

**UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**

**PRESIDENT'S OFFICE  
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL  
GOVERNMENT**

**HANANG' DISTRICT COUNCIL**



**HANANG STRATEGIC PLAN  
FOR  
2017/2018 – 22/2023**

**PREPARED BY:-**

THE OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,  
P.O. BOX 2,  
TEL: 027-2530022/42

FAX: 027-2530022/42

Email: [ded@hanagdc.go.tz](mailto:ded@hanagdc.go.tz)

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## **PREFACE**

### ***STATEMENT OF DISTRICT COUNCIL CHAIRMAN***

Hanang District council's main objective is to promote social welfare and economic well being of all its inhabitants in its area of jurisdiction based on national and district and other policies with view of promoting social and economic services and finally reducing poverty among the community. To accomplish these, the council has been implementing various policy strategies including the District Strategic Plan 2002 – 2004, 2005 – 2007, 2012-2016, Local Government Reforms Programme, National Strategy on Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP), District Agricultural Development Plans (DADPS), Primary Education Development Project (PEDP), the Health Sector Reform, Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme etc.

Through the Local Government Reform Programme improved quality, access and equitable delivery of public services has been achieved. Other notable achievements have been in areas of good governance, restructuring, human resources development, financial management and harmonization of by-laws. On part of good governance there has been an increase in transparency, responsibility, awareness and democracy among the people. Another achievement is people's empowerment in planning and managing their development projects. This has been possible through introduction of Opportunities and Obstacles for Participatory Development Planning methodology, which was introduced in the district in July 2003. This new planning methodology has enabled villages / communities to come out with participatory development plans which have formed the basis for the District Strategic Plan for 2017/2018 to 2022/2023.

Through the Strategic Plan the district will implement its objectives, strategies and target geared towards promoting social and economic growth, improving living standard and poverty alleviation in the district.

The objectives will address issues pertaining to enhancement and enforcing human legal rights, support vulnerable discriminated groups, reducing new HIV/AIDS infections, developing human resources development services for employees, increasing access of

rural and urban population to adequate clean and safe water, ensuring management of natural resources and environment conservation etc.

The 2017/2018 – 2022/2023 District Strategic Plan will continue to implement all major government policy frameworks, election manifesto and other national and Institutional policies geared towards poverty elimination.

The Strategic Plan 2017/2018 – 2022/2023 has blessing of the people of Hanang as discussed on the councillors and finally approved by the Full Council on .....2017

**Hon. George Bajuta**  
**HANANG DISTRICT COUNCIL CHAIRMAN**  
**HANANG**

## STATEMENT BY THE DISTRICT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

In the year 2017 the district reviewed its Vision and Mission, the vision states that “The Council aspires to be an institution of excellence in providing high quality and sustainable livelihood to its customers by 2025.” The vision intends to bring people of Hanang to achieve 2025 Nation Development Vision and attain:-

- Good and better life to all
- Good governance and rule of law
- Strong and competitive economy

In order to meet the targets district intends to use internal and external resources and mobilize the community to utilize efficiently and effectively all existing resources to promote socio economic development in the District based on its mission **“The council is committed to provide improved socio- economic services to the customers through maximum utilization of the available resources.”** To achieve the mission and vision, the district will ensure that lower level government and stakeholders are involved in planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating district development activities.

The district has adopted Participatory Planning model, which uses Opportunities and Obstacles (O & OD) as basis for district development planning. Through this model the villages has prepared its own participatory plan of which became the basis for establishing the District Strategic Plan

The Council will achieve the vision and mission using several strategies including capacity building of its staff, Strengthening cooperation among officers, heads of departments and other stakeholders, Enhancement of society sensitization and training, Provision of funds and material support, Increase monitoring and evaluation, utilizing Councils by-laws, abiding to approved council budget and expenditure, ensure good working environment.

The 2017/2018 – 2022/2023 Strategic Plan is geared to facilitate the accomplishment of district strategies.

**BRYCESON P. KIBASA  
DISTRICT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR  
HANANG**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The preparation of the Five year's Strategic Plan has taken into account the overall national development goals and policy objectives; sectoral initiatives, the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty II, the key benchmarks of the Long Term Perspective Plan (2017/18-2022/23) (LTPP), as well as findings of the Review of Vision 2025 and Strength, Weakness and Opportunities as a tool used during situational analysis.

The Plan highlights provision of value for money of public expenditure through effective delivery of public services. Therefore, the Plan will act as the future performance benchmark of the Council and the economy at large.

The Plan provides insights into responses of the Council to the increasing challenges of development; and outlines what it will take to succeed, and the expected outcomes in delivering sustainable development. The Plan abides to principles of accountability, equality, credibility, integrity and effective utilization of resources.

The Plan has singled out key priority areas and identified strategic interventions that will accelerate economic growth and create employment. These core priority areas are infrastructure; agriculture; industry; human resource development, tourism, trade and financial services. The main tools of strategic intervention in these core areas comprise of institutional reforms, improving business environment, environment management and adaptation to climate change, enhancing the skill base and adapting technological innovation in all fields.

### **Purpose of the Five Year Strategic plan**

- a. To improve performance;
- b. To create more relevant institutional structures;
- c. To increase levels of institutional, departmental, and individual accountability;
- d. To improve transparency and communication between management, employees and stakeholders;
- e. To establish priorities for efficient and effective resource allocation
- f. The Plan will act as the future performance benchmark of the Council.

### **Mandate of the Council as stipulated in the council instrument.**

- a. To formulate, co-ordinate and supervise the implementation of all plans of the economic, commercial, industrial and social development in its area of jurisdiction.
- b. To monitor and control the performance of the duties and function of the council by the departments of the council and its officer and staff.
- c. To ensure the collections and proper utilizations of the revenues of the council.
- d. To make by-laws applicable throughout its area of jurisdictions, and to consider and appropriate by-laws made by village councils within its area of jurisdictions;
- e. To consider, regulate and co-ordinate development plans, project and programs of villages and township Authorities within its area of jurisdiction, so as to insure the

- more beneficially development and mobilization of productive processes in the village and township authorities and their applications towards :
- (i) The enhancement of productivity
  - (ii) The accelerations of social and economic development of villages
  - (iii) The acceleration of rural life:
- f. To regulate and monitor the collection and utilization of revenue of village councils and township authorities;
  - g. Subject to laws in force, to do all such acts and things as may be done by a people`s government at the district level.

**Functions of the council.**

- a. To maintain peace, order and good government within its area of jurisdiction.
- b. To promote social welfare and economic well-being of all people.
- c. Subject to national policy and plans for rural and urban development.

## **CHAPTER I**

### ***INTRODUCTION***

Council Strategic Plan gives direction and guidance to council staff and other stakeholders on how they should go about implementing the planned strategies. The approved of 5 years Strategic Plan shows the situation analysis, the district council vision and mission, objectives, targets and performance indicators planned for implementation and also the services to be delivered annually for 5 years. They also enable monitoring and evaluation to be conducted as the execution of the plans

### ***STRATEGIC PLAN APPROACH***

The policy of the council is to involve all stakeholders in preparation of the council Strategic Plan. Hanang district council has adopted Opportunity and Obstacles for Development Planning Approach since July 2003 and all 96 village plans were prepared. This planning approach enables the grassroots communities to identify and plan their own objective, strategies and targets by identifying the opportunities that are availed to them so as to tackle obstacles hindering development activities. In this regards therefore grassroots communities at village level make their own village development plans of which they submit to the wards. At the ward level the plans are consolidated into Ward Development Plans.

### ***PURPOSE OF THE PLAN***

The purpose of the five year Strategic Plan is to meet the vision and mission of the district where the main objective is to promote social welfare and economic well being of all its inhabitants and hence poverty reduction.

### ***STRUCTURE OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN***

The document includes Council Vision, Mission, Main Objective, Targets, and Performance Indicators, financial arrangements, monitoring and evaluation plan

## CHAPTER II

### **SITUATION ANALYSIS**

#### **SUMMARY OF THE STRATEGIC SUMMARY**

##### **1.0 Introduction and Background**

Hanang' is one of the five District situated in Manyara Region. It covers 3,639 Sq. Kms with Population density of 78 people per Sq.Km. It has 5 Division, 33 Wards, 96 Villages and 414 Hamlets

##### **Location**

Hanang' District lies in the Northern part of Tanzania located between longitudes 34°45" and 35°48" degrees east of the Greenwich meridian and latitudes 4°25" and 5° degrees south of Equator and. It shares common borders with Mbulu and Babati districts in the north, Kondoa and Singida districts to the south and Iramba district to the west.

##### **1.1 Topography**

Hanang' district is located in high altitudes between 1000m and 2000m above sea level. Mount Hanang' peak is the highest point in the district at about 3418m above sea level. Its land is partly hilly; partly rolling plain country endowed with a number of lakes mostly crater lakes containing salty water including lakes Bassotu, Balangdalalu and Gendabi. Several streams and seasonal rivers originate from Hanang', the mountain which supplies water to the villages surrounding the mountain. Miombo woodlands are located to the south of the district, while the rift valley lies to the East of Katesh.

##### **1.2 Climate**

The daily average temperature is 28.5°C but sometimes it goes lower than this in some areas. The district usually experiences two rainfall seasons during the year with short scanty rains during the months of September to October and main or long rains during the months of December to April. The upland areas get an average rainfall of 700mm – 900mm per annum.

##### **1.4 Population**

According to the 2012 population census Hanang' district had a population of 275,990 people, where 140,212 are male and 135,778 are female. An average population growth rate is 3.0% per year with average household size of 5.7 and 103 Sex ratio. The current population in 2016 is projected to be 310,629 People where 157,810 are male and 152,819 are female.

##### **1.5 Agro ecological zones**

The highland zone receives mean annual rainfall of 900 mm, and characterized by scattered hills. The area is good for farming due to good loamy soil which supports cultivation of maize, beans, wheat, Irish potatoes, barley, bananas coffee and vegetables. The common vegetation and natural tree species are Junipers procera (cedar), Podocarpus SPP, Hagenia SPP, Cussola holistic etc. The local communities surrounding the area are mostly Iraqi while other groups are minority.

The medium zone receives the rainfall between 700 – 900 mm. The area has scattered forest, forming source of timber and beekeeping products although the Lower level can also provide the same products.

The crops cultivated are maize, beans, Wheat, Sunflower, Pigeon pea, sugar can, Sweet potatoes, Cassava, Millets and vegetable. The tree species mostly found are acacia SPP, Malamute, Kigali Africana, Albania SPP etc. In this zone is also accommodating a great number of livestock.

The lowlands receive the rainfall from 500 – 7000mm and characterized by scattered hills. The common natural vegetation is Miombo woodland, bushes, thickest and grassland. These trees include Brachystegia SPP, Jubelnadia SPP etc. In lowlands also crop farming and livestock keeping are practiced where by livestock keeping is mostly given attention. The area is mostly occupied by Barabaig pastoralist. The crops grown include Maize, Wheat, Beans, Sorghum, Millet, etc.

## **2.0 Main Economic Activities**

The district is still underdeveloped and her inhabitants mainly practice agriculture and pastoralist. The infrastructure is not well developed and many villages lack adequate social amenities. The average per capital income of the district is estimated to vary between USD \$ 150 to 200 per annum.

### **2.1 Economic Activities**

Hanang' is a merging economy with high growth potential. Whilst the economy is relatively diversified, a number of opportunities remain untapped in many sectors. In an attempt to make Hanang the preferred destination for foreign and indigenous direct investment, continuous improvements towards the creation of an enabling environment have been made. Investment opportunities existing in Hanang have been categorized in terms of leading and priority sectors. These sectors are Agriculture, Livestock, Manufacturing and Trading, Health, Education, Natural Resources, Mining Sector, Tourism Sector, Banking and Economic Infrastructure

#### **2.1.1 Agriculture**

The agriculture sector remains the largest sector in the economy of Hanang' providing about half of total income, as well as the livelihood of two thirds of the population.

Agriculture is the leading economic sector in Hanang providing a livelihood to 80% of the population subsisting on less than two hectares. It is primary source of food and raw materials accounting for not quite half of the district economy and a leading business sector. It remains critical for achieving sustained growth, poverty reduction and rural development. Smallholder farmers produce 90% of all farms product; low productivity is caused by underutilization of economic activities. Agriculture is wholly dependent on rainfall, which is quite unreliable in some parts of the district. Fortunately the soils in most areas are rich enough and organic fertilizers application is not necessary, farmyard manure is however widely applied.

The main economic activities of the district are agriculture and livestock keeping. About 72% of the total land area of 368,942.5 hectares in Hanang District is suitable for Agricultural activity. There are about 274,884 hectares of arable land of which 124,302 hectares are cultivated and the remaining land is used for livestock keeping or left as natural forest reserves. Annual Average crop production is 107,552.80 of cereals and 19,203.4 tons of legumes. Food crop grown in district include maize, millet, beans, potatoes and sorghum, while cash crops include wheat, sunflower and pigeon peas. Irrigation is carried out in 3000 hectares in Endasak division. Agriculture is comprised of Large-scale farms and small-scale peasantry agriculture.

**Table1.7**  
**LAND USE (in Hectares)**

Total usable land	368,942.50
Arable land	274,884.00
Land under cultivation	108,757.80
Area under irrigation	1,184.00
Area under livestock	138,534.20

Hanang has enormous water resources potential for irrigation that can be accessed in the floods basin of rivers during rainfall seasons and to some extent underground water sources.

In view of existing water, land and socio-economic considerations, the irrigation potential in the district is estimated to be 3,000 hectares. The area under in view of existing water, land and socio-economic considerations, the irrigation potential in the district is estimated to be 3,000 hectares. The area under irrigation specializes in growing banana, beans, garlic at Endasak and Endaswold. Also vegetable and fruits are grown in the area about 154 hectares (2007).

### **2.1.2 Live Stock Sector**

Livestock is one of the main pre-occupations of the people of Hanang district. Livestock sector provides about 5% of the district economic activities. There are about 270,873cattle, whereby indigenous cattle are 248,342 and dairy cattle are 22,531; goats 187,687 indigenous goats are 184,904 dairy goats are 2783; sheep 98,799; donkeys 14,449; pigs

9634; rabbits are 9270; dogs 16,827; cats 9545; poultry 269,156, indigenous poultry are 263,862 layers are 148; ducks are 400 and guinea fowls 118.

Livestock extension services available in the district include 19 cattle dips of which 9 are functioning, 4 veterinary centers of which 3 are working. 11 crushes, 1 abattoir and 18 water dams. Despite having large herds of cattle, most livestock keepers live in poor houses, have poor clothing and their living standard is considered as generally very low. Livestock keepers are very reluctant to sell their animals to improve their living standards. However, cattle and donkeys play important role in cultivation and drought power, which reduce hard work in farming and other household chores especially for women.

Possible areas for Investment in this sector are milk which can be produced 25,143 liters per month, 224 hides per month and 404 of skin per month.

### **2.1.3 Forest**

Hanang' has about 198,422 hectares of forest and wood lands out of this total area about 96,571 consist of natural forest and forest reserves of 5,871 hectares. Forest planted with trees accounts for 6,000 hectares. The remaining 90,000 hectares comprises of bush thickets and shrubs. Forests are very beneficial for the district for they provide timber, building poles, fire woods, charcoal and fruits. The mountain Hanang' is important water catchments.

The main aim is to preserve the environment by planting trees; preservation of natural forest, education to environmentalists, alternative sources of energy has been established and preservation of water resources.

### **2.1.4 Water Bodies and Fisheries**

Hanang' district has about 4 lakes of which 2 have fresh water and other 2 has salt water where as among fresh water lakes only 1 which is Bassotu stocked with fish. Fish farming is mostly encouraged in all areas with permanent water bodies in order to initiate new fishing places in the district.

### **2.1.5 Wildlife**

Hanang' district doesn't have game reserves or controlled area, however wild animals exist and protected by both national and district by-laws against the major threatening agents are poaching and wild forest fire in wildlife development.

### **2.1.6 Mining**

The only mining activity under taken in Hanang district is collection and transportation of salt from Lake Balangdalalu, Gidaghangda (Gidawar), at Gendabi village. The salt area is located about 28 Km from Katesh town.

The activity is only operating under private individuals as casual labors and providing seasonal employment for rural youth numbering between 550 and 750 yearly, while village is to collect transportation and salt collection fees.

Meanwhile building materials like sand and stones are extracted in different areas where sand for Katesh town has specifically collected from Endasak, Gidhababieg and Balangdalalu wards leaving land degradation patches causing heavily uncontrollable soil erosion and large trenches. The majority of people working with mining of salt and sand collection are unskilled people of which land restorations is not taken care as they apply actively effect on their personal health and causing hazards to others as well as environment. The transportation salt is used for home consumption locally and providing raw materials for hide and skin industries (tanneries).

### **3.0 INFRASTRUCTURE**

Hanang has a road network totaling 627.4km. The network consists of trunk (80km), regional (60 km) and 176 km are district road while 256.4km are feeder roads. Most of them are impassable during rain seasons. Only a minimum percent of the road is gravel. Air transport in Hanang uses two aerodromes, which are domestic and airstrips at Bassotu Plantation and Haydom.

#### **3.1 Postal Services**

The district is having a Postal Office at Katesh town which provides postal services to the Hanang' populations.

#### **3.2 Information and Communication Technology (ICT)**

Hanang's teledensity is low currently, while the number of mobile phone subscribers stands at 81 per 10,000 inhabitants. However the coverage of the network infrastructure is limited to urban areas. Internet service that is supplied by individual businessmen is important information in business. Telephone service has improved from 2 companies of AIRTEL and TTCL (2006) to 6 companies of AIRTEL, TTCL, Tigo, ZANTEL, VODACOM and HALLOTTEL.

#### **3.3 Banking and SACCOS Sectors**

Banking and SACCO's industry have been one of the fastest growing industries mainly as a result of liberalization.

The country financial system is governed by the Banking and financial Institution Act of 1991, which defines the legal framework for banking operations. Several ventures capital entities have been established offering substantial equity injection to business establishment.

The district is served by different financial institution namely National Microfinance Bank Katesh Branch (NMB), CRDB,ABC BANK and other microfinance financial institutions.

There are 30 SACCOS registered parties in Hanang district. Among those parties are USOMAMA SACCOS, ENDASAK SACCOS, KURUGENZI SACCOS, Hanang Teachers'

SACCOS, Afya SACCOS, Kilimo na Mifugo SACCOS, TTCIA SACCOS, UMAHA SCCOS, MSHIBOMA SACCOS, TAKAUMA SACCOS, UMOJA SACCOS, LALU SACCOS and KIWEMA SACCOS.

#### **4.0 Stakeholders Analysis**

The district has been involving all council stakeholders in all development activities since 2000 when it started to implement the Local Government Reforms. The essence of this is taking into consideration that council development efforts can be enhanced if all stakeholders are well informed of the council policies objectives, strategies, enablers and obstacles and the role of each stakeholder.

##### **4.1 Names and Roles of Key Stakeholders.**

- (i) Religious Organization, which include the Diocese of Mbulu Development Department (DMDD). This NGO has it's headquarter in Mbulu and is dealing with rural water supply and sanitation.
- (ii) Research and Academic Institutions
  - Heifer Project International Tanzania
  - Sokoine University of Agriculture
  - Selian Agricultural Research Institute
- (iii) World Food Program (WFP)
- (iv) Non-Governmental Organization which are as follows:
  - HAWOCODA dealing with women counseling, gender issues and traditional heritage.
  - BULGALDA dealing with environmental issues.
  - CHES – (Charitable Harambee Education Society) dealing with children especially girls with incapability of accessing secondary education.
  - Muungano wa Wajasiriamali (MUVI)
  - Hanang Orphans Support Fund. This is an organization established by charitable women in the District to support Orphans.
  - Community Animal Health Network (CAHNET) – dealing with animal health
  - AFRICARE – Dealing with Home based Care
  - ENGENDER Health – Dealing with Prevention of Mother to Child HIV Transmission
  - IMA World Health – Dealing with Neglected Tropical Diseases
- (v) Community Based Organizations which includes:  
MKUKI, TUMAINI NAMBA 1, DUPCHED, WECHEDA, ESSINA, KILIMO MSETO, DEVELOPMENT GROUP, WEST HANANG WOMEN GROUP, UKIGO, JUHUDI, HISTANGA, UDAHASHO, ALADE, DAWAR BLACK SMITH, JUHUDI
- (vi) Governmental Institutions with includes TANESCO, Police, PCCB and Judiciary.

- (vii) Private Institutions, which includes Postal, Bank, Telecommunication (TTCL, Airtel, TIGO and Vodacom).
- (viii) Political Parties, which includes CCM, CHADEMA, CUF, UDP and TLP.
- (ix) Central Government, which includes Ministries, Regional Secretariat and District Commission.
- (x) Village Governments and Ward Development Councils.
- (xi) Private Sectors, which includes TCCIA, Stockist, Contractors, Private Farmers, Petty Trader and Entrepreneurs.

**4.2 Needs/Expectation of Stakeholders:**

<b>NAME OF STAKEHOLDERS</b>	<b>THEIR NEEDS/EXPECTATIONS</b>
Farmers and Livestock keeper	Good Agricultural and livestock Policy Adequate and quality Extension services Market for their agricultural crops and livestock product. Good infrastructures Agro Services.
Businessmen	Good Trade Policy Reliable market for their goods and services Conducive business environment To obtain technical know how Good infrastructures
Workers	Good working environment Good salaries Motivation
Religious Organizations	Peace and tranquility Good Governance Improved social and economic quality services To obtain technical know how
Non Governmental Organization, CBOs and FBOs	Good working environment Peace and tranquility Good Governance Improved social and economic quality services To obtain technical know how To obtain Financial support. Plan and Implementation reports
Governmental Institutions	Good working environment Improved social and economic quality services Good Governance
Private Institutions	Good Trade Policy Reliable market for their goods and services Conducive business environment To obtain technical know how

	Good infrastructures
Political Parties	Good working environment Improved social and economic quality services Good Governance Plan and Implementation reports

NAME OF STAKEHOLDERS	THEIR NEEDS/EXPECTATIONS
Central Government	Dissemination of Policies and guidelines to lower level Preparation of Plans and Budget Implementations of policies, guidelines and plans Preparation and submission of implementation report Good governance Provision of improved and quality social and economic services.
Village Governments and Ward Development Councils	Technical financial support Dissemination of policy and guidelines Good governance Monitoring, evaluation and feedback.
Private Sectors	Good Agricultural and livestock Policy Adequate and quality Extension services Market for their agricultural crops and livestock product. Good infrastructures Agro Services. Good Trade Policy Reliable market for their goods and services Conducive business environment To obtain technical know how Good infrastructures

## 5.0 SWOT Analysis:

### 5.1 Strengths

The council's strength to deliver and improve services lies in the following:

- Committed leadership
- Good organization structure including Ward Development Committees and village Councils, village Government and Hamlets committees.
- Council by laws in place.
- Public utilities, water schemes, classrooms, roads and public buildings.
- Abundant arable land (75% of the total land area)
- Availability of farm input shops
- Abundant livestock (269,990 cattle, 172,230 goats and 86,463 sheep).
- Prevailing peace and tranquility
- Availability of qualified staff
- Trained personnel (65% of the total staff)
- Council strategic Document

### 5.2 Council weaknesses lie in the following:-

- Inadequate trained, less skilled leaders and personnel

- Low commitment of community to development activities
- Inadequate practice in good governance
- Ineffective application of By laws
- Community unawareness to By laws
- Insufficient financial capacity for maintenance
- Community unawareness of ownership of utilities
- Inadequate use of good agricultural practices including use of fertilizers
- Lack of land ownership
- Under use of agriculture inputs
- Low purchasing power of the people
- Inadequate grazing land
- Lack of good animal husbandry
- Lack of team work between some of councilors and management
- Inadequate data and poor management information system
- High illiteracy rate (40%)
- Inadequate working gear i.e. transports facilities and office equipment's.
- Poor revenue collection
- Uncertain/unreliable weather conditions
- Unstable and poor markets for agricultural products
- Lack of application of modern agriculture techniques.
- Prevalence of animal diseases
- Inadequate livestock facilities
- Lack of enough funds to rehabilitate and maintain of projects.
- Inadequate health facilities.

### **5.3 Opportunities**

The council opportunities fall in the following factors:

- Presences of salty water, lakes Gendabi and Balangdalalu
- Enough forest covers (45% of the total area)
- Various underground water sources.
- Presence of tarmac road (Babati – Singida) road passing through Hanang District
- Tourism attractions i.e. Mount Hanang and Wildlife

- Availability of Village Land Use plans
- Good land for crop and livestock production
- Abundant livestock (318,756 cattle, 136,481 goats and 58,597 sheep).
- Prevailing peace and tranquility
- Tourism attractions i.e. Mount Hanang, lake Bassotu etc.
- Adequate rains in two seasons.
- Adequate of modern agricultural knowledge to farmers
- Availability of local businessman of farm inputs

#### **5.4 The threats challenges that are facing the council include**

- Poor environmental conservation
- Poor conservation of water sources
- Environmental destruction
- Lack of capital and marketing knowledge
- Improper use of land according to plans
- Unreliable market and marketing infrastructure
- Inadequate Own Source revenue collection
- Delay and inadequate of funds to finance development projects
- Mining without following By-Law
  - Inadequate and unskilled staff.
  - Non adherence to quarterly financial requests.
  - Inadequate transport resulting into poor supervision, monitoring and evaluation.
  - Drought, which affected community incomes.
  - Inadequate contribution by some communities towards development projects.
  - Inadequate financial resource
  - Poor community participation in development activities.
  - Poor leadership
  - Poor cultural norms'
  - Poor infrastructure especially roads
  - Poor gender knowledge
  - High morbidity and mortality rates
  - High rate of HIV/AIDS infection
  - Poor community mobilization

The issues that the council is challenged with and which if not tackled could still make the district to continue to be underdeveloped are follows:-

### **5.6 KEY ISSUES**

- Existence of communicable and non-communicable diseases
- High maternal mortality rate (135/100,000)
- High Infant mortality rate (51/1000)
- High prenatal mortality rate (110/1000)
- High HIV prevalence rate (1%)
- Poor environmental sanitation
- Poor nutritional status (1.2%)
- Inadequate skilled staff (27%)
- Low production of both Cash and food crops.
- Inadequate of agricultural infrastructures.
- Inadequate of strong agriculture cooperatives.
- Inadequate of awareness in warehouse receipts system.
- Low livestock production and productivity.
- Inadequate of livestock infrastructures.
- Inadequate of livestock cooperative societies.
- Uncoordinated fisheries activities in the district.
- Unemployment of Youth and Women.
- Inadequate knowledge of the community participation in the development activities.
- Unconducive teaching and learning environment
- Existence of drop outs
- Illiteracy at all levels
- Shortage of qualified and skilled teachers
- Insufficient playing grounds and sport gears
- Inaccessible roads

- Inadequate financial services in rural areas
- Noncompliance of revenue payers
- Inadequate revenue sources
- Unimproved beekeeping practice
- Shortage of clean and safe water
- Environmental destruction and degradation
- Existence of squatters
- Shortage of demarcated plots in towns and villages
- Inadequate training on land tribunal
- Poor knowledge of the Community on their rights
- Existence of corruption to some areas

**5.7** The 2017/2018 – 2022/2023 Strategic Plan and budget includes the following activities on environment and Gender.

- i. Conservation of natural forest
- ii. Protection of water sources
- iii. Land use plans for 96 villages to be done in collaboration with NTTTP and Hanang district.
- iv. Irrigation activities.
- v. Creation of Community awareness on environment conservation through establishment of Environment Committees (Existing 96 Village ECs, 33 WECs, and 1 DEC formed)
- vi. Promotion of land use planning to 96 villages
- vii. Formulation of District Gender Policy.
- viii. Rising of public awareness and education.
  - ix. Legal frame work which protects or confers certain rights to women e.g. land ownership etc.
  - x. Bias in employment of female employees and extension workers.
  - xi. Emphasizing participatory extension activities (SACCOS AND VICOBA groups).
  - xii. Designing of appropriate credit programme which can be accessed by women and Youth. (Establishment of Women and Youth Loan Fund)

- xiii. Mainstreaming of women activities in council plans.
- xiv. Actively discouraging traditions which place women in subordinate position.

### **CHAPTER III**

#### **6.0 THE DISTRICT COUNCIL VISION STATEMENT:**

The Council aspires to be an institution of excellence in providing high quality and sustainable livelihood to our clients by 2025.

#### **7.0 THE DISTRICT COUNCIL MISSION STATEMENT:**

The council is committed to provide improved socio- economic services to the customers through maximum utilization of the available resources.

## **8.0. Core Values.**

- Customer focused
- Results orientated
- Accountable
- Management by processes
- Customer (community) development and involvement
- Transparency
- Accountability
- Effective communication
- Commitment
- Transparency
- Accountability
- Effective communication
- Commitment
- Result focused

## **9.0 OBJECTIVES**

- A. Improve services and reduce HIV/AIDS infection.

HIV/AIDS, which is a national concern, has become a notable social malice in the District. The current data indicates that the rate of infection is 1%.

- B. Enhance, sustain and effective implementation of the National Anti-corruption Strategy.

Corruption has been a common complaint national wide. The District has taken some measures including provision of suggestion boxes in service providing points in Villages, Wards and the District as whole. Training on combating and prevention of corruption is provided in various parts including Schools and working places. Moreover, The Council has an Integrity Committee to address the issues against corruption practices.

- C. Improve access, quality and equitable social services delivery.

Social services existing in the District are not adequate; these include health, water and education facilities. Inadequate social services are results of inadequate staff, fund, and Health equipment supplies. These have contributed to inadequate social service delivery.

- D. Increase quantity and Quality of social services and Infrastructure.

The existing data indicate that there is a shortage of socio-economic infrastructure in the areas of agriculture and cooperative, livestock, roads and administration.

This situation is coupled with shortage of manpower, technical, administrative skills, equipment and supplies.

E Enhance Good Governance and Administrative Services.

Good Governance is needed at all levels in order to facilitate smooth implementation of District activities. This will enable people to participate fully in economic activities peacefully.

F. Improve social welfare, gender and community empowerment.

Gender imbalance is one of the problems in the District, especially in land ownership and accessibility of household incomes where majority of women are excluded.

G. Improve Emergency and Disaster Management

Emergency and Disaster management is a major concern as this is threatening the economic and well being of the community.

H. Management of Natural Resources improved

Environment destruction in Hanang' District is a major concern as this is threatening the economic and social life of its inhabitants. Land degradation and deforestation has resulted in low productivity in agriculture, livestock and forestry.

## CHAPTER IV

### COUNCIL LONG TERM PERSPECTIVE FRAMEWORK PLAN

#### 9.1 STRATEGIES AND TARGETS

SN	PRIORITY AREA / SECTOR	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIE S	TARGETS
	Policy and Planning	Increase quantity and Quality of social services and infrastructure	Improve District Development projects and social services	96 Villages and Council projects supported by June 2023
				14 Infrastructures in Primary Schools improved by June, 2023
				24 Infrastructures in Secondary Schools improved by June, 2023
		16 health Infrastructures improved by June, 2023		
		Increase quantity and Quality of social services and infrastructure		18 agricultural and Livestock Infrastructures improved by June, 2023
				96 Village Development projects under CDG (lower Government) completed by June, 2023
33 wards supported with Constituent Catalyst Fund by June, 2023				
Natural Resource	improve Management of natural resource and environment	Improve District Development projects and social services	198 hectares of natural and plantation forest in the District conserved and managed by June, 2023	
			65 Bee keeping Projects in the District supported by June 2023	
	503C Co-operatives and Marketing	Increase quantity and Quality of social services and infrastructure	Strengthening SACCOS and Economic groups	85 SACCOS and 1000 Economic groups empowered by June 2023

<b>SN</b>	<b>PRIORITY AREA / SECTOR</b>	<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGIE S</b>	<b>TARGETS</b>
	505B Livestock	Increase quantity and Quality of social services and infrastructure	Capacity building for Livestock keepers	600 Livestock keepers trained on livestock production by June 2023
				25 Livestock extension staff provided with conducive working environment by June 2023
			To determine progress of development projects	30 Livestock development projects monitored and evaluated by June 2016
			Livestock infrastructures improved	15 Hides and Skin Centers improved by June 2023
				30 Livestock projects in the District improved and sustained by June 2023
			Improve fish production	50 tones of fish products increased by 2023.
	506B Agriculture	Increase quantity and Quality of social services and infrastructure	Improvement of Livestock health	65 % of livestock mortality rate reduced by 2023.
			Capacity building for agriculture staffs	27 Agricultural extension staff provided with conducive working environment by June 2023
			Agricultural production improved	30 Agriculture projects in the District improved and sustained by June 2023
			To determine progress of development projects	30 Agriculture development projects monitored and evaluated by June 2023
			Capacity building for farmers	600 Farmer trained on crop production by June 2023
			Agricultural production improved	0.70 tones per hectare of food crops increased by 2023.
	0.80 tones per hectare of cash crops increased by 2023.			
	507H Secondary Education	Improve access, quality and equitable social services delivery	Improve quality, access and equity to secondary education	132 Secondary Schools in the District supported by June, 2023

<b>SN</b>	<b>PRIORITY AREA / SECTOR</b>	<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGIE S</b>	<b>TARGETS</b>
	507A Primary Education	Improve access, quality and equitable social services delivery	Improve quality, access and equity to Primary education	Pass mark rate of STD IV and VII increased from 85% to 95%, 44% to 72% respectively by June 2023.
Pupils in 121 Primary schools enhanced against corruption tendencies by June 2023				
Learning environment in 5 boarding Primary schools improved by June 2023				
To ensure all pupils of school age attend school			100% enrollment rate of children of school age is achieved and maintained by 2023	
To reduce illiteracy rate			Adult illiteracy rate reduced from 17% to 13% by June 2023.	
	508 Health Sector	Improve services and reduce HIV/AIDS infection	Incorporate Cross-Cutting and Cross-Sectoral Issues	HIV infection rate reduced from 1% to 0.7% by June 2023
Improve access, quality and equitable social services delivery				Improve health services delivery
		Under five mortality rate reduced from 2/1,000 to 1/1,000 by June 2023.		
		Organizational structure and institutional management capacity improved at all level from 33% to 45% by June 2023.		
		Emergency preparedness and response capacity improved from 40% to 70% by June 2023.		
		Nutritional deficiency reduced from 37.4% to 33.4% by June 2023.		
		Proportion of medicine, medical equipment, Laboratory reagents and supplies increased from 67% to 85% by June 2023		
		Environmental health and sanitation improved from 23% to 27% by June 2023.		
		TB detection rate increased from 88% to 95% by June 2023.		

<b>SN</b>	<b>PRIORITY AREA / SECTOR</b>	<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGIE S</b>	<b>TARGETS</b>
	508 Health Sector	Improve access, quality and equitable social services delivery	Improve health services delivery	Morbidity due to malaria reduced from 4% to 1% by June 2023. Morbidity due to intestinal worms reduced from 17% to 14% by June 2023
	510B Rural Water Supply	Improve access, quality and equitable social services delivery	Provision of safe and clean water	40 villages equipped with water infrastructures by June 2023 40 village's water infrastructures maintained by June 2023
	511 Works	Increase quantity and Quality of social services and infrastructure	Improve roads and building infrastructures	454 kms of roads rehabilitated under routine maintenance by June 2023
	Increase quantity and Quality of social services and infrastructure	144 kms of roads rehabilitated under periodic maintenance by June 2023		
		3200 meters of drainage system constructed by June 2023		
				136 kms of District roads maintained by June, 2023
	512 Land	Improve Management of natural resource and environment	Conserving environment	9,000 tons of solid waste in 3 Townships of Katesh, Endasak and Bassotu collected and disposed by June, 2023
				3 small towns surveyed and planned by June 2023
				65 Villages' lands in the District developed by June, 2023
	513 Natural Resources	Improve Management of natural resource and environment	Conserving environment	198 hectares of natural and plantation forest in the District conserved by June 2023
				Working environment of Natural Resource department improved by June 2023
				12 Bee keeping Quarterly reports produced and submitted by June, 2023

<b>SN</b>	<b>PRIORITY AREA / SECTOR</b>	<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGIE S</b>	<b>TARGETS</b>
	527A Community Development Administration	Improve social welfare, gender and community empowerment	Strengthen Women and Youth groups	110 Women and Youth groups empowered by June 2023
To strengthen Community Development Department by June 2023				
Mobilization of community members, CSOs, faith based organization and other groups to understand their nutrition problems, analyze the cause and take appropriate actions by June 2023				
Support social and economic services			10,168 households supported with social and economic services by June 2023	
				6000 poor households supported by Health insurance by June 2023
	500A General Administration	Enhance good governance and administrative services.	To involve community in participatory planning through O & OD	96 villages' participatory plans reviewed and prepared by 2023.
			To manage revenues and expenditure	90% of council own source revenue collected by 2023
				17 existing revenue by laws reviewed by 2023
			Ensure community grievances are presented and solved timely.	96 villages and 33 ward suggestion boxes installed by 2023.
				80% of council staff are provided with good working environment by 2023
			To ensure sufficient and qualified staffs.	2405 staffs are trained by 2023.
	189 staffs are recruited by 2023.			

## 9.2 RESULT FRAMEWORK

Objective	Key Performance Indicators
Improve services and reduce HIV/AIDS infection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of HIV/AIDS prevalence reduced.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of health facilities with medical equipments and supplies.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of new health facilities</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of health facilities providers.</li> </ul>
Management of Natural Resources improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of PLHIV supported.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of tone of fish product increased.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of tones of Honey and bee-wax products increased.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of villages with participatory wildlife conservation and environmental plans.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of events of fire burning.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of ha. Conserved and properly managed.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of villages implementing environmental by-laws.</li> </ul>
Improve social welfare, gender and community empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of Women involved in participatory planning.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of Adult population involved in participatory planning</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number economic groups of Women and Youth formed in 60 villages</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number village communities sensitized and trained on empowerment.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Women trained.</li> </ul>
Enhance Good Governance and Administrative Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of villages' participatory plans reviewed and prepared.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of council own source revenue collected.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of existing revenue by laws reviewed.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of villages' quarterly financial report presented to village assemblies.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of villages and ward suggestion boxes installed.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of council staff is provided with good working environment.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of the community sensitized and trained on their political and social rights.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social and Economic data base established.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Numbers of open registries at district level ward level, and village level established and improved.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of staffs recruited.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of staffs trained on managerial skills.</li> </ul>

Objective	Key Performance Indicators
Improve access, quality and equitable social services delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of mortality reduced.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of schools provided with meals, teaching and learning material.</li> <li>• Pupils book ratio</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of the population supplied with clean and safe water.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of enrollment rate of children of school age.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of staffs trained.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of staffs recruited.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of illiteracy rate reduced.</li> </ul>
Increase quantity and Quality of social services and Infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of km of gravel roads network constructed, rehabilitated and maintained.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of tones per hectare of food crops increased.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of tones per hectare of cash crops increased.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of livestock mortality rate reduced.</li> </ul>

## CHAPTER V

### 1. SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES TO IMPLEMENT THE FIVE YEAR STRATEGIC (2017/2018 -2022/23)

NO		PROJECT	LOCAL	FOREIGN	TOTAL
1	PLANNING	LGDG-CDG	4,966,605,000.00	-	4,966,605,000.00
2	WATER SECTOR	RWSSP	1,500,000,000.00	5,298,477,000.00	6,798,477,000.00
3	AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK	ASDP/DADPS	-	-	-
4	HEALTH	HSBF	-	3,202,715,000.00	3,202,715,000.00
5	SECONDARY EDUCATION	SEDP	2,521,920,000.00	-	2,521,920,000.00
6	WORKS	ROAD FUND	4,443,150,000.00	-	4,443,150,000.00
7	LIVESTOCK	LDF	52,075,000.00	-	52,075,000.00
8	PLANNING	MFUKO WA JIMBO	274,215,000.00	-	274,215,000.00
9	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	TACAIDS	-	-	-
10	PRIMARY EDUCATION, SECONDARY & HEALTH	RWSS-WASH PRIM	-	4,24,489,500.00	424,489,500.00
11	HEALTH	GLOBAL FUND	-	58,365,000.00	58,365,000.00
12	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	TASAF	-	7,916,400,000.00	7,916,400,000.00
13	HEALTH	NTD's	-	245,912,250.00	245,912,250.00
			-	-	-
		TOTAL DEV. (F+L)	13,757,965,000.00	17,146,358,750.00	30,904,323,750.00
		OWN SOURCE DEV.	8,080,801,506.60	-	8,080,801,506.60
		<b>SUB TOTAL DEV</b>	<b>21,838,766,506.60</b>	<b>17,146,358,750.00</b>	<b>38,985,125,256.60</b>

## CHAPTER VI

### 1. MONITORING & EVALUATION PLAN

S/N	STRATEGY	Indicators	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	USES OF INFORMATION
1	Improve District Development projects and social services	No of development projects improved	Reports, discussions and meeting with stakeholders	Monthly Quarterly Annually	DED, HOD,s & HOS,s	Report writing and project performance appraisal Structures
2	Strengthening SACCOS and Economic groups	No. of SACCOS & Economic groups strengthen	Reports, discussions and meeting with stakeholders	Monthly Quarterly Annually	DED, HOD,s & HOS,s	Report writing and project performance appraisal Structures
3	Capacity building for Livestock keepers	No. of livestock keepers capacitated	Reports, discussions and meeting with stakeholders	Monthly Quarterly Annually	DED, HOD,s & HOS,s	Report writing and project performance appraisal Structures
4	Livestock infrastructures improved	No. of infrastructures improved	Reports, discussions and meeting with stakeholders	Monthly Quarterly Annually	DED, HOD,s & HOS,s	Report writing and project performance appraisal Structures
5	Improve fish production	No. of tons of fish produced	Reports, discussions and meeting with stakeholders	Monthly Quarterly Annually	DED, HOD,s & HOS,s	Report writing and project performance appraisal Structures
6	Improvement of Livestock health	% increased in livestock keepers income	Reports, discussions and meeting with stakeholders	Monthly Quarterly Annually	DED, HOD,s & HOS,s	Report writing and project performance appraisal Structures
7	Capacity building	No. of staff	Reports,	Monthly		Report writing and project

	for agriculture staffs	empowered	discussions and meeting with stakeholders	Quarterly Annually	DED, HOD,s & HOS,s	performance appraisal Structures
<b>S/N</b>	<b>STRATEGY</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>SOURCE OF INFORMATION</b>	<b>FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE PERSON</b>	<b>USES OF INFORMTION</b>
8	Agricultural production improved	No. of tons produced per year	Reports, discussions and meeting with stakeholders	Monthly Quarterly Annually	DED, HOD,s & HOS,s	Report writing and project performance appraisal Structures
9	Capacity building to farmers	No. of farmer's empowered	Reports, discussions and meeting with stakeholders	Monthly Quarterly Annually	DED, HOD,s & HOS,s	Report writing and project performance appraisal Structures
10	Improve quality, access and equity to secondary education	% increase in pass mark	Reports, discussions and meeting with stakeholders	Monthly Quarterly Annually	DED, HOD,s & HOS,s	Report writing and project performance appraisal Structures
11	Improve quality, access and equity to Primary education	% increase in pass mark	Reports, discussions and meeting with stakeholders	Monthly Quarterly Annually	DED, HOD,s & HOS,s	Report writing and project performance appraisal Structures
12	Improve health services delivery	% reduced in mortality rate	Reports, discussions and meeting with stakeholders	Monthly Quarterly Annually	DED, HOD,s & HOS,s	Report writing and project performance appraisal Structures
13	Support social and economic services	% increase in income and welfare	Reports, discussions and meeting with stakeholders	Monthly Quarterly Annually	DED, HOD,s & HOS,s	Report writing and project performance appraisal Structures
14	To manage revenues and expenditure	% increase in revenue collection	Reports, discussions and meeting with stakeholders	Monthly Quarterly Annually	DED, HOD,s & HOS,s	Report writing and project performance appraisal Structures

15	Ensure community grievances are presented and solved timely.	% reduced in grievances	Reports, discussions and meeting with stakeholders	Monthly Quarterly Annually	DED, HOD,s & HOS,s	Report writing and project performance appraisal Structures
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<b>S/ N</b>	<b>STRATEGY</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>SOURCE OF INFORMATION</b>	<b>FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE PERSON</b>	<b>USES OF INFORMTION</b>
16	To ensure sufficient and qualified staffs.	No of staff recruited	Reports, discussions and meeting with stakeholders	Monthly Quarterly Annually	DED, HOD,s & HOS,s	Report writing and project performance appraisal Structures
17	Conserving environment	% reduced in environmental degradation	Reports, discussions and meeting with stakeholders	Monthly Quarterly Annually	DED, HOD,s & HOS,s	Report writing and project performance appraisal Structures
18	Improve roads and building infrastructures	No. of road constructed	Reports, discussions and meeting with stakeholders	Monthly Quarterly Annually	DED, HOD,s & HOS,s	Report writing and project performance appraisal Structures

### HANANG DISTRICT ORGANIZATION CHART



