

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

MONDULI DISTRICT COUNCIL



**DISTRICT STRATEGIC PLAN
(2016/17 - 2020/2021)**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the Strategic Plan covering year 2016/17 -2020/2021 for Monduli District Council (MDC). The Plan is presented with detailed objectives and targets with indicative budget which are to be implemented under the period covering year 2016/17 -2020/2021, within the Five Year Development Plan II Framework (2016/117- 2020/21)

The current changes of SP are the result of the Stakeholders Meeting conducted in December, 2015 and March, 2016, Guidelines for the preparation of plan and budget for 2016/17 as presented by the Ministry of Finance.

In this Strategic Plan covering year 2016/17 -2020/2021 which has been prepared as a participatory document it covers the following areas; Introduction (included under this section are Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework, Purpose of the strategic Plan), Situation analysis (included under this section are Methods used, Stakeholders Analysis, SWOC Analysis and Key issues), Vision, Mission and Objectives (Included here are Vision, Mission, Objectives, Core Functions of MDC and Core Value of MDC), Strategies and Target (included under this section are Broad MDC Strategies and Targets), Performance Indicators (included under this section are Monitoring of Objectives and Broad Overview of the Performance of MDC). Also included in this Strategic Plan are annexes containing MDC Organization chart, Summary of the core elements of the Strategic Plan (List of documents used and District map(s)), Development Actors in Monduli District Council and list of abbreviations and acronyms. Statements from District Council Chairman and District Executive Director), Monduli District Environment Scan, Reviewed Institutional Perspectives (vision, mission, objectives and policies and strategies), budget performance review and then Estimates for MTEF 2016/17-2020/21.

a) Planning Process:

Briefly, the planning process of the Council has been prepared as following:

By the month of August the District Executive Director/Planning department reminds VEOs to start receiving plans from the grassroots, presents to the village council which later calls the village assembly to deliberate on their plans and budget. At this level the Ward O & OD team which was beforehand trained by the district team facilitates the grassroots/village planning process. After the village assembly the village council compiles the plans and budget ready to present at the WDC meeting. The WDC chaired by the elected ward councillor meet to advise and compile the village plans at ward level and the WEO submitted the same to the district. At district level the district council departments technically design the village plans. The village plans together with the programmatic sector plans become compiled to give the district plan and budget. The draft plan and budget is discussed through a series of meetings including; CMT, council standing committees, District Consultative Committee, Workers Council, Regional Secretariat advisory team and finally approved by the Full Council.

This Plan and Budget was prepared taking into account the following:

- Guidelines for preparation of Plan and Budget within the Five Year Development Plan II Framework (2016/17- 2020/21) considers ; Vision 2025; MKUKUTA II; Sustainable Development Goals; the CCM Election Manifesto of 2015; The President's inaugural

speech to the 11th Parliament; Sector policies and other Government policies and directives.

(b) Strategic Plan Process

The Preparation started at the stakeholder's workshop of December, 2016. The Workshop came up with outputs which comprise of vital components of the Plan. Then HODs discussed the outcomes of the stakeholders workshop which included; Monduli District Profile and broader policy, and socio-economic environment, issues arising from the current Development Plan, The broad objective or goal of the MDC as pronounced in the Vision and Mission statements at the stakeholders workshop, sector objectives of the MDC, Possible financial envelopes for funding the implementation of strategies, The incorporation of village action plans into the five years District Plan, the analysis of services to be outsource/privatized, involvement of other development actors with activities in the District to the Planning process and possibilities for mainstreaming gender and environmental concerns in the Monduli District Council planning.

Also meetings and interviews were carried out together with documentary. The analysis of value for money for privatization or outsourcing options as well as the identification of possible financial envelopes for supporting the strategy was done at this stage.

Prior to this process, participatory methodology was used at the grass-root level in villages in order to develop Village Action Plan(VAP), the VAPs were then forwarded to the WDC for incorporation in Ward Plans, later incorporated in the MDC Development Plan.

Participation of various stakeholders has been a key element of the process towards formulating the Plan.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Policy, Legal, and Institutional Framework

The Monduli District Strategic Plan (S.P) 2016/17 – 2020/2021 finally puts in place the Monduli District Council (MDC) Strategy Document, essentially is the review of the previous Strategic Plan. The S. P has been developed within the context of the national policy, legal and institutional framework. The policy framework reflects upon the Tanzania Development Vision 2025, the guidelines for the preparation of the Medium Term Plan and Budget Framework, as well as legislation which has been amended to support reforms in Local Government Authorities (LGAs) and findings from studies or documents that have been undertaken in the various development endeavours at International, National and MDC levels.

Act No. 6 of 1999 aims at devolving political, legal, administrative and financial powers to LGAs, also aims at making LGAs more responsible and accountable to the people and acts 7, 8, 9 and 10 of 1982 were amended to support the implementation of the process.

The purpose of the decentralization by devolution is to see the LGAs with the following qualities:

- **Autonomy:** LGAs to be more autonomous, in making their administrative, personnel and financial affairs and determining their priorities
- **Strong and effective:** Mainly due to possession of resources and authority to perform the functions so mandated and having adequate and well qualified staff who are accountable to the authority
- **Fostering democracy:** Representation and leadership of LGAs to be obtained through a fully democratic process
- **Participatory development:** Local authorities to facilitate the participation of people in planning, implementing and evaluating their development priorities
- **Reflecting of the local environment and expectations:** Roles and functions of the LGA to correspond to the socio-ecological conditions and the expectations of the people in that area
- **Transparency and accountability:** The LGA to be transparent and accountable to the people. The legitimacy of the LGAs to ultimately be determined by their capacity, efficiency, and transparency in service delivery
- **Finance:** LGAs to have more financial resources through their own resource mobilization, Central Government and other external sources.

Purpose of the Strategic Plan

This Plan provides a framework for all actors like the community, CBOs, NGOs, the Council, Central Government and donors. The private sector have also been included as key actors in economic development. The Strategic Plan establishes priorities for efficient and effective resource allocation through improved accountability, transparency and communication between management, employees and stakeholders. Also the Strategic plan has set some indicators which will be used to measure its performances. This Plan can also be a basis for seeking funding from various donors where community contribution and MDC together with the District population, taking control of its, priorities, rather than being recipients of centrally determined plans. development

CHAPTER TWO: SITUATION ANALYSIS

2.1 Methods Used

The assessment of the current situation of Monduli District Council was conducted by use of stakeholders analysis and SWOC analysis approaches as has been explained below

2.2 Stakeholder Analysis

The council has many stakeholders contributing to its development. However 10 out of the many stand as key stakeholders to the council. These include the NGOs/CBOs (CSOs), FBOs, Tourist companies, Private sector organizations, Government ministries, Regional secretariat and District commissioners' office, Lower levels of the MDC (Villages, sub village), Neighbouring districts, Political leaders and Council staff.

2.2.1 Needs /Expectations of Stakeholders

In order to improve and make implementation of different development plan analysis, under MTEF, Monduli District Council has prepared a plan and budget under O & OD (Obstacles and Opportunities to development) to develop plan analysis. This is the implementation of Guidelines of National Macroeconomics Policy Target settled to streamline to achieve the planning targets and priorities from the grassroots level. The preparation of this plan involves all priorities areas of the District Council geared for development purposes, those are the villages, wards, different stakeholders, and different institutions.

The most important criteria and inputs as well as making cost analysis on the priority needs of the community. The input of this plan was the outcome of different plans from the wards.

NAMES OF STAKE HOLDERS	NEEDS /EXPECTATION	POTENTIAL IMPACT OF NOT MEETING EXPECTATIONS	PRIORITY RANKING
Neighbouring districts	- Efficient and effective communication on common issues - Cooperation - Good administration	- Poor Cooperation	Medium
Council staff	-Conducive working environment -Payment of all statutory rights on time Cooperation -Good administration - Motivation	Poor performance	High
Financial Institutions	To operate Council bank accounts in their Institutions	Low capacity to handle bank accounts	Medium
NSSF/LAPF	Employers contribution to the fund; Good Record keeping	Failure to pay employees benefit after termination;	Medium

		Delay in paying employees benefits	
Community	Communities usually pay taxes, they contribute in kind or in cash in construction activities -Participate in identification of opportunities and obstacles to development -Ensure peace, order, security - Improved standard of living of the communities	Poor Community Contribution on activity implementation; Super imposed project No Community ownership of the project	High
Political leaders	-Provision of reliable data -Provision of services -Meeting political interest -Implementing policies which favour their interest -Cooperation -Recognition and respect -Good administration	-No Commitment in peoples sensitization Increase in poverty -No political will	High
Regional Secretariat and District commissioners' office	Cooperative, Collaboration and Coordination Capacity Building Technical Consultancy Services Advisory role	Poor performance at LGA's level Plans prepared are incoherence to the policies	High
PMO-RALG	Timely issuance of policy guidelines and directives To issue central government policies and guideline for Administration and planning of council activities	Delay in budget preparation and submission Communication break downs	High
Sector Ministries	To issue sector policies To follow up policy implementation	Uncoordinated sector development Lack of direction in development Role conflicts	High
Lower levels of the MDC (Villages, sub villages)	-Cooperation -Good administration -Efficient and effective communication both vertical and horizontal -Improved standard of living of the communities -Government Stability and	Poor administration Decline in communication Low community contribution and participation in development activities	High

	peace		
Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Adequate and quality advice by district trade office on business management, non bureaucratic Investment opportunities -Profit maximization -Favourable bank interests -Government Stability and piece Good MDC administration -Market information -Local labour force Capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor trade performance Lack of transparency 	Medium
Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs (MOFP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely release of public funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay in implementation of development activities Late/No Completion of 'Projects 	High
CBOs/NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spearheading development of informal sector; Mainstreaming and advocacy of policy issues in the society; To support social services; To provide useful information. -To achieve objectives -Improved standard of life of beneficiaries -Appreciation from the beneficiaries -Trust -Transparency -Community contribution -Government Stability and peace 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low pace of development in the society; Difficult realization of poverty Eradication strategies; Lack of transparency 	Low
FBOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Technical support -Administrative support -Cooperation from MDC and beneficiaries -Information and reports -Spiritual change of beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low pace of development in the society; Difficult realization of poverty Eradication strategies; Lack of transparency 	Low

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Improved standard of living of beneficiaries -Trust Transparency -Appreciation from the beneficiaries -Acceptance by the beneficiaries -Contributions from the communities -Government Stability and peace 		
Tourist companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitation of tourist industry; Employment creation - Good MDC administration -Information from tourist centres of available tourist attractions -Local labour force -Attractive natural resources -Communities, their culture and traditions -Accommodation and shopping centres -Transport both by surface and air -Electronic and radio communication -Passable roads -Hospitality from communities -Capital -Profit maximization -Investment opportunities -Favourable bank interests -Government Stability and peace -Cooperation with beneficiaries and other stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase unemployment Decline of tourism 	Medium

2.3 SWOC Analysis

SWOC analysis carried out in Monduli District Council shows the following strengths, weakness, opportunities and challenges. This section provides the basis for budget analysis. Regarding the relevant strategic external environment the following show the

strengths, weakness opportunities and threats, which must be addressed during the implementation of the planned activities.

i) Strengths and weaknesses

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>Monduli District Council has the following strengths, which enable it to provide economic, and social services to the community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate labour force -MDC strategic plan in place -Commitment of staff to work -District gender policy in place -Well established administrative structure from grassroots. -Well established relationship between MDC and other stakeholders - Qualified and competent management staff for the council - Peace and stability - Willingness of the community to participate in planning process - Well established management information systems - Existing health facilities - Existing assets base 	<p>Unsatisfactory performance of the council has been due to the following factors:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council budget heavily depend on external funding -Low revenue collection -Inadequate and/ or poor working facilities at ward/village level. -No strategic policy for utilization of existing endowments e.g. tourism, mining, wildlife etc. -Gender imbalance -Transhumance - Inadequate financial resources from own source - Poor infrastructure

ii) Opportunities and Challenges

Opportunities	Challenges
<p>Strengths existing within the organization and the District Council environment will be used to exploit identified opportunities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political stability: - Prevailing national unity - Social cohesion - Peace and stability - Participatory planning and implementation at all levels - Stakeholder willingness to assist in socio-economic activities - Traditional leadership participation and readiness to accept council decisions. - Financial institutions e.g. banks, SACCOS, VICOBA. - Political parties advocate good governance - Link between the council and district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Sources of funds and/ from central government not released timely - International policies and globalization. -Natural calamities e.g drought, volcano etc - Traditional leadership can incite divisions. -Unpredictable reactions of opposition parties. - Administrative interference/ignorance of relations with other institutions in the district. . Poor technology -Environmental degradation -Low level of community participation contributed by drought conditions

<p>commissioner’s office / other central government institutions in the district.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Resources availability/good soils, minerals, climate and tourism potentials -Good communication between politicians and executives - Presence of donors, NGOs and other institutions willing to assist as partners in development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Poverty among a large segment of population -HIV/AIDS infections - High illiteracy reducing the labour force competence
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2.4 Key Issues

2.1 Gender Mainstreaming:

Monduli district council approved district gender policy in December 2002. The main purpose is to bring gender equality and equity by mainstreaming gender in the council plan.

The Council priorities on gender and development are provided to facilitate the following aspects

- To ensure equal opportunities and recognition in formulating, implementing monitoring and evaluating development plans all over the District Council
- To ensure that all community, development plans and activities are Gender sensitive which also give rooms for women to eradicate poverty
- To establish gender favorable issues concerning legal and economic Environment which encourages organizations, financial institutions to be mainstreamed in community development activities
- To offer directives to the community on how to plan by gender consideration
- To promote national efforts towards gender balance/Considerations

2.2 HIV/AIDS

The overall objectives is to reduce the rate of HIV/AIDS infection through well coordinated council response programme (already in place) that ensures comprehensive and effective community based HIV/AIDS interventions.

To coordinate this MDC formed extra Council HIV/AIDS committee.

To conduct training of peers in each ward on provision of health education and home based care

To establish support services to people living with HIV/AIDS and infected groups such as orphans and widows.

2.3 Coordination of stakeholders.

For efficient coordination of the private sector, TCCIA branch of Monduli is in place whereas of NGOs/CBOs have a forum called “MoNet – Monduli Network of actors. The district Consultative committee (DCC) facilitates coordination of the three pillars i.e. Government, PSOs and CSOs.

2.4 Environment

During 2016/17 – 2020/21, the council in collaboration with other actors will focus on:-

- Pilot community based wildlife management areas.
- Training on energy saving stoves
- Training of village game scouts
- Protection of wildlife corridors
- Environmental awareness, education campaign, afforestation and soil conservation to combat land degradations/desertification.
- Watershed protection

2.5 Capacity Building

While awaiting reactions from PO-RALG the council will go on to implement activities to improve MDC performance in the following main result areas:

- Project planning implementing, management, monitoring and evaluation.
- Enhancing organizational and financial management
- Human resource management and systems development.
- Training of civic leaders

2.6 Education

- Inadequate infrastructure ie Desks, tables
- Shortage of learning and teaching materials
- Inadequate budgetary allocation for provision of desks and Classrooms
- Inadequate teacher's houses
- Insufficient classrooms especially for Secondary schools

2.7 Health

- Poor status of some health facilities and infrastructures
- Insufficient budgetary allocation for health sector

2.8 Water Sector

- Insufficient clean and safe water especially for most rural wards.

2.9 Agriculture, Livestock and Cooperatives

- Low Crop production per unit
- High Cost of input
- Encroachment into land for agriculture
- Inadequacy of proper soil management
- Insufficient budgetary allocation for the sector
- Diseases incidence of both crops and livestock
- Inadequate extension services delivery to farmers
- Adopting better animal husbandry and better pasture

2.10 Road Infrastructure

- Insufficient funds for rehabilitation of existing road network

- Inadequate plants and machinery for road rehabilitation

WAY FOWARD

Education

There is a focus of improving the quality of teaching by strengthening school committee by upgrading the scope of capacity building. On the other hand the Monduli district Council is doing its level best to make sure there is expansion of Form v-iv schools in the District because currently few schools are available to accommodate form four leavers students

Health

Community participation at all level is encouraged to ensure that there are strong health communities which will advocate for health Community funds at all levels.

Road Infrastructure

The Monduli District Council has prepared a project document aiming at requesting funds to the Central Government for rehabilitation of the existing road network and construction of new road aiming at reducing transport problems in the district.

Water

- To rehabilitate the existing water schemes
- To introduce the technology of rainwater harvesting system especially in villages in collaboration with development partners.

CHAPTER THREE: VISION, MISSION AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 VISION STATEMENT:

Having a community with sustainable high quality standard of living

3.2 MISSION STATEMENT :

To provide high quality Socio Economic services to the District population through effective and efficient use of resources within values of good governance

3.3 COUNCIL BROAD OBJECTIVES

The Council aspires to accomplish its Vision and Mission through nine objectives (A-I) by year 2025.

These objectives are explained below;

A: Services improved and HIV/AIDS infections reduced

This is a National wide objective aimed to combat infections and spread of HIV/AIDS. It includes the following thematic areas: Enabling environment, prevention, care treatment and support to the victims, Impact mitigation and programme management.

B: Enhance, sustain and effective implementation of the National Anti- Corruption Strategy

This is a National wide objective aimed at enhancing, sustaining and implementing various Anti- Corruption Strategies at various levels.

C: Improve access, quality and equitable social services delivery

Social services involve education, health, water and others. This objective is aimed to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the council to provide high quality / recommended national standard of social services; to reduce poverty level, reduce level of diseases infections and improve the environment outlook.

D: Increase quantity and Quality of social services and Infrastructure

Social and Economic services involve works and others. There is need to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the council to provide high quality /recommended national standard of economic services; to reduce transportation problems and improve the environment outlook.

E: Enhance Good Governance and Administrative Services

This objective is important for the Council to combat the issues happening in the society which act as the bases for efficiency performance of the Council relying on proper qualities and ethics. Hold and provide the capacity to the Council staff in order to improve the efficient and effectiveness of providing services through retooling, training

F: Improve social welfare, gender and community empowerment

Gender issues arise to be a major problem in the society. Although women in Monduli District Council participate in various development matters social welfare, but there is a need to be strengthened and sustained. Great attention need to be emphasized in addressing gender in the areas of education, leadership and employment opportunities.

G: Improve Emergency and Disaster Management

Disaster occurrence is unpredictable. Disaster may lead to serious problems like death when there is un conducive environments, and unplanned settlement, it causes destruction of properties and infrastructure like roads. There are disease outbreaks like cholera, Rift Valley fever etc. All these disasters need to be addresses immediately when they occur.

H: Manage Ecosystem and protection of natural resources

The Council is facing a lot of human activities leading to increasing of solid waste, sewerage and other environment polluting factors. This situation leads to Diseases infection and bad looking environment.

I: Improve Economic growth with particular focus on rural areas

Economic activities involve agriculture activities, livestock and others. There is need to increase the effectiveness and efficiency to provide high quality /recommended national standard of economic activities especially to rural areas; to reduce poverty level, reduce level of diseases infections and improve the environment outlook.

3.4 Core Functions of Monduli District Council (MDC)

- To coordinate council programme
- To collect, validate, analyze, Interpretate, disseminative data to users
- To provide extension services to Monduli District Council Community
- To provide social services
- To control HIV/AIDS
- To ensure sustainable environment management
- Good governance and accountability provision
- To collaborate with partners /Stakeholders (networking) in the council
- To integrate gender balance in our council programs
- To collect council revenue from all possible sources

3.5 Core Values of MDC

The District Population – Men and Women is what keeps us, and mandates the running of Monduli District Council:

- The calibre, socio-economic Activities and commitment of the people and all stakeholders form part and parcel of Monduli District Council.
- We value and encourage economic diversification.
- We respect gender equity, socio-cultural norms and traditions of our people.
- We respect and develop people for the long terms, respecting their ideas, decisions in a participatory way.
- Performance is what counts.

2. Accountability and answerability is clear:

- We favour decentralization by devolution and a practical maximum local autonomy.
- Our council goals and objective are aligned and clearly articulated.
- We are honest about performance and reward outstanding individuals', groups' and communities' performance.

- We require and enable individual efforts and commitments.
3. We work and win in teams:
 - We foster trust, respect, transparency, and integrity in internal relationships.
 - We encourage ownership of results as a team.
 4. We understand and respect our stakeholders and partners in development:
 - We are endlessly concerned with our stakeholders and partners in development.
 - We build lasting relationship based on trust and transparency.
 5. Legitimacy of our existence is through Excellency of our services to the people:
 - Our reputation relies on the actions and or performance of both the employees, authority/council representatives.
 - We build the MDC reputation for the long term.

CHAPTER FOUR: STRATEGIES AND TARGETS

4.1 Broad MDC Strategies

The strategy for implementing the MDC broad objectives had included the Stakeholders meeting proposals during its meetings which was held in December, 2015 and March, 2016 , the on-going sector policies and strategies at national level and the guiding philosophy of the decentralization by devolution. An important feature to note here is that while the Vision and Mission statements look beyond ten years, this Strategic Plan has a span of five years only (2016/2017 – 2020/2021).

4.1.1 Resources

The consensus reached at the Stakeholders meeting was that broad strategies should see to it that there is maximization on the resources available:

- Free labour contribution by male and female community members
- Monetary and material contributions from village communities
- Grant from the District Council budget
- Specific fees introduced to support a respective activity
- Expertise from the District Council, development agencies and other stakeholders
- Involvement of the private sector, NGOs, CBOs, and other stakeholders within and outside Monduli District.
- Grant and subvention from Central Government
- Retention funds from the Central government

▪ Privatization and Outsourcing of Services

MDC is currently privatising or outsourcing to the private sector some of the services which it used to deliver itself in the past. These services include Markets (Permanent), Cattle Auctions, Mobile Rural Markets (*magulio*), Public Toilets, Bus Stands, construction of public infrastructures like roads, classrooms, staff houses etc and Abattoirs. The process is expected to gradually continue to cover other services such as cattle dips, laundry service at the Monduli Hospital and others.

4.1.2 Participation: The essence of decentralization by devolution is participation. This implies that the plan being developed has to employ participatory methodology. Monduli District Council has been conducting O & OD in all its villages. This process will have to continue for the purpose of strengthening participation of the communities in identifying their problems and determining priorities. The process will ultimately elevate the quality of Village Action Plans forwarded to the District through the WDC.

4.1.3 Gender Strategy

The Monduli Gender Policy

Monduli district council approved district gender policy in December 2002. The main purpose is to bring gender equality and equity by mainstreaming gender in the council plan, this is due to the fact that MDC had serious

4.1.4 Support to Civil Society Organizations [CBO and NGOs]

The concept of people organizing themselves from their own volition in civil society is new, and the role and importance of the civil society sector as a partner in development has got support of MDC.

4.1.5 Private Sector Involvement

Consistent with the core functions of the MDC, the MKUKUTA, together with the Stakeholder Workshop deliberations, the implementation will have to recognize the role of the private sector to economic development of the District. Hence the need for providing opportunities for it to grow and collaborating with other private sector institutions like TCCIA in this endeavour.

4.2 POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

National and Sector policies are applied in achieving the institutional objectives of the District Council. The policies are as follows:

- For instance, some of the sector policies and strategies include:
- National Energy Policy;
- Rural Development Strategy (RDS);
- Agricultural Sector Development Programme (ASDP);
- National Anti-Corruption Policy (NACP);
- National Multi-Sectoral Strategy for HIV/AIDS and National Policy on HIV/AIDS;
- National Health Policy (NHP);
- National Water Policy (NWP);
- National Social Security Policy (NSSP);
- Tanzania Trade Policy (TTP);
- Rural Development Policy (RDP).
- National Cooperative Policy
- Child Policy
- Youth Development Policy
- National Health Policy (NHP);
- National Water Policy (NWP);
- National Social Security Policy (NSSP);
- Tanzania Trade Policy (TTP);
- Rural Development Policy (RDP).
- National Cooperative Policy
- Child Policy
- Youth Development Policy

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- **Autonomy:** LGAs to be more autonomous, in making their administrative, personnel and financial affairs and determining their priorities

- Strong and effective: Mainly due to possession of resources and authority to perform the functions so mandated and having adequate and well qualified staff who are accountable to the authority
- Fostering democracy: Representation and leadership of LGAs to be obtained through a fully democratic process
- Participatory development: Local authorities to facilitate the participation of people in planning, implementing and evaluating their development priorities
- Reflecting of the local environment and expectations: Roles and functions of the LGA to correspond to the socio-ecological conditions and the expectations of the people in that area
- Transparency and accountability: The LGA to be transparent and accountable to the people. The legitimacy of the LGAs to ultimately be determined by their capacity, efficiency, and transparency in service delivery
- Finance: LGAs to have more financial resources through their own resource mobilization, Central Government and other external sources.

Consistent with the outputs of the Stakeholder workshop, MKUKUTA, the development plan implementation will have to take into account the benefits of working with civil society organizations – CBOs.

4.2.1 Strategies are as indicated in the table below:

Name of sector	Sector objectives	Sector policy	Strategies
1	2	3	4
Agriculture and Livestock	Increased/improved crop and livestock production	Agriculture and livestock policy (1997)	1. Strengthening extension services. 2. Strengthening supervisory field visits 3. Improve access ability to inputs and products markets by farmers.
Education	Improve and increase the quality of education delivered to pupils and students.	1.Tanzania Education policy (1995)	1. Improve the learning and teaching environment. 2. Improve school management and Administration.
Health	Improve community accessibility to quality Health services	1. Tanzania Health policy. 2.Tanzania population policy 1995 3.National HIV/AIDS control policy - 2001	1. Improve reproductive and child health 2. Improve family planning activities. 3. Reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence.

Water	Improve the access to clean and safe water accessibility by the communities	1.Tanzania water Development policy 2002	1. Improve the developed water sources management. 2. Improve the community capacity in managing their water sources through water users committees and water funds.
Works (Roads)	Increased and improved road accessibility to all 15 wards of the District	1.Road sector policies (1996)	1. Community participation in feeder roads construction. 2. Improve District capacity in road construction equipment and facilities.
Administration and Management	1. Efficient effective and transparent administration and leadership 2. Enhance, sustain and effective implementation of National Anti-Corruption Strategy 3. Appraisal/ Supervision/ monitoring/ evaluation	1.Manpower management policy, 1999	1. Capacity building for existing staff. 2. Enabling environment for work performance. 3. Employment of new staff to fill existing gaps.
Community Development	1.Increased community participation development activities. 2. Increased gender resource ownership, use and decision making 3. Emergence preparedness and disaster management improved	1. Community development policy. 2. Child development policy, 1998	1. Community awareness/ advocacy rising. 2.Increase transparency in decision making and resource application
Cooperative	Strengthened cooperative societies in the areas of savings and credits, crop marketing and consumer services (SACCOS, VICOBA)	1.Tanzania cooperative policy, 2002 2.Tanzania cooperative acts 2003	1. Capacity building of cooperative management personnel, leaders, and cooperative members. 2. Proper control of Resources expenditure. 3. Mobilization/ sensitization of members for serving

CHAPTER FIVE: PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

5.1 Monitoring of objectives

The MDC will be monitoring its set objectives, this is to make sure it goes in the right way depending on prevailing situation. The Objectives will be monitored collectively as they are institutional represented sector wise. The Monitoring and Evaluation practice will be conducted annually so as to review implementation of year Plan

5.2 Broad Overview of the performance of MDC

SECTOR	INTERVENTION CENTER	TARGET	INDICATIVE BUDGET	REMARKS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
AGRICULTURE	Irrigation	Area under irrigated agriculture increased from 3,234 ha to 6,000 ha by June 2021	1, 800,000,000	Area of agriculture expected to increase as improvement of irrigation structures increases	Number of area under irrigation agriculture
	Improve Crop production	Crop productivity of major crops (tons per hectare) in 44 villages increased by June 2021	550,000,000	Weather condition is a determining factor to productivity	Number of tons per hectare produced
		Capacity of 64 Extension officers in the district to effectively deliver agricultural extension services to 19, farm families improved by June 2021	865,834,000	Upgrading of extension officers is essential to propagate Kilimo Kwanza effectively	Number of extension officers delivering agric. Extension services
		To facilitate carry out quarterly and annually	92,727,476	Success of the development projects demand close	Number of evaluation and monitoring, supervision and

		DADP evaluation and monitoring, supervision and follow ups by June 2021		supervision	follow ups conducted
		To facilitate carry out village based agriculture research and development interventions by June 2021	222,727,476	New technology expected out of research and developed intervention	Number of village based agriculture research and development interventions facilitated
		Farmers competition and participation in Nanenane shows by June 2021	182,727,476	A one week of Nanenane motivate to a new farming systems	Number of competitions participated
		Staff training, long and short time training enhanced by June 2021	193,000,000	Gradual improvement of staff is vital both long and short training	Number of staff trained
		Famine and food security mitigation	136,873,000	Security of food may rescue both rural and urban household	Number of households secured
		Early warning systems against droughts and crop diseases and pests	47,568,000	Provision of alarming indicators of droughts is crucial to our community	Availability of Early warning systems
		Provision of transport facilities to frontline extension officers Motorcycles , fuels , lubricants, spare parts	283,000,000	Efficient technology transfer	Number of transport facilities available
		Provision of Office		Service provision	Number of transport

		transport facilities for frontline administrative and backs toppers- newvehicles - Toyota Land Cruiser Hard Top, fuel, services and maintenance	180,000,000	enhancement guarantee outperformance	facilities available
		Livestock Ward resource centres construction	287,000,000	Capacity building farmers in a nearby centres improves	Number of Livestock Ward resource centres
		Integrated pest management	66,669,000	Managed pest improve skill to production and food security	Availability of Integrated pest management plan
CO – OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT	Mobilization of Investment in SACCOS	Organizational and development of 25 SACCOS in 20 wards facilitated by June 2021	32,553,352	Increase volume of investment access more credit facilities	Number of SACCOS in 15 wards
	Supervision of VICOBA guaranteed	Organizational and development of 100 VICOBA in 20 wards facilitated by June 2021	30,000,000	Community access to VICOBA investment will be guaranteed through timely supervision	Number of VICOBA in 15 wards
	Enhancement of Other Types CO - OPERATIVES	Organizational and development of 5 Other Types of Co - operatives in 20 wards improved by June 2021	25,000,000	Warehouse receipt introduction to Agricultural Marketing Co operatives will cutter timely farmers financial demand	Number of Other Co-operatives in 15 wards
LIVESTOCK	PRODUCT QUALITY	Quality of hides and skins improved from	83,545,771	New method hides and skin protection will attract good	%age of hides and skins improved

	IMPROVING	the current 25% to 80% by June 2021		price to livestock keepers	
		Establishment of 20 milk collection centres by June 2021	268,678,000	Option access more milk to the community	Number of milk collection centres established
		Construction of 10 slaughter slabs by June 2021	46,000,000	High hygiene improves prices	Number of slaughter slabs constructed
	Disease morbidity and mortality controlled	Veterinary clinic established by June 2021	96,000,000	Protected cattle and keeping far from different sicknesses increase weight	Number of Veterinary clinic established
		Control of vector borne diseases in 62 villages, Dipping and Tsetse control by June 2021	143,000,000	Dipping guarantee the cattle in health and control	Rate of vector borne diseases controlled in 46 villages
		Vaccination coverage of all major livestock diseases conducted by June 2021	200,000,000	Number of cattle die lack of vaccination	Number of cattle vaccinated
		Early warning systems against droughts and Livestock diseases and parasites in place by June 2021	20,000,00	Provision of alarming indicators of droughts is crucial to our community	Availability of Early warning systems
	LIVESTOCK PRODUCTIVITY	Livestock productivity improved by 15 % by June 2021	180,000,000	Increase of productivity increase income	% age of productivity
		Grazing land improvement , land use planning in 12 villages	64,000,000	Land dispute reduced in land planning	Area of grazing land village with land use plan

		by June 2021			
		Animal breeding , use of AI and improved male germs by June, 2021	388,000,000	Increase weight increases income	Number of animals inseminated
		Farmers Ward resource centres constructed by June 2021	287,000,000	Capacity building farmers in a nearby centres improves	Number of Farmers Ward resource centres constructed
		Office building rehabilitation and furnitures by June 2021	88,000,000	Improve office works for service provision	Number of Office building rehabilitated
	EXTENSION AND ADVISORY SERVICES	Capacity of 64 Extension officers in the district to effectively deliver livestock extension services to 46 farm families improved by June 2021	865,8334,000	Improve extension staff for service provision	Number of extension officers delivering livestock Extension services
		To facilitate carry out quarterly and annually DADP/ LSDP evaluation and monitoring , supervision and follow ups by June 2021	92,727,476	Access to follow up guarantee improvement	Number of evaluation and monitoring, supervision and follow ups conducted
		To facilitate carry out village based Livestock production research and	322,727,476	New technology expected out of new intervention	Number of research carried out

		development interventions by June 2021			
	TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER	Livestock producers competition and participation in Nanenane shows by June 2021	212,727,476	Exposure to other participant invite new technology	Number of livestock producers completion attended
		Capacity building; Staff training , long and short time training by June 2021	213,000,000	Capacity will be enhanced through new learning	Number of staff supported on capacity building
	RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES COUPING MECHANISMS	Preparedness to Famine, drought and food security mitigation enhanced by June, 2021	196,873,000	Control of measures and will guarantee alarming disaster	Availability of Preparedness to Famine, drought and food security mitigation plan
	TRANSPORT	Provision of transport facilities to frontline Livestock extension officers Motorcycles, Diesel, Lubricants, Spare parts by June, 2021	283,000,000	Ease the work environment to fast services	Number of transport facilities available
		Provision of Office transport facilities for frontline	180,680,000	Ease the work environment to fast services	Number of transport facilities available

		administrative and backstoppers- New Vehicle - Toyota Land Cruiser Hard Top, Services and Maintenance by June 2021			
	PUBLIC BUILDINGS	Construction of 6 Livestock Ward Resource Centres by June, 2021	287,000,000	Quick new technology to livestock keepers	Number of Livestock Ward Resource Centres constructed
		Construction of 5 Livestock products(meat, hides/skins and milk) processing industries/ factories/ Centres by June, 2021	587,000,000	Quick new technology to livestock keepers	Number of industries/ factories/ centres constructed
		Livestock disease surveillance , Awareness Reporting, Quarantine, Law Enforcement by June, 2021	66,669,000	Protection of livestock guaranteed through legal application and reinforcement	Number of Livestock disease surveillance , Awareness Reporting, Quarantines, Law Enforcement conducted
	LIVESTOCK MARKETING	Organizational and development of livestock keepers association in 20 wards improved by	32,553,352	Groups formed for common and mutual demand develop to better organization	Number of livestock keepers association developed

		June 2021			
		Organizational support of 10 weekly and 2 monthly livestock markets enhanced by June 2021	54,765,000	Aiming at improving markets to service provision	Number of livestock markets enhanced
WORKS	Roads,	District roads network improved by 2021	1,124,817,900.		Kilometres of roads improved
	Buildings	Good governance and council administration services enhanced by June, 2021			
		Staff working environment improved by June 2021	32,573,574		Number of staff facilitated
		Council growth revenue collection improved by 2021	66,000,000		Amount of revenue collected
		District roads network improved by June, 2021	162,867,870		Kilometres of roads improved
	Roads,	01 Awareness creation on HIV/AIDS to staff by June 2021	3,267,000		Number of staff facilitated
		Community and public servants awareness on anticorruption raised by June 2021	2,112,000		Number of Community and public servants facilitated on anticorruption

		Working efficiency to department staff improved by June 2021	55,506,000		Number of staff facilitated
		Public utilities, office equipments plants, vehicles supplies provided for 60 months by June 2021	53,730,600		Number of Public utilities, office equipments plants, vehicles supplies provided
		Self welfare and employment benefits facilitated 100% by June 2021	18,150,000		
		04 Routine minor works within town roads improved by June 2021	15,576,000		Number of kilometers of roads improved
		05 Building minor works improved by June 2021	15,824,600		
TRADE	MARKET	The number of new established market increased from 10 to 12 and number of entrepreneurs trained on market information raised by June, 2021	4,905,750,000	The number of a new established market will depend on the demands of agriculture products and cattle on the markets and training on market information will depend on the available budget	number of new established market
	FINANCE	Total Domestic Revenues increased	72,201,040.00	Revenue collection increased will depend on	Amount of Domestic Revenues

		from Shs.630,202,000 to Shs.5,807,171,000 by June, 2021		positive awareness of the taxpayers to pay the tax	
LANDS, NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT	LANDS/ Urban planning	The number of Town Planning drawings in the District increased from 3 to 9 by June, 2021	9,000,000	The preparation of Town Planning Drawings will depend on the availability of lands in the District	Number of Town Planning drawings in the District
	Land Use Plans	The number of village land use plans increased from 5 villages to 45 villages by June, 2021	12,000,000	The preparation of village land use plans will depend on awareness creation to the village level	Number of Town Planning drawings in the District
	Land Security	The number of title deeds increased from the present 500 to 2,900 by June, 2021	6,000,000	The increase of this title deed will depend on the number of applicants	Number of title deeds
		The number of village boundaries conflict reduced from 5 to 0 by June, 2021	6,000,000	The reduction of boundary conflicts will depend on agreements between village governments	Number of village boundaries conflict
	Land management and administration	The number of village government trained Land Laws increased from 8 to 45 by June, 2021	9,000,000	The achievement of training will depend on collaboration of different stakeholders	Number of village government trained on Land Laws
		The number of village land registries increased from 3 to 9	27,000,000	The increase will depend on creation awareness from the village level	Number of village government trained Land Laws

		by June, 2021			
	Minerals	The number of Soda Ash production industries established in the district increased from from 0 to 1 by June, 2021	200bil	The establishment will depend on NDC and Governmet speed on handling the process	Number of soda ash industries established
ENVIRONMENT AND SANITATION	ENVIRONMENT	The number of dummies increased from the present 2 to 4 by June, 2021	90,000,000	The incese will depend on availability of land	Number of dummies
		The creation of urban garden in open spaces increased from 0 to 4 by June, 2021	15,000,000	The achievement will depend on collaboration between various stakeholders	Number of urban garden in open spaces
		The number of weather Stations raised from 0 to 3 by June 2021	20,000,000	The raising of station will iprove climatical changes awareness	The number of whether stations
		The number of roads with trees on road reseave increased from 5 to 10 by June, 2021	9,000,000	The increase of road with road reserve trees will depend on collaboration with stakeholders	The number of roads with trees on road reseave
		The number of road with street light increased from 2 to 10 by June, 2021	30,000,000	The increase of road with street light will depend on awareness creation to tne community	The number of road with street light
		The number of eroded area reduced from 6 areas 3 by June, 2021	10,000,000	The achievement will depend on collaboration between various stakeholders	The number of eroded area

NATURAL RESOURCES	Forestry	The number of tree planted increased from 250,000 to 300,000 by June, 2021	15,000,000	The achievement will depend on collaboration between various stakeholders	The number of tree planted
		The number of villages with Environmental By Laws increased from 8 to 32 by June, 2021	20,000,000	The achievement will depend on collaboration between various stakeholders	The number of villages with Environmental By Laws
	Wild life	The number of ant-poaching patrol increased from 30 to 60 per month by June, 2021	4,000,000	The achievement will depend on collaboration between various stakeholders	The number of ant-poaching patrol per month
		The number of Wildlife Management Areas raised from 1 to 2 by June, 2021	40,000,000	The establishment of Wildlife Management Areas will depend on the availability of land	The number of Wildlife Management Areas
	Bee Keeping	The number of beekeeper groups increased from 87 to 127 by June, 2021	60,000,000	The increase will depend on the awareness creation to the community	The number of beekeeper groups
WATER	-Water user entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of water user entities increased from from 14 to 29 by June, 2021 Water Board at Makuyuni and 	0.045bil	Impelementation of this depend funds from capita grants and WSDP	<p>Number of water user entities</p> <p>Number of water Board established</p>

		Mto wa Mbu established by June, 2021			
	-Water Supply Infrastructures				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gravity Scheme 	Gravity schemes increased from 17 to 21 by June, 2021	1.484bil	Archivement of this is depend the funds which will be desbared from Mistries of Water and other donors,	Number of gravity schemes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dams 	To increase dams from 68 to 74 by June, 2021	2.1bil	Archivement of this is depend the funds which will be desbared from Mistries of Water and other donors,	Number of dams
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boreholes 	To increase boreholes from 18 to 28 by June, 2021	2 bil	Archivement of this is depend the funds which will be desbared from Mistries of Water and other donors,	Number of boreholes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rainwater harvesting tanks 	To increase Rainwater harvesting tanks from 163 to 227 by June, 2021	0.64bil	Archivement of this is depend the funds which will be desbared from Mistries of Water and other donors (WSDP ,WFP &WORDVISION)	Number of Rainwater harvesting tanks
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	Economic groups	Number of Women and Youth Groups increase from 84 to 150 by June 2021	29,970,000		Number of Women and Youth Groups
		Registered WEG and YEG increased from 40	15,000,000		Number of Registered WEG and YEG

		to 90 by June 2021			
		Soft loan to WEG increased from 5 to 25 groups by June 2021	25,000,000		Number of groups given Soft loan
	Vulnerable Children	Database for MVC established and linked to National MVC Data Base Management by June 2021	23,000,000		Availability of Database for MVC established and linked to National MVC Data Base Management
		Economic, Educational and Vocational support provided to 50% of out of school children by June 2021	10,000,000		%age of Economic, Educational and Vocational support provided
		FDC, VETA and Appropriate technologies services provided to 50% of all pupils completed Class VII by June 2021	25,000,000		%age of Economic, Educational and Vocational support provided
	Social welfare services & community service management	Advocacy of " Policy and guideline on community services conducted by June, 2021	14,110,000		Availability of Advocacy of " Policy and guideline on community services
		Number of Old People receives free medical services increased from 2100 to 3000 by june 2021.	15,000,000		Number of Old People receives free medical services

	HIV & AIDS mainsteaming	Advocacy & Political Commitment on stigma denial and discrimination improved by June 2021	42,967,000		Availability of Advocacy & Political Commitment on stigma denial and discrimination
		Community HIV and Aids response strengthened by June 2021	33,248,000		Number of Community HIV and Aids response strengthened
		Community - based MVC Programme developed and implemented by June 2021	52,462,500		Number of Community - based MVC Programme developed
	Prevention of Transmission of HIV	Workplace HIV and AIDS programs development by June 2021	18,840,000		Number of Workplace HIV and AIDS programs development
	Multisectoral HIV & AIDS	Continuum of care, treatment and support improved by 2021	40,787,500		Availability of Continuum of care, treatment and support
INTERNAL AUDITOR	Projects implementation	Efficiency, effective and economy to the project by June, 2021	15,787,500	The number of projects will depend on budget	Availability of Efficiency, effective and economy to the project
	Revenue and expenditure	Clean audit report acquired by the Council by June, 2021	5,000,000	Clean report will depend on internal control to the Management	Availability of Clean audit report

	Good Governance	Conducive working environment ,employee training by the Council by June, 2016	5,000,000	Will depend on response to human resource	Number of staff trained
	Procurement Procedure	Procurement procedure on line to procurement Act. of 2013 by June, 2021	6,000,000	This will depend on capacity building on PMU	Status of Procurement procedure on line
HUMAN RESOURCE	Qualified Staffs	Number of qualified staffs increased from 1,066 to 1,453 by June, 2021	287,617,460	Better performance and Improving Service delivery	Number of qualified staffs
	Statutory meetings	Performance meeting held raised from 60% to 100% by June, 2021	154,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accountability of leaders. - Good Governance and Rule - Deepening democracy and political of law stability 	Number of Performance meeting held
	WEO's accomodation	Number of office accomodation for WEO's increased from 4 to 10 by June, 2021	290,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More accountability of WEO's to the people - Conducive working Environment 	Number of office accomodation for WEO's
	Recruitment	Number of recruitment increased from 120 to	892,852,490	Effective provision of better service to the Community	Number of recruitment

		150 by June, 2021			
	Council Administrative Block	Number of One structured Council Administrative Block increased from 0 to 1 by June, 2021	3,000,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More accountability of Council staff to the people - Conducive working Environment 	Number of office accommodation for Council Staff
POLICY AND PLANNING	Planning and Supervision	Projects Plan, Appraisal, Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation enhanced to be undertaken at least four times annually by June, 2021	291,564,613	This will depend on the number of projects and time	Number of Projects Plan, Appraisal, Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation undertaken
	Data collection	District data bank updated once annually by June, 2021	53,332,082	This will be done after the end of calendar year	Availability of updated District data bank
EDUCATION - PRIMARY	PRE-SCHOOLS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of enrollment of children of 5-6 years increased from the 67% to 100% by June 2021 • The number of pre-schools classes raised from 51 to 60 by June 2021 	45,000,000. 15,000,000. 4,000,000	Every school is supposed to have a pre school and trained teachers are needed.	The number of enrollment of children of 5-6 years The number of enrollment of children of 5-6 years

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of 100 preschool teachers conducted by June 2021 			Number of preschool teachers trained
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The enrollment rate of school age children raised from 95% to 100% by June 2021. • Number of training on academic improvement provided to 800 teachers by June 2021. • Adequate Teaching and Learning materials for 66 primary schools purchased by June 2021 • Teaching and learning materials to 2 TRCs centers purchased by 	15,000,000.	Census will be conducted and community awareness will be undertaken to enable high attendance and enrollment. TRC will be used for teachers training.	%age of the enrollment rate of school age children
			28,000,000.	Expected pupils book ratio will be 1:2 by 2014.	Number of training teachers trained
			1,400,000,000.	Expected teacher pupil ratio is 1:40.	Number of teaching and Learning materials purchased
			20,000,000.	Expected pupil desk ratio is 1:2.	Number of teaching and learning materials purchased
			200,000,000.	Conducting of national	Status of allocation and

		<p>June 2021</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equal allocation and distribution of teachers to schools from 30 to 100 teachers conducted by June 2021. • Adequate furniture provided to primary school from 65% to 100% by June 2021. • Academic performance to standard seven pass rate raised from 63% to 95% by June 2021. 	<p>45,000,000.</p> <p>800,000,000</p>	<p>examinations, mock examinations, training, and selections.</p>	<p>distribution of teachers to schools</p> <p>Number of furniture provided to primary school</p> <p>%age of Academic performance to standard seven pass rate</p>
	ADULT EDUCATION.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The illiteracy rate to adults decreased from 35% to 18% by June 2021. • The number of adult education 	<p>20,000,000.</p> <p>15,000,000.</p>	<p>To educate illiteracy to adults provide equal education opportunities to all learners for both men and women.</p>	<p>%age of the illiteracy rate to adults</p> <p>The number of adult education facilitators trained</p>

		<p>facilitators trained increased from 60 to 150 by June 2021.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The honorarium to 150 facilitators of adult education programmes (COBET and ICBAE) paid by June 2021. • 21 WECs officers supported on transport (motorbikes purchasing), communications and stationeries by 2021 • To improve school level sports and games from 30 schools to 60 primary schools by June 2021. 	<p>150,000,000.</p> <p>80,000,000.</p> <p>60,000,000.</p>	<p>To Conduct UMITASHUMITA competitions, training to sports teachers and purchase of sport materials.</p> <p>Enrollment, attendance and pupils' academic performance expected to increase.</p>	<p>Number of facilitators of adult education programmes (COBET and ICBAE) paid</p> <p>Number of WECs officers supported</p> <p>Number of school level sports and games improved</p>
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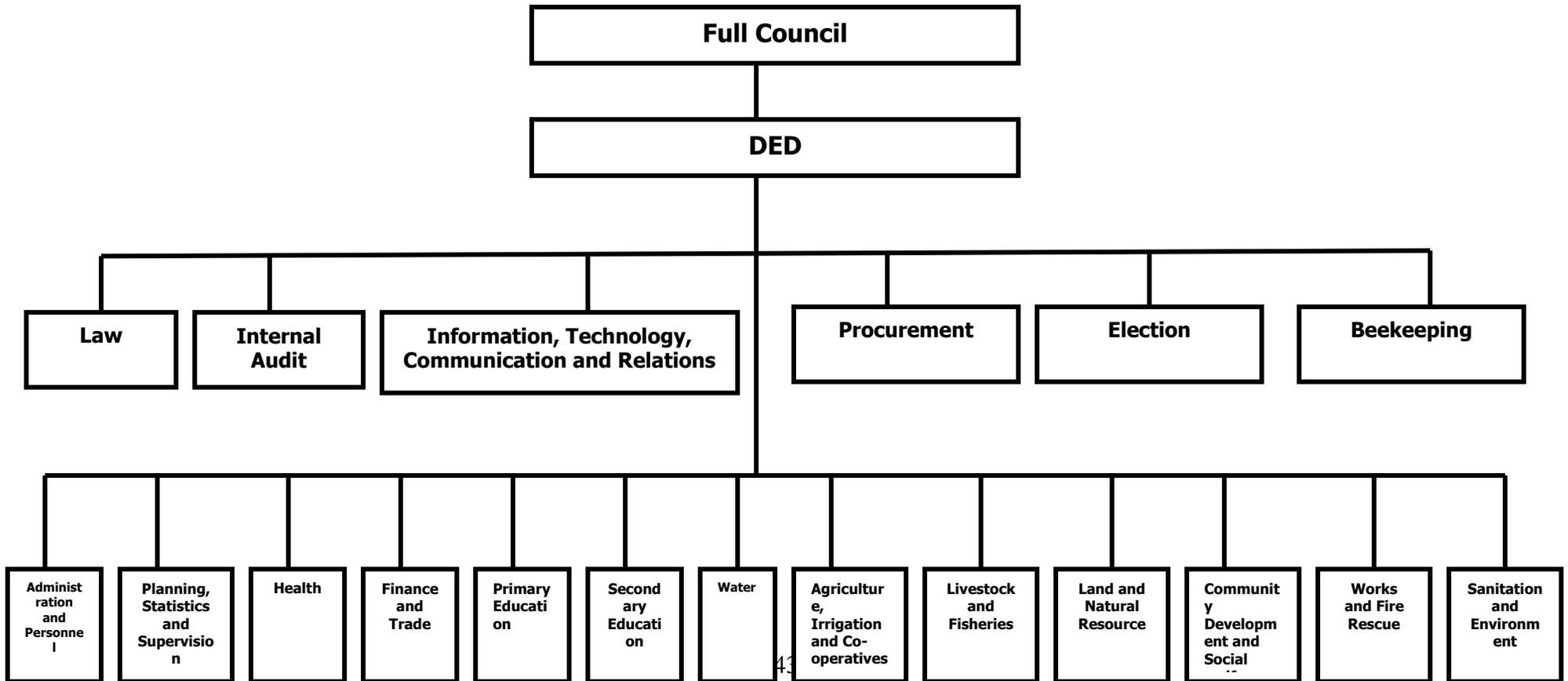
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve pupils health and welfare to 60 pupils by providing lunch, and basic health education by June 2021. 	3,500,000,000.		Number of pupils health and welfare improved
	INFRASTRUCTUR E.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of teachers' houses increased from 170 to 670 by 2021. Number of classrooms in 60 schools increased from 411 to 695 by 2021. Number of pit latrine increase from 550 to 733 by June 2021. 	25,000,000,000. 5,112,000,000. 1,281,000,000.	Teaching, living and learning environment to teachers and pupils expected to improve.	Number of teachers' houses Number of classrooms Number of pit latrine
EDUCATION - SECONDARY	Teacher's recruitment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To recruit 110 Diploma teachers by June 2021 To recruit 50 	1,980,660,000 1,268,190,000	Teacher's salaries is paid by the government. Teacher's salaries is paid by the government.	Number of Diploma teachers recruited Number of University

		University graduate teachers by June 2021			graduate teachers recruited
	In-service training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide inservice training for 500 teachers by June 2021 	89,410,000	Source will be schools	Number of teachers provided with inservice training
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To facilitate 50 teachers to go for further study to degree level by June 2021 	200,000,000	Sources of fund will be High education loan board, concel and Personal	Number of teachers facilitated with further study to degree level
	Teaching and learning matereal(books)	To improve books/students ratio from 1:9 to 1:2 by June 2021	357,785,500	Source will capitation grants and community	Ratio books/students
	Construction of school's infrastructures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of 20 classrooms 	320,000,000	Sources of funding will be CDG, MMES, TASAF, community and other stakeholders	Number of classrooms constructed
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of 10 Hostels 	640,000,000		Number of hostels constructed
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of 03 administration blocks 	240,000,000		Number of administration blocks constructed
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of 20 teacher's 	100,000,000		Number of teachers houses constructed

		house			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of 60 toilet pits 	90,000,000		Number of toilet pits constructed
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of 23 laboratories and its furniture 	450,000,000		Number of labs and its furniture constructed
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of 05 Dining halls 	450,000,000		Number of dinning halls constructed
HEALTH (DMO office, District Hospital, Rural Health Center, Dispensary and Community)	Management and Administration	Management and administration of health services improved to 37 health facilities by June, 2021	6,542,304,516		Number of health facilities managed and administered
	HIV/AIDS	HIV reduced from 3.8 % to 2% by June, 2021	26,058,120		%age of HIV prevalence
	Communicable diseases	Specific communicable diseases reduced from 30% to 25% by June, 2021	176,249,700		%age of Specific communicable diseases
	Martenal Health	Martenal mortality rate reduced from 167/100,000 to 117/100,000 by June, 2021	97,128,900		Rate of Martenal mortality r
	Underfive mortality	Underfive mortality rate reduced from 59% to 49% by June, 2021	49,201,515		%age of Underfive mortality
	Underfive mortality	Immunization coverage increased from 87% to 90% by June, 2021	112,283,292		%age of Immunization coverage

	Capacity building	Knowledge and skills to 50 HWs improved by June, 2021	80,481,720		Number of HWs trained
	Capital investment	Government health facilities increased and improved from 37 to 65 by June, 2021	4,921,405,556		Number of health facilities

MONDULI DISTRICT COUNCIL-ORGANISATION STRUCTURE AS APPROVED ON 08 JUNE, 2011



**LIST OF DOCUMENTS USED IN PREPARATION OF MONDULI DISTRICT
PLAN**

2016/17- 2020/2021

1. Monduli District Council Development Plan 2011/12-2015/16
2. Guidelines for preparation of Plan and Budget for 2016/17 within the five year Development Plan Framework(2016/17- 2020/21)
3. Vision 2025
4. MKUKUTA II
5. Sustainable Development Goals
6. The CCM Election Manifesto of 2015
7. The President's Inaugural Speech to the 11th Parliament in November, 2015
8. Sector Policies and other Government Policies and Directives.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

A-CBG	Agriculture Capacity Building Grant
ACIST	Arusha Community Initiative Support Trust
ADB	African Development Bank
ADDO	Accredited Drug Dispensing Outlet
ADRICS	Administration of District Roads, Inventory & Conditional Survey
ALAT	Association of Local Authorities in Tanzania
APB	Annual Plan and Budget
ARV	Antiretroviral Drugs
ASDP	Agricultural Sector Development Programme
ASLM	Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries
ASPAS	Arusha Society for the Protection of Animals
BOQ	Bill of Quantities
BQ	Black Quarter
CADS	Community Agriculture Development Support
CAMARTEC	Center for Agricultural Mechanization & Rural Technology
CBG	Capacity Building Grant
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCHP	Comprehensive Council Health Plan
CDG	Capital Development Grant
CHF	Community Health Funds
CHMT	Council Health Management Team
CMAC	Council Multi sector AIDS Committee
COBET	Comprehensive Basic Education
COBREBS	Community Based Research & Development Services
CORDS	Community Research & Development Services
CTC	Counseling and Testing Center
DADG	District Agricultural Development Grant
DADP	District Agriculture Development Plan
DED	District Executive Director
DDP	District Development Plan
DFT	District Facilitation Team
DMO	District Medical Officer
DTLC	District Tuberculosis and Leprosy Coordinator
DWE	District Water Engineer
ECF	East Coast Fever
EGPAF	Elizabeth Glassers Paediatric Foundation
ETAT	Emergence Triage Assessment & Treatment
FANC	Focused Antenatal Care
FBO	Faith Based Organization
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease

FSP	Facilitation Service Provider
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFS	Government Financial System
HF	Health Facilities
HIMS	Health Information Management System
HMT	Hospital Management Team
HOD	Head of Department
HPI	Heifer Project International
HW	Health Workers
ICA	Institute of Cultural Affairs
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
IMCI	Integrated Management of Child Illness
IPASTORIN	Irkisongo Pastoralist Initiatives
KIDO	Komolonik Integrated Development Organization
LGA	Local Government Authority
LGDG	Local Government Development Grant
LGRP	Local Government Reform Programme
LGTP	Local Government Transport Programme
LSD	Lumpy Skin Disease
MDC	Monduli District Council
MDG	Millenium Development Goals
MELSAT	Medical Laboratory Scientist Association of Tanzania
MSD	Medical Store Department
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTUHA	Mfumo wa Uendeshaji Huduma za Afya
MVC	Most Vulnerable Children
NAIC	National Artificial Insemination Center
NGO	Non Government Organization
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
NHIS	National Health Insurance Service
O & OD	Opportunities and Obstacles to Development
OC	Other Charges
PADEP	Participatory Agricultural Development Project
PE	Personal Emoluments
PLHIV	People Living with HIV
PMCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PMO- PEC	Prime Ministers' Office Planning, Empowerment and Coordination
PO- PSM	President's Office Public Service Management
PO- RALG	President's Office –Regional Administration and Local Government
RS	Regional Secretariat
RVF	Rift Valley Fever
RWSSP	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme
SA	Situation Analysis
SACCOS	Savings and Cooperative Credit Organizations

SAFE	Surgery, Antibiotics, Face washing and Environment Sanitation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SHIME	Shirika la Maendeleo Engutoto
SNV	Netherlands Development Organization
SP	Strategic Plan
STDs	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SWOC	Strength, Weakness Opportunities and Challenges
TACAIDS	Tanzania Commission for AIDS
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TB	Tuberculosis
TB DOT	Tuberculosis Direct Observe Therapy
TBL	Tanzania Breweries Limited
TCC	Tanzania Cigarettes Company
TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority
TSP	Technical Service Provider
TTCL	Tanzania Telecommunication Company Limited
UDEM	Urban Development and Environment Management
VAP	Village Action Plan
VEO	Village Executive Officer
VICOBA	Village Community Bank
VMAC	Village Multi sector AIDS Committee
WDC	Ward Development Committee
WEDAC	Women Empowerment and Development Agency Company
WEG	Women Economic Group
WFT	Ward Facilitation Team
WMAC	Ward Multi sector AIDS Committee