regardless many among them came from poor families which cannot provide sufficient food to their children and some money for spending at school.

The same applies to Primary education; this problem is contributed by lack of enhancement of self reliance education to students such as agricultural activities. Secondary schools have no farms as an alternatives means of increasing income and food, which also could prepare students to be self reliant skills after completion of their studies. Community and Government failure in contributing food for their children at schools is another factor that prohibits effective implementation of school feeding programme. Lacks of school feeding at schools causes truancy to students and make them fail to grasp knowledge.

Shortage of teachers:- Secondary Education department suffers from shortage of teachers in all subjects regardless that teachers are the key group which interpret educational objectives in the country. Number of teachers required is 345, teachers available 160 and shortage is 185. Some of the factors contributing to such deficit include:-

- The Government has few teachers training colleges compared to the demand.
- Rapid increase of secondary schools in the country especially due to the Government Policy of building secondary school in each ward.

THE AVAILABLE OPPORTUNITIES IN EDUCATION SECTOR

Despite many challenges facing secondary education sector, there are available opportunities which if are properly utilized they can reduce problems facing this sector including lack of classrooms, libraries, teachers houses, laboratories and dormitories.

Such available opportunities include the presence of manpower which if is well mobilized can be used in different activities such as bricks making, stones and sand collection for construction of classrooms, libraries, teachers houses, laboratories and dormitories. The presence of timber in the District is another opportunity because they can be used in the construction of school buildings instead of purchasing it from far distance.

PRIORITIES IN SOLVING THE PROBLEM

Priority in secondary education department is construction of teachers' houses and dormitories for students. There is a shortage of teachers' houses because the requirement is 173 while the available is 16 and deficit is 157.

Teachers live in rented houses which found far distance about 5 Kilometres from the school compound; For example many among Manza secondary school teachers live at Gezani village where is far from the school.

Construction of teachers' houses will put teachers in quality environment and near to the work stations where they will get enough time to monitor and control academic and discipline activities to students. Moreover the construction of dormitories will help to solve the problem of students to live far from schools and early pregnancy to female students.

Another priority is construction of laboratories for science subjects. Construction of laboratories together with their apparatus will solve problem of poor performance in science subjects. Currently there are only 4 laboratories while the actual requirement are 15 thus deficit is 11. The opportunity available to solve this problem is the presence of

manpower which if it will be well mobilized can do different activities including the collection of stones and sand to be used in the construction.

Construction of library; secondary education department has a total of 15 schools with no even a single library the requirement is 15 libraries. This situation built the custom of students' dependents on teachers which discourages teaching and learning process.

3.2.3 WATER SECTOR

3.2.3.1 AVAILABILITY OF WATER IN THE DISTRICT

Water is very important to all living things. Without it living things would die. In order for any Community to under social and economic development it needs adequate safe and clean water.

Water in its natural form, its adequate availability in the environment will determine how water may be used. The District Council through Water Sector has been continuing to perform National Water Policy (NAWAPO 2002) by setting strong and progressive systems of full managing of Water Supply and Managing Water Resources in the District. This has been achieved by involving fully the targeted Water Consumers in various stages of implementation such as planning, constructing, and running, repairing of Water Projects and sharing costs of the Water services.

Water Sector in Mkinga District services a total of 21 Wards which comprise of a total of 85 Villages. Water Sector under National Water Policy (NAWAPO 2002) intends to provide citizens with Water with distance that does not exceed 400metres from their residents. The Water needed in Mkinga District is approximately 3,527,460 litres while the

available Water currently is approximately 1, 893,660 litres. Mkinga District has a population of 118,187 people.

Out of these only 64,127 people get safe and clean Water which is equivalent to 54.3% of all inhabitants of Mkinga District. Nationally only 57.8% of Citizens enjoy clean and safe water in the rural areas while 86% of Citizens in Urban areas enjoy the service of clean and safe water.

Inhabitants in Mkinga District get clean and safe water through the following projects.

- Six projects run by natural sources of energy (Gravity Schemes)
- Three projects run by machines (Pumping Schemes)
- One project run by Diesel Machine (Pumping Scheme)
- 148 Shallow Wells fitted with hand pumps
- Deep Wells fitted with hand pumps
- 7 Dams and Charcoal
- Traditional wells in different parts of the District.

3.2.3.2 CHALLENGES FACING WATER SECTOR

Water Sector in Mkinga District is faced by challenges of shortage of clean and safe water in different parts of the District.

Some of reasons which contribute to these challenges are;

- Old water infrastructures at Maramba W/S, Bwiti-Mavovo W/S, Daluni Kisiwani W/S, Mkinga W/S, Moa W/S and Duga Maforoni W/S. The Oldness of the Water infrastructures has been caused by lack of frequent maintenance due to financial problems.
- Lack of safe and clean water caused by shortage of water schemes which serves citizens in Mkinga District. This has been caused by high cost of constructing water infrastructure, a few citizen participation in Contributing funds for Water projects and insufficient funds donated by the government.

- Shortage of safe and clean water is contributed by the human activities such as farming, cutting down trees (deforestation) near the water sources and animals grazing. All these activities are done and no any serious measures taken to these people involved in these activities when negative effects occur. On the hand lack of enough skills and knowledge on the environmental conservation and lack of Water Users Association in some areas has led to improper management of water sources.
- Lack of dependent water sources in some areas of the District along the coastal plains like Manza, Doda, Mkinga and Kwale caused by availability of Calcium & Magnesium in the earth's crust hence making the availability of Hard Water. Hard Water doesn't have required quality for human beings.

3.2.3.3 AVAILABLE OPPORTUNITIES

Apart from the above stated challenges facing water sector is very important for every day to day of economic development in the District.

Mkinga District is blessed with various opportunities such as permanent rivers like Uмба, Msambiazi and Zigi. This also a permanent sources of Water called Kinyatu and other areas where Dams can constructed. The District receives rainfall twice in the year (annually), Due to these two rain seasons, rain water can be harvested and utilized during dry season. When these opportunities are well utilized they can greatly reduce the shortage of water in District.

3.2.3.4 PRIORITIES AND SOLUTIONS TO CHALLENGES OF WATER SHORTAGES

- Maintaining projects/Maintaining the existing available water infrastructure
- To make the Society aware of importance of Rain Water harvesting.

- To form Water Users Associations so as to conserve and Manage Water projects available.
- Searching for more Water sources in dry areas and approximate the proposed costs for Construction of Water projects.
- To educate and make the Society aware on how the conservation and preservation of Water resources available.

3.3 SUPPORTING SECTORS

3.3.1 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Community Development Sector is a multi-disciplinary sector since it involves other sectors like Health, Education, Agriculture, Planning, Water, Lands and Nature resources, Finance Sector in implementing its daily responsibilities so as to meet its goals. The sector has various sections and project in which together it is able to reach the Mkinga community in implementing their duties and giving them the ability to bring themselves development. The projects are Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF), ABBOT FUND, and Sections includes TMAP, WOMEN DEVELOPMENT FUND, and RESEARCH AND PLANNING SECTION.

FUNCTION OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

Community Development Sector has various functions including:

- To cooperate with other sectors in making various decisions in District, Ward and Village levels.
- To translate, supervise, and to educate society, village leaders, religious leaders and Non Governmental Organization leaders concerning various National Policies, including those of Community Development.

- To motivate, strengthen vigour and unify community man power so as to facilitate sustainable Community Development through self reliance work in all levels from village, ward and division level.
- To lobby and acknowledge various NGO's which are concerned with social issues to cooperate with the District to enable the community to bring itself development by using various available opportunities (People, Land, Forests).
- To cooperate with the Community in creating, arrange, implement, manage and evaluate various development projects.
- To motivate community concerning various social issues including the use of pit latrine and upgrading cheap quality houses.
- Community motivation on gender balance in community development activities.
- To conduct research and give suggestions on how to combat various problems that hinder community development by cooperating with other sectors.
- To collect, translate and distribute statistics and various information for village, ward, District and NGO's.
- To manage and co-ordinate women and children development activities.
- To prepare project write-ups for economic growth of the community.
- To collect information and statistics of social welfare from stakeholders and various social welfare centers.
- To collect, select and prepare lists of request of orphans and most vulnerable groups.

NGO'S PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

Community Development Sector recognizes the presence and participation of NGOs in various development activities in Mkinga

District. The NGO'S includes: World Vision Tanzania, (WVT), African Women Aids Working Group (AFRIWAG), Tanzania Coastal Environmental and Conservation Network (TACOECONT), Tanga Elderly Women Resource Centre (TEWOREC), Tanzania Youth Development Association (TAYODEA), Tanzania Aids Working Group (TAWG), Mkinga aid for Children Patient Care (MACHIPCA) and ECHIWAPOA.

Community Development Sector will continue to cooperate with NGO's which are present/ available and those which will be established in Mkinga District so as to ensure Mkinga community has good life.

HIV/AIDS PROBLEM

The implementation of community development projects like roads construction (Tanga – Horohoro) availability of markets and Uhuru Toach celebrations allows community interaction. This motivate prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS from 3.7% in 2009 to 4.7 in 2010. The situation affects community development since it reduces community manpower, increase number of orphan and most vulnerable children and as a result most of recourses used in providing services to the infected and affected instead of other development activities.

SUCCESS OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

Community Development sector for the year 2010/2011 has succeeded in implementing the following:-

- Capacity building to 21 women entrepreneurship groups in leadership, record keeping and successful use of loans.
- To provide soft loans to 21 women entrepreneurship groups.
- To provide training on legal support to 42 counselors and to 104 paralegals of Mkinga District so as to reduce number of cases to Primary courts.

- To reduce poverty by providing 93 cows to orphans and most vulnerable children.
- To provide educational aids to 445 students who are studying at Maramba Vocational Training Centre, 15 secondary schools and 76 Primary schools in Mkinga District (This includes school fees, and uniforms) to orphans and most vulnerable children.
- To provide nutrition support to three groups of People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHA'S) in the community level and three public civil servants.
- To provide education against HIV/AIDS to 21 wards.
- Community along coastal area are involved in alternative activities by practicing indigenous poultry keeping, goat/cow dairy instead of depending on fishery, 55 groups are benefited.
- Community have benefited by completion of construction of two dispensaries, 12 pit latrines in Primary schools and four classes in Secondary schools supported by TASAFA.
- Vulnerable groups includes unemployed youth 10 groups, widows 2 groups, households with insufficient food with working age group in 5 villages and 3 elderly groups benefited.

All these efforts focus on making that all vulnerable groups are involved as a result of this income status of the community are improved.

OPPORTUNITIES

Mkinga District has various opportunities including:-

- Presence of main road of Tanga – Horohoro (tarmac) which link with the neighbors' country of Kenya is one of opportunities that need to be utilized fully in marketing, transportation of both agricultural and industrial products.

- Presence of technical staffs which participate in facilitating and providing education in development activities.
- Presence and participation of NGO's in various development activities.
- Mkinga District has different areas for investment.
- Availability of adequate land, ocean with beaches and attractive islands, vegetation and good climate enable youth to be involved with development activities.

Besides the available opportunities Mkinga community are facing various challenges. The main challenge is poverty, there are various reasons which contribute to Mkinga community's poverty, among these reasons are low production of food and cash crops which has been accelerated by not adhering to good agricultural practices, the use of farm implements and climatic change. Another challenge is the use of outdated norms and customs like inheritance of widows, women genital mutilation and traditional believes (religion and witchcraft). All these contribute to HIV/AIDS. Pollution is also challenging to coastal community, about 75% of indigenous leaving along the coast use beaches as toilets. These lead to eruption of disease such as cholera, diarrhea and typhoid. Illegal fishing (using poison, dynamite, and beach seine) destroys and affect fish breeding sites (in coral reefs) hence low production. Also poor commitment of group members in various activities contributes to misunderstanding which in turn leads to group separation.

Community sector facing bottlenecks in accomplishing goals, among this bottlenecks includes, insufficient fund for loans toward youth and women, For example among the 200 women entrepreneur groups which sent their loan application for the year 2010, only 21 groups succeed to have loans for small business.

Identification of vulnerable groups, running of offices and working facilities such as motor vehicles and motorcycle are the demising factors toward the achievement of the sector, due to the fact that sector has insufficient budget to accommodate and provide good working condition for staffs.

3.3.2 HUMAN RESOURCES AND ADMINISTRATION SECTOR

3.3.2.1 INTRODUCTION

This sector includes Human Resource, Administration, Election Sub-sector and Transport. According to new Local Government Administration Structure, this sector supervises various departments and Sub Department of the Council in administration issues. These departments include;

- Education department,
- Community Development and Social Welfare,
- Land,
- Natural resources
- Planning, Statistics and Monitoring,
- Agriculture, Cooperative and Irrigation,
- Livestock and Fishery,
- Health,
- Water,
- Works and Fire,
- Environment and sanitation,
- Legal unit
- Internal Audit Unit
- ITC and Relation Unit
- Procurement unit
- Election Unit
- Bee keeping unit

3.3.2.2 TOTAL EMPLOYEES IN THE COUNCIL

Total number of employees in Mkinga District Council in the year 2011 is 1232 equal to 85.91% of employee requirement. The below table shows the distribution of these employees according to departments;

Table 01: Employees distribution in the Council

NO.	DEPARTMENT	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES
1.	ADMINISTRATION	124
2.	FINANCE	15
3.	PLANNING AND TRADE	10
4.	WORKS	15
5.	WATER	18
6.	LANDS, ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE	5
7.	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	17
8.	AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK	61
9.	PRIMARY EDUCATION	620
10.	SECONDARY EDUCATION	182
11.	HEALTH	165
	TOTAL	1,232

3.3.2.3 EMPLOYEE SHORTAGE

According to 2011/2012 real Council's requirement was 1434 employees therefore there is shortage of 202 employees equal to 14.08%.

3.3.2.4 SUCCESS OF THE SECTOR

1. Trainings on ethics of public servants provided to 205 new employees for the financial year 2010/2011.
2. Council's meetings conducted as scheduled in timetable since 2008/2009, 2009/2010 and 2010/2011.
3. Sector coordinated compilation of OPRAS to employees
4. Supervision of ethics of public servants employees needs like Promotion, Confirmation of new employees, annual leaves, retirement's issues, PE and employees claims.
5. Coordinated supervision of employees in village and wards level and transportation facilities
6. Sector conducts efficient supervision of the open registry
7. Sector coordinated the establishment of private security guards
8. Sector performed supervision of Councillors allowances including;
 - Monthly allowances
 - Sitting allowances
 - Training allowances
 - Facilitated bank loans to Councilors
9. Sector conduct supervision in different elections including Presidential Election of 2010, Local Government Election of 2009, Small election to fill the open Village Chairperson's posts and improvement of election voters book.
10. The sector recruited 411 employees in three years from the financial year 2008/09 to 2010/11.
11. Administration sector improved relation with workers unions found in the Council including TALGWU, TUGHE and CWT.
12. Construction of Council Head Quarter Office facilitated by the sector to at least 45% till 2011. also 3 wards office constructed including Maramba, Duga and Mkinga.
13. New 8 Office cars procured in three years from 2008 to 2011 to make total of 14 available cars.

14. New 28 Office tables and 28 Office chairs procured and distributed to Wards and village Offices.

3.3.2.5 CHALLENGES FACING ADMINISTRATION AND HUMAN RESOURCE SECTOR

The main problem facing this sector is employee's shortage. This problem is caused by various factors including;

1. Bad working environment to workers; mainly due lack of good housing for workers, lack of enough and good offices, lack of electricity especially in the village. This caused employee's turn over.
2. Employees turn over; Since 2009/2010 to 2010/2011 about 12 employees leave the job. They lack motivation to work due to bad working environment as stated in (1) above.
3. Lack of enough knowledge on ethics of public servants to employees; Due to lack of reliable funds in the council, the sector failed to facilitate training on ethics and conducts of public servants to its workers/employees.

3.3.2.6 PROPOSED AND PLANNED WAY FORWARD

1. To improve working environment including completion of Councils Head Office Building at Kasera, construction of employees houses and construction of wards and village offices.
2. Procurement of working tools like Office table and chairs and computers.
3. To employ servants of different cadres in order to reduce employees shortage in the council.
4. Sector will cooperate with others sectors and legal unit to improve tenders in order to increase revenue which in turn will help to provide motivation to the well performed employees.
5. Administration sector will cooperate with other sectors of the council to train employees on ethics of public servant.

3.3.3 PLANNING, STATISTICS AND ICT

3.3.3.1 PLANNING AND MONITORING

A main activity of this sub sector is to coordinate Planning activities of development programs and projects. The sub sector also supports development projects, coordinate Councils' budget preparation, monitoring and execution activity as well as evaluation of development programs/projects.

CHALLENGES FACING SUB SECTOR

Main challenge facing this sector is lack of enough funds to implement development projects. However lack of enough funds also hampers monitoring and evaluation activities of development projects and programs. To reverse this situation, planning office in support with other sectors and developments partners will prepare various plans on how to rise internal source of income in order to increase councils revenue. One among this plan is to establish Warehouse Receipt System of cashew nuts crop which is the main cash crop in the district. However the will coordinate and supports upgrading of squatter settlement, preparation of various Town Planning and surveys of plots, Beaches TP drawings along Indian Ocean as well as improving cattle and fish markets.

3.3.3.2 STATISTICS AND ICT

Council's day to day operation is performed using various systems. Among these systems are LGMD tool for data collection and analysis, PlanRep tool for Planning activities and Epocor 9.05 for Finance management and reporting. Despite the necessity of this sub sector of Statistics and ICT for Councils day to day operations, the sub sector is faced by various challenges including:-

1. In availability of Village registers which is the main source of data.
2. Lack of enough ITC personnel in the LGAs level. Those found in LGAs level particularly Councils are not involved during preparation of these systems like LDMG, PlanRep and EPICOR.
3. Some systems for instance LGMD does not collect or accept Environment data, natural resource data and data for Secondary Education. However PlanRep does not accept TASAF information, therefore during reporting you must report TASAF activities separately.
4. Most of the employees in the LGAs and Sectoral level are unaware of functions of Statistics unit which is the right place for Statistical information. Some of the employees in the Sectoral level communicate directly to their responsible personnel in LGAs for Data issues.

POTENTIALS OF STATISTICIS AND ICT IN THE DISTRICT

Together with various challenges facing this sector of Statistics and ICT, there are Potentials which are available in the Council/District. These potentials are like:-

1. Presence of Computer System Analyst (IT specialist) in the Council.
2. Presence of District Statistician
3. Presence of established data bank in the Council.

3.3.3.3 PRIORITY OF PLANNING, STATISTICS AND ICT SECTOR

1. On time preparation of various developments plans and budget and producing Progressive reports on time.
2. To capacitated Statistics and ICT personnel to improve their efficiency and later they can impact knowledge to other users of ICT and Statistics in the District.

3. Availability of reliable statistics enhanced through procurement and distribution of village registers to each sub village level.
4. To capacitated both data users and data producers.
5. To enhance ICT access among employees and producers in order to improve performance in all sectors.

3.3.4 LEGAL UNIT

This unit specifically deals with preparation of contracts; Council's Bylaws and solicits of legal issues on the behalf of the Council. As other sectors found I the council, this unit is also faced by many challenges including;

- Failure to update Bylaws
- Contracts preparation which does not involve Legal Officer
- Poor legal issues implementation

These challenges are caused by;

- Lack of Legal Officers in the Council
- Lack of working tools like Officer furniture and car
- Some Official do not involve Legal Officer in issues concerning Legal

POTENTIALS FOUND IN LEGAL SECTOR

- Presence of Legal Officer
- Potential legal personnel in the labour market
- Presence national Constitution as mother law
- Availability of Bylaws

PRIORITY OF THE LECAL UNIT

- To provide quality legal services to the customers

PROPOSED STRATEGIES OF IMPROVING LEGAL SERVICES IN THE COUNCIL

- To prepare and put aside budget for Legal Office
- Ensured car availability for legal Officer
- To Improve Councils bylaws
- To prepare contracts on time
- Awareness creation on legal issues to Councils employees and other stakeholders

3.3.5 INTERNAL AUDIT UNIT

1.1 Introduction

Internal Audit unit performed its duties according Local Government Act No. 9(45) of 1982 and according to Local Government Memorandum of 1997 Vote 12 sub vote 16 and according to Local Government Internal Audit manual of 2005.

1.2 GOALS OF INTERNAL AUDIT

- To enhance bank reconciliation each month
- To enhance payment done according to the agreed procedures
- To ensure that names of employees whose retired, fired and or died are removed on payroll
- To ensure that Councils revenue are collected and entered in to revenue books for control

- To conduct performance Audit and evaluate value for Money in all development projects implemented in the council etc.

1.3 CHALLENGES FACING INTERNAL AUDIT UNIT

- Lacks of qualified personnel
- Delay of monitoring funds hence failure to conduct Project's Performance Audit
- Lacks of enough funds and reliable car fuel
- Bad records keeping particularly in village level, schools and in health centers due to lack qualified personnel

1.4 POTENTIALS OF INTERNAL AUDIT UNIT

Availability of budget and cars for monitoring

1.5 PRIORITIES OF INTERNAL AUDIT UNIT

- Creation of accounting records keeping knowledge to VEOs and WEOs as well as to the institutions like schools and health facility centers
- To increase budget for Internal Audit Unit in order to simplify Performance Audit.
- To employ one more Internal Auditor

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 PROGRAMMES AND STRATEGIES

4.1 AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, COOPERATIVE AND FISHERIES SECTOR

INTERVENTION LEVEL	INTERVENTION SUMMARY	INDICATORS	ASSUMPTIONS
GOAL	Improved food security and household income status of Mkinga Community	1. Increased the number of meals per household from 2 meals to 3 meals by the year 2016 2. Reduced Severe malnutrition to Under Five Children from 1% to 0.5% by 2016 3. Increased Per capital income from 240,000 in 2010 to 500,000 by the year 2016	1. Weather will be conducive for agricultural production 2. There will be no diseases outbreak for crops and livestock 3. Inflation rate will not be high 4. Political situation will remain stable
OUTCOME 1	Increased food and cash crops production at household level	1. Increased production of maize crop from 1.2 tones to 2 tones per Hectare by the year 2016 2. Increased production of cassava	1. Serious disasters like drought will not happen 2. Government will not change agricultural

		<p>from 8 tones to 20tones per Hectare by the year 2016</p> <p>3. Production of cashenuts per Hectare increased from 0.8 tones to 1.5 by the year 2016</p> <p>4. Increased the number powertillers from 19 to 50 by the year 2016</p> <p>5. Tractors increased from 2 to 5 by the year 2016</p> <p>6. Increased number of Agro inputs dealers from 3 to 40 By 2016</p>	policy
Output 1.1	Farmer's access to modern farming implements and inputs increased	<p>1. Increased powertillers from 19 to 50 by the year 2016</p> <p>2. Tractors increased from 2 to 5 by the year 2016</p> <p>3. Increased number of Agro inputs dealers from 3 to 40 By 2016</p> <p>4. Increased Areas under cultivation from 75,574Ha to 94,467Ha by 2016</p>	<p>1. Farmers will eagerly adopt knowledge and support provided</p> <p>2. Development partners will cooperate effectively</p>

		5. 20,000 quality cashewnuts seedlings produced at Kinyatu Cashew nuts Seed farm by 2016	
Output 1.2	Farmer's access to irrigation services increased	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mwakijembe-Mbuta irrigation scheme completed by 2016 2. Churwa-Bosha irrigation scheme constructed by 2016 3. Increased area under active irrigation from 6Ha to 460Ha by 2016 4. Four Horticultural Producers groups of Mwakijembe-Mbuta facilitated by 2016 	Enough funds will be available
Output 1.3	Food processing, Presevation and storage technologies promoted	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Atleast 500 farmers trained on post harvest loses by 2016 2. Number of cereal crops godowns increased from 3 to 9 by 2016 	Farmers will eagerly adopt knowledge and support provided
Output 1.4	Crops Marketing services improved	1. Established Warehouse Receipt System for Cashewnuts by 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enough funds will be available

		<p>2. Two Cooperative Societies facilitated on cashewnuts warehouse system by 2016</p> <p>3. Two new godowns for cashewnuts storage constructed by 2016</p> <p>3 e-commerce enhance by 2016</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Presence of enough qualified personnel
Output 1.5	SACCOS strengthened and improved	<p>1. Number of Cooperative Societies members increased from 2329 to 5000 by 2016</p> <p>2. Increased number of registered SACCOS from 20 to 25 by the year 2016</p> <p>3. Average SACCOS shares per member increased from Tshs 100,000 to Tshs 500,000 by the year 2016</p> <p>4. Council's annual contribution to Cooperative Societies increased from Tshs 10,000,000 to Tshs 40,000,000 by the yaer 2016</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enough funds will be available ▪ Presence of enough qualified personnel

		5. Increased number of SACCOS with Audited accounts from 2 to 25 by the year 2016	
OUTCOME 2	Increased livestock production	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased average number of chicken per household from 4 to 15 by 2016 2. increased average number of goats per household from 27 to 35 by 2016 3. Increased average number of egg production per chicken per year from 20 to 180 by 2016 4. Increased average milk production per cow from 1.5 litres to 3 litres by 2016 5. Average meat production per slaughtered cow increased from 100kg to 150 kg by 2016 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enough funds will be available 2. farmers will eagerly adopt knowledge and support provided
Output 2.1	Livestock keeping infrastructures	1. Number of chaco dam constructed increased from 6 to 10 by 2016	1. There will be no diseases outbreak for

	improved	<p>2. Number cattle dip renovated increased from 2 to 6 by 2016</p> <p>3. Two Vet centres renovated by 2016</p>	<p>livestock</p> <p>2. Enough funds will be available</p> <p>3. Livestock keeping and marking policy will favour producers</p>
Output 2.2	Farmers with improved livestock keeping knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 260 Livestock keepers trained on improved livestock keeping methods ▪ 194 of farmers supported with improved local chicken ▪ 15 bee keeping groups supported by 2016 ▪ Number of Cattle inseminated through Artificial insemination increased from 420 to 2000 by 2016 	Government and other stakeholders will effectively collaborate
Output 2.3	Livestock marketing system improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One formal goat market established by 2016 ▪ Livestock cooperative Societies 	Enough funds will be available

		improved by 2016	
OUTCOME 3	Sustainable utilization and management of marine resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased use of modern fishing gears from 20 to 200 by the year 2016 	Enough funds will be available
Output 3.1	Fish ponds constructed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased number of fish ponds from 1 to 6 by 2016 	Enough funds will be available
Output 3.2	Marine resource management groups with modern fishing gears	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number fisheries groups increased from 1 to 10 by 2016 ▪ Increased number of fishermen using modern fishing gears from 20 to 200 by 2016 ▪ 5 fishermen groups supported with modern fishing gears by June 2016 	Government policy on marine conservation will not change
Output 3.3	Marine resource groups established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2 sea weed farming active group established by June 2016 ▪ 4 active groups for keeping crabs and chaza established by June 	Government policy on marine conservation will not change

		2016	
Output 3.4	Illegal fishing activities prohibited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of blast explosion reduced from 8 events a day to 2 events a day by 2016 	1. Enough funds for patrol will be available
Output 3.5	Fish marketing systems improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fish markets increased from 1 to 3 in Mkinga District by the year 2016 ▪ 5 fishermen groups supported with processing technology June 2016 	1. Enough funds will be available

4.2 LANDS, NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTA SECTOR

INTERVENTION LEVEL	INTERVENTION SUMMARY	INDICATORS	ASSUMPTIONS
GOAL	To improve utilization of Lands, Environment and Natural Resources in Mkinga District	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Plots surveyed increased from 641 to 1200 by 2016 2 Beach town planning drawings increased from 3 to 12 by 2016 3 Awereness on landuse management, land policies and land laws provided 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funds will be available 2. The community willingness to offer their area to be surveyed.

		to 85 villages by 2016 4 Land laws and policies provided to 21 wards by 2016	
OUTCOME 1	Land conflict and Unplanned Settlements reduced	1 Villages with Landuse Mangement Plans increased from 28 to 53 by 2016 2 Villages with certificates increased from 15 to 53 by 2016 3 Increased of surveyed plots from 641 to 1200 by 2016 4 Town planning drawings increased from 3 to 12 by 2016	1 Funds for surveys and plans will be available 2 The community willingness to offer their area to be surveyed.
OUTPUT 1	Land use management plans	1 Villages with Landuse Mangement Plans increased from 28 to 53 by 2016 2 Villages with certificates increased from 15 to 53 by 2016	1 Funds for surveys and plans will be available 2 The community willingness to offer their area to be surveyed.
OUTPUT 2	Prepare Town Planning	1 Increased of surveyed plots from	1 Funds for surveys,

	drawings and survey maps	641 to 1200 by 2016 2 Town planning drawings increased from 3 to 12 by 2016	plans and compensation will be available 2 The community willingness to offer their area to be surveyed.
OUTPUT 3	Identify Lands resources investment	Zoning of investment sites identification increased from 1 to 4 sites by 2016	1 Funds for surveys and plans will be available
OUTCOME 2	Sustainable utilization of natural and environmental resources ensured	1 Awereness on landuse management, land policies and land laws provided to 85 villages by 2016 2 Land laws and policies provided to 21 wards by 2016	1. Funds for training plans will be available
OUTPUT 2.1	Reduced Poaching and improper use of Game animal	1. Establishment of Wildlife Management Area(WMA) in 4 villages Surrounding by 2016 2. Illigal hunting in Uмба Game Controlled Area by 2016	1. Funds will be available 2. qualified personnel will be present

		3. Awareness on Wildlife Act and Regulations provided to community surrounding Uмба Game Controlled Area by 2016	
OUTPUT 2.2	Reduce human Wildlife conflict	Data and filling of problem animal forms to victims for compensation payment done by 2016.	3. Funds will be available
OUTPUT 2.3	Reduce Deforestation and forest degradation	<p>1.1.1 Participatory Forest Resources Assessment provided to 28 PFM villages by 2016</p> <p>1.1.1 Rate of burning Charcoal reduced from 80% to 30% by 2016</p> <p>1.1.2 Rate of timber making without permit reduced from 90% to 50% by 2016</p> <p>1.1.3 Tree nurseries at Mwanyumba village prepared by 2016</p> <p>1.1.4 Mkinga Community sensitized and planted 300,000 tree in their</p>	<p>1 Availability of funds to carryout PFM activities</p> <p>2 Alternative source of economic activities will be available</p>

		home areas by June 2016 1.1.5 Council supported the community to plant 257,500 trees By 2016	
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4.3 WORKS SECTOR

INTERVENTION LEVEL	SUMMARY OF OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	ASSUMPTIONS
GOAL	To have improved infrustructures in Mkinga District by 2016	1. Presence of accessible roads in all weather of the year by 2016 2. Reepsence of quality and standard buildings by 2016	1. Availability of funds
OUTCOME 1	Improved Transport and Transportation Network in all weather	1. 150 km of earth roads upgraded to gravel standard by 2016 2. 50 km of new roads to gravel standards concstructed by 2016 3. 10 km of Kasera town roads	1. Availability of funds 2. Availability of competent contractors 3. Availability of qualified personell 4. Conduasive weather condition 5. Availability of cars and

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> upgraded from gravel to tarmac roads by 2016 4. 5 bridges and 250 lines of calvets constructed by 2016 5. 260 km of District roads maintained by 2016 	motorcycles
OUTPUT 1.1	Transport and Transportation Network in all weather Improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 150 km of earth roads upgraded to gravel standard by 2016 2. 50 km of new roads to gravel standards constructed by 2016 3. 10 km of Kasera town roads upgraded from gravel to tarmac roads by 2016 4. 5 bridges and 250 lines of calvets constructed by 2016 5. 260 km of District roads maintained by 2016 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of funds 2. Availability of competent contractors 3. Availability of qualified personell 4. Conduasive weather condition 5. Availability of cars and motorcycles
OUTPUT 1.2	Prevention of	HIV/AIDS prevalence reduced	1. Funds will be available

	HIV/AIDS	from 4.7 to 3.7 by 2016	2. The community will be ready to change the behaviour
OUTPUT 1.3	To enhance, sustain and effectively implement the National anti-corruption strategy	National Anti corruption Strategy implemented by 2016	Both civil and Public servants will be ready to obey ethics of servants
OUTCOME 2	Presence of Quality and standard buildings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. District Head Courter Buildings constructed by 2016 2. Five Wards offices constructed by 2016 3. Fifteen Council's building rehabilitated by 2016 4. Fifteen staff houses constructed by 2016 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Availability of funds 2 Availability of competent contractors 3 Availability of qualified personell 4 Availability of cars and motorcycles
OUTPUT 2.1	Building construction and maintainance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 District Head Courter Buildings constructed by 2016 2 Five Wards offices constructed by 2016 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Availability of funds 2 Availability of competent contractors 3 Availability of qualified personell

		3 Fifteen Council's building rehabilitated by 2016 4 Fifteen staff houses constructed by 2016	4 Availability of cars and motorcycles
OUTPUT 2.2	1. Mechanical and electrical maintenance	1.1 20 vehicles and 10 motorcycles maintained by 2016 1.2 Corrective and major repair of 10 motorvehicles and 5 motorcycles done by 2016 1.3 Electrical systems in public buildings maintained by 2016	1. Availability of funds 2. Availability of competent contractors/garages 3. Availability of qualified personell

4.4 FINANCE AND TRADE SECTOR

INTERVENTION LEVEL	SUMMARY OF OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	ASSUMPTIONS
GOAL	To increase Council's revenue collection from Tshs 300Mil to Tshs 700Mil per year by 2016	1. Increased revenue collection from Tshs 300 Mil per year to Tshs 700Mil by 2016	Availability of transport facility

OUTCOME 1	Increased Council's revenue sources and collection	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased number of formal Livestock markets from 2 to 3 by 2016 2. Increased revenue collection from Tshs 300 Mil per year to Tshs 700Mil by 2016 3. Established Warehouse Receipt System for Cashewnuts by 2016 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of funds for training 2. Availability of transport facility
OUTPUT 1.1	Prohibit Livestock smuggling to neighbour country	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training on effects of selling livestock outside the country conducted to 200 livestock keepers of Daluni, Gombero, Mwakijembe and Duga by 2016 2. Livestock smuggling events reduced from 18 events a year to 6 by 2016 3. Increased number of Livestock sold in formal market from 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of funds for patrol and training 2. Availability of transport facility

		2213 to 5000 per year by 2016	
OUTPUT 1.2	Council's Livestock Markets improved	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased number of formal Livestock markets from 2 to 3 by 2016 2. Increased number of Livestock sold in formal market from 2213 to 5000 per year by 2016 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of funds 2. Availability of transport facility
OUTPUT 1.3	Warehouse receipt system for Cashewnuts crop established	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. 2000 Cashewnuts cultivators trained on warehouse receipt systems by 2016 5. Two new godowns for cashewnuts storage constructed by 2016 6. Two Cooperative Societies facilitated on cashewnuts warehouse system by 2016 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Availability of funds for training 2. Availability of transport facility
OUTCOME 2	Modern financial Management system established	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IFMS-EPICOR 9.05 established to each HoDs Computer 2. Council's Finance Managed 	Availability of funds

		using IFMS-Epicor 9.05 by 2016	
OUTPUT 2.1	International Financial Management System (IFMS-EPICOR 9.05) installed in all HoDs computers b y 2016	Council's Finance Managed using IFMS-Epicor 9.05 by 2016	Availability of funds

4.5 HEALTH SECTOR

INTERVENTION LEVEL	INTERVENTION SUMMARY	INDICATORS	ASSUMPTIONS
GOAL	To have a community with good health in Mkinga District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of drugs and medical equipments improved by 2016 	There will be enough Health funds budget
OUTCOME 1	Availability and Accessibility to equitable health services improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of drugs and medical equipments improved by June 2016 ▪ Number of CHF members increased to 30% by 2016 	Enough funds will be available
Output 1.1	Increased number of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Health facilities providing 	Enough funds will be

	health facilities providing laboratory services	laboratory services increased from 3 to 27 by 2016	available
Output 1.2	Increased number of health staffs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of health staffs with staffs cadres increased from 126 to 242 by 2016 	1 Government health policy will not change
Output 1.3	Improve Health staffs working environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Health staffs houses increased from 25 to 40 by 2016 ▪ Rain water harvest and solar system installed in health staffs houses by 2016 	1 Enough funds will be available
Output 1.4	Increased health infrastructure and communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of clients following health service more than 5km reduced from 64% to 40% by 2016 ▪ Number of health facilities increased from 29 to 36 by 2016 ▪ District Hospital constructed by 2016 	<p>1 Enough funds will be available</p> <p>2 Economic status of the community allow them to contribute in health projects</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of motor vehicles for health activities increased from 3 to 7 by 2016 ▪ Community contribution in health facilities construction and rehabilitation increased from 5% to 30% by 2016 	
OUTCOME 2	Improved Reproductive and Child Health in Mkinga Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ %U5C fully immunized ▪ % of women completed at least 4 antenatal services visit during last pregnancy ▪ % of caregivers aware of methods of preventing MTCT 	Availability of funds
Output 2.1	Increased number of health facility deliveries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number of health facility delivery increased from 41% to 51% by 2016 	Enough funds for training and sensitization will be available
Output 2.2	Immunization services to WCBA and U5C promoted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 28 sensitization meeting conducted by World Vision Tanzania by 2016 	WVT will have enough fund

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ # of WCBA immunized ▪ # of children fully immunized ▪ 56 VHW supported by World Vision Tanzania by 2016 	
OUTCOME 3	Community Nutritional status Improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Severe malnutrition to child boys and girls reduced from 1% to 0.5% by 2016 ▪ Disease cases reduced from 137,003 to 80,000 by 2016 	Enough funds for training and sensitization will be available
Output 3.1	Improved nutrition practices for women of reproductive age and U5C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ % of lactating mothers who receive vitamin A increased ▪ Severe malnutrition to child boys and girls reduced from 1% to 0.5% by 2016 	Reliable flow of health fund
Output 3.2	Community knowledge on proper feeding increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 27 community group trained by World Vision Tanzania by 2016 ▪ Monitoring on proper feeding conducted by 2016 	WVT will have enough fund
OUTCOME 4	Environmental sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased use of improved 	Enough funds for

	and Hygiene improved	<p>toilets at household level from 21% to 60% by 2016</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Four trade centres facilitated to establish Solid waste management systems by 2016 	sensitization and construction will be available
Output 4.1	Awareness creation on sanitation and hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Awareness on hygiene and sanitation created to the community by 2016 	There will be Enough funds
Output 4.2	Increased community knowledge on prevention and management of child illness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ World Vision Tanzania trained 56 VHW by 2016 ▪ World Vision Tanzania trained 56 traditional healers by 2016 ▪ World Vision Tanzania trained 28 men and 28 women were on prevention and management of child illness 	WVT will have enough fund
OUTCOME 5	Reduced HIV prevalence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ HIV prevalence rate 	1 There will be Enough

	rate	decreased from 4.7% to 3.7% by 2016	funds for awareness creation 2 The community will be ready to change behaviour
Output 5.1	Prevention of HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ HIV prevalence rate decreased from 4.7% to 3.7% by 2016 	1 The community will adhere to HIV/AIDS prevention strategy
Output 5.2	Home based care and support services to People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 54 volunteers identified by World Vision Tanzania by 2016 ▪ World Vision Tanzania 50 PLWHA supported by 2016 	WVT will have enough fund

4.6 EDUCATION SECTOR

INTERVENTION LEVEL	INTERVENTION SUMMARY	INDICATORS	ASSUMPTIONS
GOAL	To have educated Community in Mkinga	1 Increased utilization of toilets 21% to 60% by 2016	Funds availabilty

	District	<p>2 Increased formal and informal employment</p> <p>3 Increased utilization of the available resources</p>	
OUTCOME 1	Improved Teaching and Learning environment	<p>1 Increased number of teachers houses from 104 to 119 by 2016</p> <p>2 Classrooms increased from 429 to 454 by 2016</p> <p>3 Classess for special education increased from 2 to 6 by 2016</p> <p>4 Number of desks increased from 10023 to 11023 by 2016</p> <p>5 Increased number of the teaching and learning materials in schools by 20% by 2016</p> <p>6 Increased number of toilet drop holes from 468 to 618 by the year 2016</p>	Government, Stakeholders and community will effectively collaborate

		7 Standard VII Performance rate increased from 61% to 85% by 2016	
		8 Standard IV performance rate increased from 88% to 90% by 2016	
Output 1	Improve education infrastructures	<p>1 Classrooms increased from 429 to 454 by 2016</p> <p>2 Classess for special education increased from 2 to 6 by 2016</p> <p>3 Number of desks increased from 10023 to 11023 by 2016</p> <p>4 Increased number of teachers houses from 104 to 119 by 2016</p>	Community and other stakeholders (WVT) will effectively contribute
Output 2	Enhaced standard VII and form IV performance	<p>1 Increased number of primary teachers from 620 to 802 by the year 2016</p> <p>2 Incresed number of teachers who receive refresher course</p>	<p>1. Presence of potential teachers in the labour market</p> <p>2. Enough budget for PE and training</p>

Output 3	Youth access to learning opportunities enhanced	1 Maramba Vocational training Centre improved by 2016 2 Youth number joining vocational education increased by 2016	Government and other stakeholders will effectively collaborate
Output 4	School feeding programme in primary schools promoted and maintained	1 Number of primary schools providing food to pupils increased from 5 to 30 by 2016	1 The community will be able to contribute foods
Output 5	Enhance ICT in teaching and learning processes in both Primary and Secondary schools	1 Training on ICT subject conducted to 30 teachers by the year 2016 2 ICT knowledge introduced by 5% and 10% for primary schools and Secondary schools respectively by the year 2016	1 Funds will be available
Output 6	Extra curricular activities like sports and games implemented	1 Sports and games for School at each ward implemented by the year 2016	Funds will be available
OUTCOME 2	Enhanced Information	2 Thirty teachers of both	Funds will be available

	and Communication Technology in teaching and learning process	Primary and Secondary schools trained on ICT knowledge by 2016 3 ICT facilities provided to 2 Secondary Schools by 2016 4 Computer laboratories constructed at two Secondary schools by 2016	
Output 1	Enhance ICT in teaching and learning in both Primary and Secondary schools	5 Thirty teachers of both Primary and Secondary schools trained on ICT knowledge by 2016 6 ICT facilities provided to 2 Secondary Schools by 2016	Funds will be available
Output 2	Construct ICT infrastructure	1 Computer laboratories constructed at two Secondary schools by 2016	Funds will be available

4.7 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL WELFARE SECTOR

INTERVENTION LEVEL	INTERVENTION SUMMARY	INDICATORS	ASSUMPTIONS
GOAL	To enhance Mkinga Community to have good sustainable livelihood by 2016	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Women entrepreneurs groupS increased from 21 to 50 by 2016 2 Youth entrepreneours groups increased from 14 to 25 by 2016 3 Increased per capital income from Tshs 240,000 to 500,000 per year by 2016 4 Number of clients following health service more than 5km reduced from 64% to 40% by 2016 5 Illiterate rate reduced from...% to....% by 2016 	Funds will be available
OUTCOME 1	Community awereness on different Development Policies	1 Level of awareness creation on different Development	Farmers will eagerly adopt knowledge and

	and Strategies		policies increased from 12 wards to 21 wards by 2016	support provided
OUTPUT 1.1	Create awareness on different Development Policies and strategies	1	Level of awareness creation on different Development policies increased from 12 wards to 21 wards by 2016	
OUTPUT 1.2	Communities were trained on Entrepreneurship, Leadership and Projects Management	1	Women entrepreneurs group increased from 21 to 80 by 2016	Farmers will eagerly adopt knowledge and support provided
		2	Youth entrepreneurs groups increased from 14 to 25 by 2016	
		3	Increased per capital income from Tshs 240,000 to Tshs 500,000 by 2016	
OUTPUT 1.3	Increased Youth participation in Poverty reduction activities	1	Increased number of Youth in community leaders and decision making	Youth will eagerly adopt knowledge and support provided
		2	Increased number of Youth in Government Policy	

		structure	
		3 Increased Youth engagement in development activities	
OUTPUT 1.4	Community sensitization on application of modern Agricultural implements and agro inputs conducted	1 Increased the number powertillers from 19 to 50 by the year 2016 2 Tractors increased from 2 to 5 by the year 2016 3 Increased application of quality seeds and pesticides from ..% to .. % by 2016	Farmers will eagerly adopt knowledge and support provided
OUTCOME 2	Presence of Micro Finance Institutions	1 Increased number of Micro Finance institutions providing loans from 2 to 5 by 2016 2 Community benefited from soft loans increased from 10% to 30% by 2016	Micro Finance Institutions will be willing to provide services
OUTPUT 2.1	Create Conducive environment for attracting Micro Finance	1 Increased number of Micro Finance institutions	Funds will be available

		<p>providing loans from 2 to 5 by 2016</p> <p>2 Community benefited from soft loans increased from 10% to 30% by 2016</p> <p>3 Entrepreneurship groups trained increased from 21 groups to 80 by 2016</p> <p>4 Community accessibility to soft loans increased from 40% to 60% by 2016</p>	
OUTCOME 3	Educated community on Human rights, HIV/AIDS, sanitation and hygiene	<p>1 HIV prevalence rate decreased from 4.7% to 3.7% by 2016</p> <p>2 Number of health facilities increased from 26 to 36 by 2016</p> <p>3 Increased use of improved toilets at household level from 21% to 60% by 2016</p>	Community will either change change behaviour or use protective geras

		4 Four trade centres facilitated to establish Solid waste management systems by 2016	
OUTPUT 3.1	Awareness creation on HIV/AIDS, sanitation and hygiene	2 HIV prevalence rate decreased from 4.7% to 3.7% by 2016 3 Increased use of improved toilets at household level from 21% to 60% by 2016 4 Four trade centres facilitated to establish Solid waste management systems by 2016	Community will either change behaviour or use protective geras
OUTPUT 3.2	Identification of Orphans and Most Vulnerable Children	1.1.1 Most Vulnerable Children and Orphans identified by 2016	Funds will be available
OUTPUT 3.3	Create awareness to Community on child rearing	1 Phonographic films Ceters reduced from 40% to 0% by 2016	Funds will be available

4.8 WATER SECTOR

INTERVENTION LEVEL	SUMMARY OF OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	ASSUMPTIONS
GOAL	To improve Availability of safe and clean water to Mkinga Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 20 new water projects constructed by 2016 ▪ District Population getting safe and clean water increased from 54.3% to 74% by 2016 	Funds will be available
OUTCOME 1	Supply of safe and clean water within 400m from the household throughout the year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 20 new water projects constructed by 2016 ▪ District Population getting safe and clean water increased from 54.3% to 74% by 2016 	Funds will be available
OUTPUT 1.1	Improve Sustainable water supply schemes of safe and clean water to Mkinga Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 20 new water projects constructed by 2016 ▪ 4 water projects rehabilitated by 2016 ▪ 10 new water pumping schemes constructed by 2016 ▪ 5 rain water harvest 	Funds will be available

		infrastructures constructed by 2016	
OUTPUT 1.2	Construct safe and clean water supply scheme for Kasera town	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One water supply scheme for Kasera town constructed by 2016 	Funds will be available
OUTPUT 1.3	To enhance, sustain and effectively implement the National anti-corruption strategy	National Anti corruption Strategy implemented by 2016	Both civil and Public servants will be ready to obey ethics of servants
OUTCOME 2	HIV/AIDS around water schemes reduced	HIV/AIDS prevalence reduced from 4.7 to 3.7 by 2016	The community will be ready to change the behaviour
OUTPUT 2.1	Prevention of HIV/AIDS	HIV/AIDS prevalence reduced from 4.7 to 3.7 by 2016	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Funds will be available 2. The community will change the behaviour

4.9 HUMAN RESOURCE AND ADMINISTRATION SECTOR

INTERVENTION LEVEL	SUMMARY OF OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	ASSUMPTIONS
GOAL	To enhance good governance in the Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Anti Corruption Strategy enhanced by 2016 ▪ Training on good governance to 29 Councillors, 335 Sub-Village Chairpersons and 85 Village Chairpersons conducted by 2016 ▪ Training on good governance conducted to 2000 council's staffs by 2016 	Government and other stakeholders will effectively implement National Anti-Corruption Strategy
OUTCOME	Staffs working environment improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ District Head Courter Buildings constructed by 2016 ▪ Five Wards offices constructed by 2016 ▪ Fifteen Council's building rehabilitated by 2016 ▪ Fifteen staff houses constructed by 2016 	Funds will be available

OUTPUT 1	Improved staffs working environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Employee turn over reduced from 7 to 2 cases per year by 2016 ▪ Personal Enrolment (PE) for 2000 staffs prepared on time by 2016 ▪ Missing 12 wards offices constructed by 2016 ▪ Missing 8 Villages Offices constructed by 2016 	Funds will be available
OUTPUT 2	Supervision and Coordination of Trainning activities and Working standards of staffs improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trainning on good governance conducted to 29 Councillors by 2016 ▪ Training on good governance conducted to 335 Sub-village Chairpersons by 2016 ▪ Training on good governance conducted to 85 Village Chairpersons by 2016 ▪ On job training concerning legal issues and public Servant ethics conducted to 2000 staffs of the 	Funds will be available

		council by 2016	
OUTPUT 3	To employ 600 staffs of different cadres to reduce shortage of staffs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 600 new staffs of different cadres employed by 2016 	Public sector recruitment Policy will remain constant
OUTPUT 4	Motivation to staffs in order to improve works efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Excellent workers motivated during Workers day each year ▪ Confirmation of new qualified employee ▪ Employees with good performance promoted on time as per policy 	Enough budget

4.10 PLANNING, STATISTICS AND ICT SECTOR

INTERVENTION LEVEL	SUMMARY OF OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	ASSUMPTIONS
GOAL 1	Council's Comprehensive Development plan prepared	Councils comprehensive plan prepared by June 2016	Funds will be available
OUTCOME 1	Comprehensive Development plan prepared	1. Councils comprehensive plan prepared by June 2016	Funds will be available

OUTPUT 1	Prepare Councils Comprehensive and Operational plans	1. Councils Comprehensive plan prepared by June 2016 2. Councils Operational plan prepared by June 2016	Funds will be available
OUTPUT 2	Conduct extended O & OD	Extended O & OD conducted by June 2016	Funds will be available
OUTPUT 3	Prepare Policy and Council's Development Progressive reports	Policy and progressive reports prepared on time by June 2016	Funds will be available
OUTPUT 4	Review and prepare Next Five Year District Intergrated Development Plan for the Year 2016/17-2020/21	1. Implementation review on Five Year District Intergrated Development done by June 2015 2. Next Five District Intergrated Developmennty Plan for the Yaer 2016/17 to 2020/21 conducted by June 2016	Funds will be available
OUTPUT 5	Development projects and programs supported	1. District market at Kasera completed by 2016 2. District abattoir at Kasera completed by 2016	Funds will be available

		<p>3. District Head Courter Buildings constructed by 2016</p> <p>4. Five Wards offices constructed by 2016</p> <p>5. Fifteen Council's building rehabilitated by 2016</p> <p>6. Fifteen staff houses constructed by 2016</p>	
GOAL 2	To improve availability of reliable statistics for Development purposes by 2016	Village resiters bought and distributed to all 335 Sub-villages by 2016	Funds will be available
OUTCOME 2.1	Availability of reliable statistics necessary for development	Reliable statistics for all sectors available at Planning Department by 2016	Funds will be available
OUTPUT 2.1.1	Village Registers as a primary source of data utilized	Village resiters distributed to all 335 Sub-villages by 2016	Funds will be available
OUTPUT 2.1.2	Comfererences, Seminars and Training to both Data providers and data users	All VEOs and WEOs trained on data collection and storage by 2016 Heads of Department trained on one	Funds will be available

		<p>statistical reports center (One District Data bank) by 2016</p> <p>Statistician attend annual statistician meetings by 2016</p> <p>Statistician participated in Africa Statistics day by 2016</p>	
OUTPUT 2.1.3	Data collection, storage, analysis and reports dissemination done on time	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. District data bank established by June 2013 2. Yearly Demographic and Economic Statistics collected and analysed by June 2013 3. Annual statistics reports disseminated by February each year by 2013 	Funds will be available
GOAL 2	To improve application of ICT by 2016	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HoDs computers connected with IFMIS-EPICOR by 2016 2. All ICT systems like Planrep, LGMD, IFMIS in use by 2016 3. All departments connected to LAN by 	Funds will be available

		2016 4. application of e-government improved by 2016	
OUTCOME	Improved application of ICT in various development activities	1. All Council's departments connected to LAN by 2016 2. HoDs computers connected with IFMIS-EPICOR by 2016	Funds will be available
OUTPUT 1	Application and Efficiency of ICT improved	1. All Council's ICT facility users capacitated by 2016 2. application of e-government improved by 2016	Funds will be available
OUTPUT 2	Local Area Network (LAN) within different Council's Departments installed	1. HoDs computers connected with IFMIS-EPICOR by 2016 2. All Council's departments connected to LAN by 2016	Funds will be available
OUTPUT 3	ICT used in advertising Council's Potentials for Tourism and Investment	1. District's potentials advertised through ICT media and e-commerce by 2016	Funds will be available

4.11 INTERNAL AUDIT UNIT

INTERVENTION LEVEL	SUMMARY OF OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	ASSUMPTIONS
GOAL	To improve good governance in the work place by 2016	1. Council's Financial Audit in all quarters done by 2016	Funds will be available
OUTCOME	Clean Certificate of the Council's Finance from the Controller and Audit General	Clean Certificated is found by 2016	
OUTPUT 1	Audit and Council's Financial reports improved	1. Council's Financial Reports Audited in all quarters by 2016 2. Advice on Financial control provided to all signatories of the Councils finance by 2016	Funds for awereness creation on ethics of Public servants will available
OUTPUT 2	Value for money in Development Projects improved	Development projects implemented in the Council visited by 2016	Transport facilities will be available

4.12 LEGAL UNIT

INTERVENTION LEVEL	SUMMARY OF OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	ASSUMPTIONS
GOAL	To provide better Legal Services by 2016	1. Contracts improved 2. By laws improved	1. Funds will be available 2. Transport facility will be available
OUTCOME	Contracts, By Laws and Legal Awareness improved	Contracts improved By laws improved Legal awareness among stakeholders created	Funds will be available Transport facility will be available
OUTPUT 1	Contracts and Councils By Laws improved	Contracts improved By laws improved	Funds will be available Transport facility will be available
OUTPUT 2	Legal awareness among Council's staffs and other stakeholders created	Contracts improved By laws improved Legal awareness among stakeholders created	1. Funds will be available 2. Transport facility will be available

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 APPENDICES

5.1 DEVELOPMENT STAKEHOLDERS AT MKINGA DC

1. GOVERNMENT OF TANZANIA
2. MKINGA DISTRICT COUNCIL
3. TANZANIA WORLD VISION,
P.O.BOX MKINGA,
TANGA.
4. DAWSONS FOOD PRODUCTS LTD,
P.O.BOX 5764,
TANGA.
5. MAVOVO FARMS LTD,
P.O.BOX 2228,
TANGA.
6. LUGONGO ESTATES LTD,
P.O.BOX 691,
DAR ES SALAAM.
7. KAUZENI (1988) PLANTATION LTD,
P.O.BOX 5802,
TANGA
8. MOHAMED ENTREPRISES,
P.O.BOX 409,
TANGA.
9. OUTTHRE ADVENTURE LTD,
P.O.BOX 723,
TANGA.
10. TANZANIA REVENUE AUTHORITY,
P.O.BOX MKINGA,
TANGA.
11. NATIONAL MIGRATION,

TANGA REGIONAL OFFICE,
P.O.BOX
TANGA.

12. SECURITY FORCES,
P.O.BOX MKINGA,
TANGA.

13. PRIMARY COURTS (MARAMBA & DUGA),
P.O.BOX MKINGA,
TANGA.

14. TANZANIA GREEN BELT AND CARE ORGANIZATION,
P.O.BOX 6011,
TANGA.

15. AFRICAN WOMEN AIDS WORKING GROUP,
P.O.BOX 5452,
TANGA.

16. TANZANIA COASTAL ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION
NETWORK,
P.O.BOX 5363,
TANGA.

17. WAKEREKETWA WA MWANAMKE NA MTOTO,
P.O.BOX 1338,
TANGA.

18. ANTI POVERTY TANZANIA,
P.O.BOX 2070
TANGA.

19. EMANCIPATE CHILD WOMAN AND ORPHANS,
P.O.BOX 2,
MARAMBA-TANGA.

20. JEHOVA HIRE FELLOWSHIP,
P.O.BOX 282,
TANGA.

21. TANGA INITIATIVES FOR ANTI GENITAL,
P.O.BOX
TANGA.

22. TANZANIA VILLAGE SYUPPORT PROGRAMME,
P.O.BOX 544,
TANGA.

23. TANGA ELDERLY WOMEN RESOURCE CETRE,
P.O.BOX 2353,
TANGA.

24. TANZANIA YOUTH DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION,
P.O.BOX 5344,
TANGA.

25. TANGA AIDS WORKING GROUP,
P.O.BOX 1374,
TANGA.

26. SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMET
ORGABNIZATION,
P.O.BOX 196,
TANGA.

27. DEPARTMENTS UNDER DC OFFICE,
P.O.BOX 2008,
TANGA.