

MOMBA DISTRICT COUNCIL



SOCIAL-ECONOMIC PROFILE, 2017



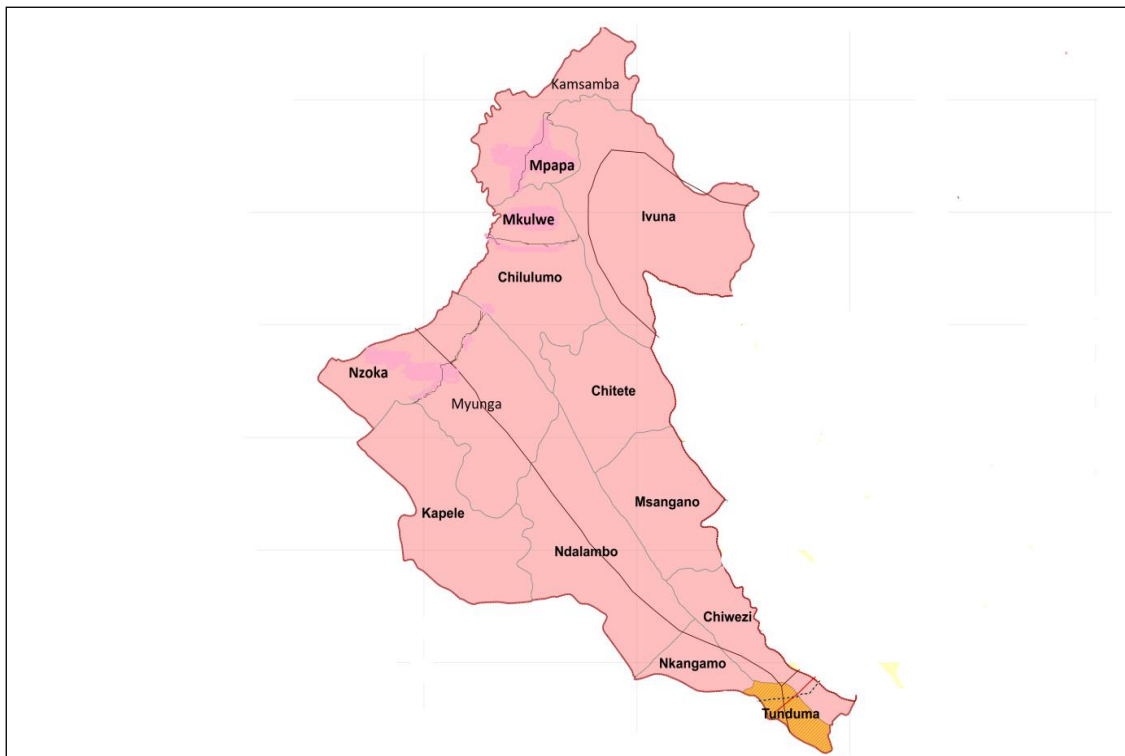
CHAPTER ONE

DISTRICT COUNCIL PROFILE

1.0 Geographical Location

Momba District Council is Located at the North western part of Songwe Region. The District lies between Latitudes $8^{\circ}10'$ South and $9^{\circ}15''$ South of the Equator and Longitudes $32^{\circ}5'$ East and $32^{\circ}45''$ East of the Greenwich. Momba District Council borders to Rukwa and Zambia to the West, Mbozi District to the East, Chunya District to the North and Ileje District to the South. Momba District Council covers **5856 square kilometers**, this occupies about 21.17 % of Songwe Region total area of 27,656 square kilometers.

Momba District and Ward distribution



Source: National Bureau of Statistics, 2012

1.1 Area and Administrative Subdivisions

(i)	Arable land.....	3746.84	Km ²	(64%)
(ii)	Settlement and other uses.....	381.64	Km ²	(6.50%)
(iii)	Forest	1136.52	Km ²	(19.41%)
(iv)	Water	351	Km ²	(5.99%)
(v)	Reserved land.....	240	Km ²	(4.10%)
	Total	5856	Km²	(100%)

The District has **3** divisions, **14** wards, **72** villages and **302** Hamlets.

Table No. 1: Divisions, Wards, Village and Hamlets

Divisions	Wards	Number of Villages	Number of Hamlets
1.Ndalambo	1.Nkangamo	3	15
	2.Ndalambo	4	17
	3.Kapele	8	36
	4.Ikana	4	15
	5.Myunga	7	22
	6.Nzoka	6	20
	Total	32	125
2.Kamsamba	1.Kamsamba	6	25
	2.Ivuna	5	23
	3.Mkomba	5	25
	4.Mpapa	3	16
	5.Chilulumo	5	18
	6.Mkulwe	4	13
	Total	28	120
2.Msangano	1.Msangano	5	33
	2.Chitete	7	24
	Total	12	57
Grand Total	72	302	

Source: District Administration office.

1.1.2 Physical Features & Climatic Conditions.

Momba District Council lies between 900 – 2750 meters above sea level. On average it receives rainfall between 1,350 mm and 1,550 mm per annum and temperature ranges between 20⁰C to 28⁰C. The District is

divided into two main zones, namely highland plateau and Rift Valley Zones.

a) The Highland Plateau.

It covers very small portion of Ndalambo division. The altitude rises from 1,400 – 2,750 meters above the sea level. Its topography is characterized by several hills with rivers and valuable valley for irrigation.

In this zone, three types of soil are observed. The volcanic soil, clay soil with a good mixture of sand and the alluvial loam and silt soil within the valley. Though the vegetation covers has been widely removed through agricultural activities, some natural vegetations are still observed especially along the river valley. Its climate is relatively of moderate temperature and high rainfall compares to the other zone.

Due to the above characteristics, major crops grown in this zone are maize, beans and banana, and to a small level and sweet potatoes and paddy.

b) The Low Land (Rift Valley Zones).

It is located in the Western part of the District, covering the main parts of Msangano and Kamsamba divisions which forms larger part of the District area. It is relatively hot with temperature ranging between 25 °C – 28° C. It has relatively flat clay loam type of soil with silt soil predominating over a larger area. Potential rivers also cut across some parts of the zonal areas. These are associated with valley favorable for paddy, beans, Maize, Sunflowers, sorghum, finger millet, Sesame, Sweet potatoes, Cassava, vegetables(acacia species) and various types of fruits.

The Major crops grown in this area are paddy, sorghum, finger millet, Cassava, Sweet potatoes, sesame and sunflower. A wide variety of fruits is also obtained although currently are being produced in small amounts.

1.2 Population

Population is the source of Labour for the production of goods and services. It is also responsible for the consumptions of various products. The size, structure, distribution and well-being of a population, determine its suitability for sustainable economic development. Admittedly, population growth usually leads to an ever increasing demand for basic necessities such as food, water, energy and other natural resources for population survival and development, which subsequently increases depletion of natural resources.

Moreover, the growth and distribution of the population determine the demand for location of production and place of delivery of essential social services, such as education, health, water, transport and housing. This situation requires establishing a conducive environment for ensuring sustainable socio-economic development, which requires adopting alternative sources of energy and lifestyle without compromising the well-being of the current and future generations.

(a) Ethnic Groups

At District level, the main indigenous ethnic groups in this District Council are the Nyamwanga, Nyiha, Sukuma, Lambya and Ndali. Other ethnic groups are Kimbu, Nyakyusa, Bungu and Safwa.

(b) Population Size and Growth

According to the 2012 Population and Housing Census the total population of Momba District Council was 196,818 persons. Out of that Male 94,257 and Female 102,561. The 2002-2012 population growth rate per annum of Momba District Council was 5.6 percent. 2017, population and Household projections reflected the increasing of total population of 258,454 where as Male 123,775 and Female 134,679 compared to 196,818 of which Male were 94,257 and Female were 102,561 of 2012 census. It is nearly 6.3 percent overall population increase of previous census. The population density hits to 35.8 people per km² in 2012.

(c) Distribution by Area

The population distribution pattern in the district is largely influenced by many factors including land fertility and climatic condition. This explains the reason for the concentration of people at ward as shown in table 2 below.

Table2: Population distribution by Ward and Sex, Momba District Council, 2012 Census

S/n	Ward	2012,Census				Projected population ,2017			
		Male	Female	Total	Average Household Size	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Total
1	Nkangamo	6,235	6,761	12,996	4.6	92			
2	Ndalambo	5,984	6,614	12,598	4.2	90			
3	Ikana	5,552	6,075	11,627	4.2	91			
4	Kapele	5,594	6,096	11,690	4.5	92			
5	Myunga	5,631	5,960	11,591	4.3	94			
6	Nzoka	6,276	6,976	13,252	4.5	90			
7	Msangano	7,689	8,081	15,770	4.4	95			
8	Chitete	9,292	10,139	19,431	4.4	92			
9	Chilulumo	5,281	5,896	11,177	4.8	90			
10	Mkulwe	4,517	4,820	9,337	5.2	94			
11	Mpapa	3,024	3,488	6,512	4.8	87			
12	Mkomba	9,014	9,958	12,708	5.0	91			
13	Ivuna	11,871	12,939	24,810	5.0	92			
14	Kamsamba	8,297	8,758	17,055	4.8	95			
	Grand Total	94,257	102,561	196,818	4.6	92			

Source: National Bureau of Statistics

d) Population Density

Momba District Council has a population density of 35.8 persons per square kilometer which is below the national average of 51 persons per square kilometer.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 Social-Economic Status

2.1 The Production Sectors

This involves agriculture, livestock production and marketing, conservation and harvesting of existing natural resources, and small industrial production.

a) Agriculture

Agriculture is the main economic activity in the district. 80.3% of its inhabitants depend on agriculture, and livestock production that counts for over 80% of the district earnings. Agricultural production is mainly done by small scale farmers (peasants) of whom mainly (50% of all farmers) use hand hoes and some (40%) use animal; with only a minority (10%) using motorized equipment (e.g. tractors). Status of crop production is as follows:

b) Cash crops:

Cash crops that are produced in the District are Sesame, Paddy, Sunflower, which are mainly produced in the low land area zone. On average, production of these crops is 28651.242 tons respectively in the past two years. Low production is mainly attributed by unreliable rainfall, inability to access agricultural inputs, unreliable market and marketing infrastructure for its produces. Thus, improving the agricultural market institutions and infrastructure may improve the production of these crops.

c) Food crops

Staple food crops produced in the District are Maize, Beans, Paddy, Finger millet, Sorghum and sweet potatoes which are mainly produced in the low land zone and upper zone. Production of these crops depends on the availability of rainfall and hence production is mostly unreliable with a static but slightly increasing trend over the years.

d) Fruit & Vegetables

There is a potential of producing over 4674 tones of fruits in 307 Ha. Currently there unreliable data of what has been produced. Need arises to conduct survey for determination of fruits production in the District.

It is estimated that over 297 Ha is available for production of 3439 tones of vegetables in the district. Very little have been done on this subsector. Therefore more effort is required to exploit this resourceful area for income generations.

Production is being affected by lack of proper marketing systems, lack of storage and processing facilities as well as poor husbandry practices. Improvement in irrigation, storage and processing can promote production of fruits and vegetables hence improve health of people, income and poverty reduction.

2.2 Existing potentials under the agricultural sector.

There are several existing potentials for agriculture development, namely;

An arable land which good for cultivation 28651.242 Ha. Permanent rivers and fertile valleys suitable for irrigation that covers 5,905Ha.

Currently land under irrigation is only 1,500Ha. Such low utilization is mainly constrained by lack of technology and capital investments. Existence of various agricultural institutional to support agricultural production and marketing.

a) Livestock:

Livestock production originates from a large resource base composed of the different livestock species, breeds and types whose ownership and distribution differ from division to division. The recent estimated number of livestock in the District is as shown in table 3.

Table 3: Number of Livestock, 2015

Animal	Indigenous	Improved	Total
Cattle	118,027	267	118,294
Goats	73,497	0	73,497
Sheep	9,884	0	9,884
Chicken	92,269	10,351	102,620
Pigs	8,067	0	8,067
Donkeys	1,258	0	1,258
Dogs	7,753	0	7,753
Cats	2,970	0	2,970
Turkey	27	32	59

About 96.72% of livestock are indigenous, which are known for their low genetic potential in milk, meat and eggs production. However, existence of some animal diseases especially tick borne diseases and new castle disease threatens livestock production. Any intervention should also address their control.

In recent years, Momba District has observed a substantial decrease in indigenous cattle, goats, and sheep due to migration of the pastoralists and slight increase of improved dairy cattle and goats. Basing on climatic conditions and special population density, promoting dairy cattle, goats, pigs and chicken production is favorable in the high lands, while both improved dairy and beef cattle as well as indigenous cattle, goats, chickens is favorable in the low land area. However, existence of some livestock diseases especially the tick borne diseases and new castle disease is a threat to livestock production. Any intervention should also address their control.

2.2.1 Existing potentials under the livestock and fisheries sector

- A large land that is favorable for livestock development industry
- Existence of various livestock institutional frameworks. Government Reform Programmes (Local Government Reform Programme and Public Sector Reform Programme), micro economic reform program in the implementation of livestock sector, and
- Existence of Lake Rukwa for fisheries development.

2.2.2 Other Production Activities

This includes utilization of natural resources, as well as small industrial activities.

a) Natural resources:

Forests are one of the major natural resources in the District. There is a total of 113,652 Ha of natural forests. Most of the natural forests consist of tree species favorable for hard timber and bee keeping.

However, the later is practiced in very small scale. The main problems affecting forests

in the District are forest and water source encroachment, excessive deforestation and bushfire. In order to reduce/alleviate these problems, the District has opted to practice participatory forest management approach.

Fishing is the next, and is mainly done in Lake Rukwa, of which the Momba District occupies a portion of 292 km² equal to 29% of the whole lake. Long term existence of this lake is threatened by silting which is caused by intensive agricultural cultivation at the upper river streams and catchments areas which feeds to the lake and intensive cattle grazing along the lake. Very little fishing is done in rivers. Promotion and investing in the latter in the form of aquaculture can hasten the need to reduce poverty and increase use of protein as the market is readily and widely available. Other minor natural resource exploitation involves salt production through local methods.

b) Industries

The District has industrial activities which are small in nature and these are mainly carpentry, maize mills and rice hulls. Since the District has high potential for Agricultural and Livestock activities, food-processing industries such as oil extraction and cereal crops units constitute potential areas for investment.

c) Marketing

Marketing is the area which smallholder farmers have limited information, knowledge, skills and exposure. Inadequate of agribusiness skills to 80.3

Percent of peasants and limited number of financial institution and

Networking, aggravate the situation towards running competitive and viable agribusiness activities. These confront the District to strengthen road network, cooperative societies, Micro financial institution network, and spearhead information, knowledge and skills in marketing, agribusiness and entrepreneurship.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 ECONOMIC SERVICES

Existing economic services include Roads, Railway, Communication and electricity services.

a) Roads and Railway service

The District Council has a road network of 973.2 kms classified as shown below:

Table 4: Types of Roads

Road type	Tarmac	Gravel	Earth	Total
Km	94	160	719.20	973.2

Source: Works Dept

Table 5: Bridge along District registered roads

Concrete bridge	Timber Deck	Vented Drift	Sold Drift	Culverts	Total
5	0	2	3	30	40

Source: Works Dept

Besides these bridges there are fifteen (15) suspended bridges. The roads in Momba District are passable to the extent of 92% during the dry season and 65% during the rain season respectively.

b) Electricity:

In Momba District Council 16 villages out of 72 connected with electricity to the National grid through the Rural Energy Agency (REA).

Sources of power to little population who uses electricity are solar energy. The majority of the population uses firewood, charcoal and fuel lamps as their source of energy. More exploration is needed to curb the power problems in the District.

c) Telecommunication

Momba is connected by the optical fibre infrastructure to Eastern and Southern countries. The District also connected to cellular phone through towers located in various wards but serves over 80 % of the District coverage. These telecommunication companies include HALOTEL, VODACOM, AIRTEL, and TIGO.

3.1 Social Services

The status of social services available in Momba District Council and it covers Education, Health and Water and sanitation sectors. It focuses also on their development in terms of existing facilities and improvement made in the provision of services.

a) Education Sector.

Education is the basic human rights that must be delivered to all children of age 7-13 which is the official age for Primary school pupils, In Tanzania Mainland, education sector deals with Primary, secondary, technical, Vocational and higher education.

One of the main goals of Cluster II of the National Strategy for Education Sector covers pre-primary, primary, secondary and tertiary education, including vocational education, colleges and higher learning institutions. Therefore, the development of the sector in Momba District Council involves improvement in all the mentioned areas for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUKUTA).

i. Pre - primary Education

In regard to ownership of pre-primary school classes, public sector makes a significant contribution in the District. Publicly owned pre-primary school classes increased from 60 in 2014 to 65 in 2017. The contribution made by the private sector was not significant. In 2017, the number of private classes is 0. While public classes is 65.

Total enrolment in pre-primary public schools increased from 3,762 pupils in 2015 to 10,778 pupils in, 2017.

ii. Primary Education

According to the education policy enrolment into Standard One, is for children aged seven years. Its expansion to cover 7 to 10 years, is due to culture and norms of the people of Tanzania. The policy of free education at primary and lower secondary schools levels as well as up to Form 4 and Community participation through MEMM and MEMKWA have motivated parents in the District to enroll their children and thus improved the enrolment rate of Momba District Council. From 2015 to 2017, Standard One enrolment in public primary schools increased from 5,592 pupils in 2015 to 7,735 pupils in 2017.

This improvement can be seen through changes in net enrolment rates, gross enrolment rates, and reduction of dropouts of pupils, availability of education facilities and performance of pupils in general. The District Council has 75 primary schools which are owned by Government. All schools till January, 2017 have a total of 39,832 pupils, where males are 19,708 and females are 20,124 with 629 teachers and 424 existing classrooms out of 696 required classrooms with a deficit of 272 classrooms. Therefore effort is needed to add more classrooms to reduce the number of pupils per classroom in primary schools. This can be possible through community itself, private organization and government joint efforts in rural areas.

iii. Secondary schools

There are 9 secondary schools in the District of which are government owned and all schools are Ordinary level. No Advanced level secondary school in the District. The plans to upgrade one of the schools to be advanced level already started and one of the schools which are proposed are Chikanamlilo and Chitete Secondary Schools. There are 174 classrooms of form I-IV. These classrooms and other infrastructures are being built to reduce the gap between the pupils who qualify to and those who actually join secondary education. The ordinary level students are 2,546 by January, 2017. There are 8 hostels for girl's students and it has the capacity of 42 each hostel. These hostels are found at Chikanamlilo (2), Chitete (1), Kapele (1), Nkangamo (1), Uwanda (1), Ivuna (1) and Mkulwe (1). There are three science rooms in all secondary schools in the District.

b) Health Services

The preventive and curative services are the major services being provided by the health sector through the existing health facilities as shown by the table 6 below.

Table 6: Type and Number of Health facilities

Type of health facility	Number by type of Ownership			Total
	Government	FBOs	Private	
Hospitals	0	0	0	0
Health Centres	2	1	0	3
Dispensaries	27	2	0	29
Total	29	3	0	32

Table 9: Health Services Indicators (HSI)

No	Indicator	District
1	Life Expectancy	52%
2	Health Facility within the radius of 5 km	78%
3	Population per physician	39,364 :1
4	Population per Nursing staff	6,560:1
5	Population per bed	4,374:1
6	Bed occupancy ratio	60%
7	Total fertility rate	4.8%
8	Current family planning users	14,461
9	Crude Death Rate (CDR)	12/1000
10	Infant Mortality Rate IMR	2/1000

11	Under Five Mortality Rate U5MR	5/1000
12	Maternal Mortality Rate MMR	50/100,000
13	Severe malnutrition rate %	43%
14	Proportion of low birth weight in %	4%
15	Population having acceptable latrine	24%
16	HIV prevalence rate	9%

c) Water

Water services provided in the District are through the gravity scheme, motorized pumping schemes (from rivers), deep and shallow wells and protected springs. There are 168 deep and shallow wells, 4 motorized schemes, 3 protected springs 1gravity scheme at Ndalambo in 2016. Water coverage in Momba District is about 41.34%.

The following table provides a summary of sources in the district.

Table: Status of water services.

Na	Type of Water Scheme/Service	Amount
1	Gravity Scheme	1
2	Motorized Scheme	4
3	Deep & Shallow wells	168
4	Protected springs	3

Source: Water department

The 41.34 percentage reflects supply of safe water to only 81,365 people out of the total of 196 818 people in 2012 in the district. The remaining are subject to not safe and clean water.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 Cross Cutting Issues

4.1 Environment conservation.

Major areas of environmental conservation in the district involve the conservation of Forests (natural and planted), Water catchments areas and its basin, Wetland and Sustainable urban development.

(i) Forests

Forests covers a total of 122,800 Ha of which 17,285.02 Ha are natural forest and 115.8 Ha are planted trees. The total areas of 15,645.02 Ha is being conserved as National and district forest reserves while 1,640.42 Ha is being conserved by the village through the assistance of “participatory forest management” programme.

Forest conservation and afforestation is one of the priorities of the district for sustainable development. This is envisaged in all development plans of the district. For the previous three years, the average minimum of target for afforestation was 800,000 trees per annum. However, the achievements has been highly affected by low survival rates which stands at 35% implying an average of only 280,000 trees per annum. The low survival rate is mainly attributed by low management of the planted trees, thus subjecting them to insects, wild fire and animals and occurrence of long dry season in a year.

Besides the efforts being made by the districts, the forest sub sector has been affected high rate of deforestation done by people in turn of economic and social reason, bush and forest wild fire.

As an effort to combat the situation, together with afforestation, since 2005 the District has embarked on Participatory Forest Management (PFM). Noticeable achievement have been observed so far in 6 pilot villages, this will be consolidated and expanded in other villages in the district.

(ii) Wetland Management

Wetland areas of Momba District Council include: Iyendwe/Tesa, Naming'ongo, Chiula, all areas around Lake Rukwa, rivers such as Momba, Nkana, Mtavya, Masanyinta, Nyamba, Mkomba, River. Lake Rukwa is mostly affected by silting and water contamination caused by animal and human economic activities at headland of river and coast areas. Encroachments towards river banks and water sources are major problems. Further pollutions should be prevented and existing degradation be reduced.

(iii) Sustainable Urban Development

There is no Township Authority in the District however there are Kamsamba, Ndalambo, Chitete, Msangano and Ivuna which are rapidly growing to small urban centers.

4.1.2 HIV/AIDS Control

Based on the 2003/04 survey HIV/AIDS prevalence in the District was 11.9%. The 2012 survey shows that HIV/AIDS prevalence in the regional is 9%. A number of measures have been undertaken which contributed to the success and these includes establishment of voluntary counseling and testing centers' and home based services through mobile clinics.

4.1.3 Good Governance

This involves the rule of law, community participation in planning and decision making, accountability and transparency. All functions and decision of the council are executed or enforced based on National enactments and bylaws of the council and villages. Community participation is effected through participatory village plans known as O&OD or the plans discussed in their WDC and through the decisions of various bodies/outstanding committees at all levels from the village ward to council levels which constitutes democratically elected members and operates on democratic procedures. The government at all levels is accountable to the people through submission of plans and reports to those democratic bodies as well as implementing the decision reached by them. All outstanding committee at the district and ward level meet regularly at village, ward and district.

4.1.4 Tourism

Momba district has only one of its kind tourism sites, these are:

Cultural tourism: Foot print on hard rock of Nkangamo, curves of early smiths and ancient prints on rocks of Ndalambo.

Wild animal tourism: hippos and crocodile in Lake Rukwa.

Hotels and clubs offer pleasant stay, meals and entertainment in Nkangamo, Kamsamba and Ivuna. However development of the tourism industry is low. The District need motivated local and foreign investors on camping sites, hotels, conference facilitates real estates and environmental conservation activities.

4.2 Council Organization Structure

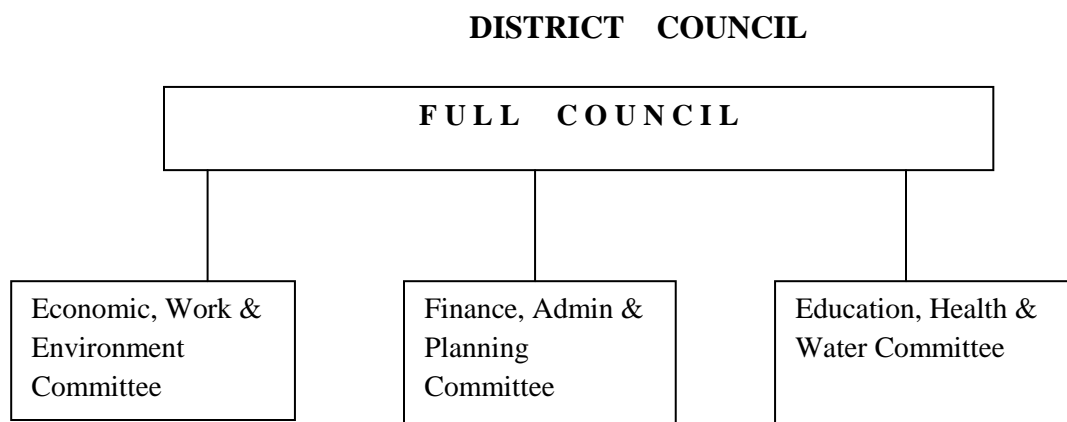
4.2.1 Political Structure

The Administration of the Momba District Council (MDC) includes one (1) Council which composed of two (3) Divisions, fourteen (14) wards, represented by 14 Councilors and 5 Special Women Seat, 1 Constituency of One (1) Members of Parliament these constitute the supreme Organ of the Council.

Full Council is the highest decision making meeting in the Council; The Council consists of the Three Main Committees, provided under Sec 74 of the Act No. 7/1982:

- i. Finance, Administration and Planning Committee.
- ii. Education, Water and Health Committee.
- iii. Economic, Works and Environmental Committee.

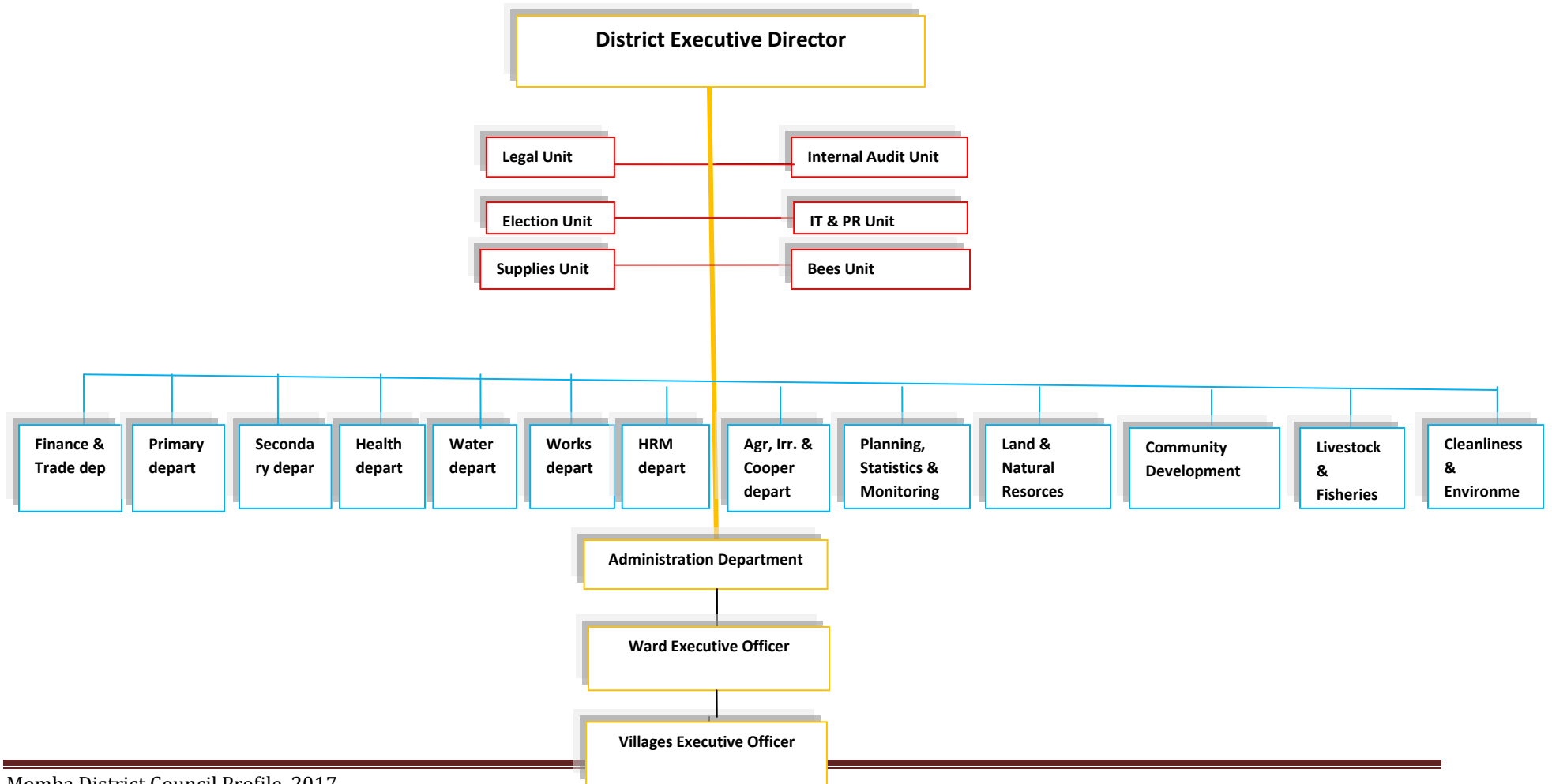
Fig. No. 1: POLITICAL ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE OF MOMBA



On the administration side the district is headed by the Council Director who is assisted by 13 head of departments and 6 units. These departments are Administration and Human resources, Finance and Trade, Planning, Statistics & Monitoring, Agriculture cooperative and irrigation, Livestock and fisheries, Community development, Works, Land and natural resources, Environmental cleanness, Primary education, Secondary education, Water and Health. Apart from the district headquarter the structure goes down to the wards, villages and hamlets. At the ward and Village level the Director is assisted by ward executive officers and village executive officers respectively.

4.2.1.2:

Administrative Structure of Momba District Council



CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 SWOT/ANALYSIS.

5.1 Strengths

Some of the forces that assist in implementation of the Council programmers' are:-

- The Council was established on the basis of the constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania article 145 and 146.
- It was established by an Act of Parliament No. 8 of 1982 Section 5 – 7, 53 – 58 and 59 to 69.
- It has assurance of Central Government support.
- It has assurance of external donors.
- It enjoys a political support.
- It has staff with a variety of multi disciplinary skills and experience.
- It has the experience of working with internal and external development partners.
- It has an acceptable government system up to the lower level.
- It has established service network at all levels of its governance – Wards and Villages.
- It has functioning by – laws.
- It has fixed assets at all level of government
- It has policies, guidelines and regulations provided by the central government.
- It has the experience of working with the private sector and NGOs.

5.1.2 Weaknesses

Momba District Council has identified to have the following

Weaknesses

- Shortage of staff in some sectors.
- Inadequate communication and management information system
- Inadequate working gear in some sectors.
- Inadequate capacity for some staffs leading to weak data collection management system.

5.2 Opportunities

- The Councils stand to get financial assistance and loans from both internal and external donors and financial institutions,
- Can get investors in different aspects of social economic programs.
- Ability to participate in a variety of national and international symposiums
- Assurance of ever increasing working age population
- The existence of the Zambia /Tanzania highway.
- Availability of diversified natural resources endowment and tourist attraction.
- Stable political leaders
- Availability of easily accessible external market on agricultural produces.

5.2.1 Threats

- The ability of the Central government to issue regulations that affect the Councils without prior notice to the Council.
- Natural and technological disasters due to climatic changes
- High prevalence of HIV and morbidity due to malaria at all Ages.
- High infant and maternal mortality.
- Global economic recession.

5.3 REVIEWED INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

5.3.1 Vision Statement

Momba District Council to be a best in delivery of high quality and sustainable services to its community

5.3.2 Mission

Momba District Council, in collaboration with stakeholders, will offer high quality of socio-economic services to its community and create conducive environment for economic growth through good governance and proper use of available resources.

5.3.3 Objectives

- a. Improve services and reduce HIV/AIDS infection.
- b. Enhance, sustain and effective implementation of the National Ant-corruption Strategy.
- c. Improve access, quality and equitable social services delivery.
- d. Increase quality and quality of social services and infrastructure.
- e. Enhance Good Governance and administrative services.

- f. Improve social welfare, gender and community empowerment.
- g. Improve emergence and disaster management.
- h. Create conducive environment for increased productivity.
- i. Improve Environmental Conservation, Natural Resources and Land Management for Sustainable Development