

IKUNGI DISTRICT COUNCIL



DISTRICT COUCIL PROFILE

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IKUNGI DISTRICT COUNCIL

INTRODUCTION

Ikungi District Council is one of the Six councils within Singida Region. The other councils are Singida Municipal, Iramba District Council, Mkalama District Council, Singida District Council and Manyoni District Council.

The District lies between **4⁰** and **6⁰** Latitudes South of the Equator and **34⁰** and **35⁰** Longitudes East of Greenwich. It is bordered by Tabora (Uyui DC) to the West, Singida Municipal to the North, Singida District to the North-East, Iramba District to the North – West, Chemba and Kondoa to the South – East and Manyoni District to the South.

VISION AND MISSION

1 VISION:

A council which provide quality and sustainable social and economic services to community

2 MISSION STATEMENT:

To facilitate the provision of quality and timely services to the community through participation of all stakeholders using the available resources

3. LONG-TERM GOALS

- 3.1 Services Improved HIV and AIDS infections reduced.
- 3.2 Enhance sustain and effective implementation of the National Anti-corruption strategy.
- 3.3 Access and quality social services improved.
- 3.4 Economic services and infrastructure enhanced.
- 3.5 Good governance and Administrative services improved.
- 3.6 Natural resources and environmental management sustained
- 3.7 Gender and welfare enhanced.
- 3.8 Emergence preparedness and disaster management enhanced

4. DISTINCTIVE COMPETENCES:

- 4.1.** Presence of Hot springs found in Msule village in Mungaa division as one of the attraction area
- 4.2** Presence of rock paintings in Minyughe and Mungaa divisions
- 4.3** High production of quality Irish potatoes whose demand is high inside and outside the country
- 4.4** Production of strawberry at Mkiwa village
- 4.5** Production of honey of high quality with no Nicotine chemical
- 4.6** Presence of local chicken of high quality throughout the year
- 4.7** Presence of historical site at Ng'ongosoro.

5. VALUES

5.1 Best resource utilization

Ikungi District Council is an organization that values and uses public resources in an efficient economic and effective manner.

5.2 People's focus

We focus on stakeholder's needs by building a culture of customer care and having.

5.3 Objectivity

We are an important institution offering advisory services and technical support to our customers in an objective and unbiased manner.

5.4 Excellence

Ikungi District Council staff undertakes their activities objectively, maintain highest degree of professionalism and ethical standards, building value added relationship with customers and stakeholders to deliver quality services.

5.5 Team work

Staff of Ikungi District Council value team work, putting together diversified expertise to achieve the goals of the Council

6. SWOT/SWACC ANALYSIS

SWOT represents Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats or Areas with challenges. Basing on the **MTEF** model, The District has analyzed the current situation. **SWOT/SWACC** analysis shows the potentials available, constrains, vulnerabilities problems which need to be addressed to attain the council Mission. The output of this is a list of strengths and areas of improvements required to be made. The matrix bellow shows the **SWOT** analysis for the Council.

6.1 STRENGTH AND WEAKNESSES

| Strengths | Weaknesses |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Well defined organization structure with good chain of command and feedback. 2. Available skilled and competent council management team (CMT) 3. Presence of council by laws. 4. Partnership is highly recognized by communities and other stakeholders 5. Availability of reliable transport network in the whole District. 6. Availability of modern information and technology e.g. internet, Computers, E-mail, Fax and telephone communication System. 7. Good relationships and linkages with the existing stakeholders. 8. Planning and Management procedures, regulations and guidelines are available. 9. Framework on integrated and participatory approaches in place and practiced with teams at district, ward and village levels (DFT, WFTs and VFTs respectively). | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shortage of qualified staff 2. Inadequate staff and qualified staffs at lower level. 3. Ineffective mobilization of funds from different sources. 4. Shortage of working facilities especially at lower level. 5. Gender discrimination in the community. 6. Slow adoption of changes in new technology. 7. Existence of corruption. 8. Policies and strategies have not been disseminated and understood by stakeholders at grass root levels. 9. Inadequate data collection, analysis and interpretation at grass root level by using "LGMD". |

6.2 OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

| Opportunities | Challenges |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Willingness of Central Government to allocate resources for the Local Government Council. 2. Regional Secretariat. 3. Employment Permits from Civil Service Commission provided. 4. Existing of donor/Development Partners and willingness to support. 5. Availability of national strategies documents and policies. 6. Existence of planning/budgeting guidelines. 7. Presence and support from sectorial ministries. 8. Community willingness to support and accept the development projects in their areas. 9. Quality agricultural crops. 10. Availability of various Resources for income generating and economic growth. 11. Qualified council for capital development Grant fund. 12. Ample arable land. 13. Existence of community forest reserves eg. Mgori, Minyughe, Mdilu, Environmental/SWOT | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Erratic and unreliable rainfall – long period of draught. 2. Poor and unreliable market systems for agriculture / livestock products, natural resources products. 3. Inadequate released fund from different stakeholders. 4. Natural disasters. 5. HIV/AIDS pandemic and related diseases. 6. Increasing number of most vulnerable children. Inadequate of entrepreneurial skills. 7. Environmental degradation through mining and over stocking. 8. High cost of farm implements/ essential requirements. 9. No capacity building system for loan takers (disadvantages groups). 10. Inadequate skilled council staffs especially at lower level. 11. Unreliable external markets. 12. Lack of small farm processing industries to the agricultural and animal beep products. |

7. KEY ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED IN IKUNGI DISTRICT

7.1 HIV/ AIDS Issues

Like other place in the Country Ikungi DC is affected by HIV and AIDS. Currently the infection rate is 1.6% a reduction of 1% compared to year 2013/14. A total of 1,390 are register for CTC services in 6 health facilities and out of them 811 are on ARV. In this financial year the Council aims at attain the s zeros of new infection stigmatization and death caused by HIV and AIDS focusing on meeting the Millennium development goal.

However, there are challenges hindering HIV and AIDS control. These include resistance in behavior change, poverty forcing girls to engage in prostitution, outdated belief and tradition, lack of community system to support people affected by HIV and AIDS, inadequate resources and shortage of health services providers. To address all these, Council will work in collaboration with HIV/AIDS stakeholder and development partners.

7.2 Gender Issues

Gender disparity is one of the issued of consideration in the Council. Generally women are lagging behind in social and economic issues. This is due to persistence of male dominance influenced by culture and tradition. Women representation in decision making is low compared to men. Among 26 elected Councilors for example, there are no women. However women are there due to special seats.

Due to this, the council aims at ensuring gender equality by empowering women and girls through training on their rights. Moreover, the effort is being made to empower them economically through loan provision whereas, in 2015/2016 a total of Tsh. 69,499,000/= is planned for loan to women and youth.

7.3 Environmental Issues.

The District experiencing environment destructions done through agricultural activities, timber harvesting, cutting of trees energy (charcoal) and balding materials, grazing and bush fires as defacing strategy against dangerous animals and reptiles in some areas. All these activities have led to soil erosion and desertification.

To overcome these challenges, the Council is using Act No. 14 of 2002, Environmental Act 2004 to reduce destruction of forest. Furthermore, the council continues to take serious steps on prevention of environmental degradation. It will emphasize on tree planting in all villages and educating community in effects of cultivation on bottom valley and construction near the sources of water. Council will encourage on participatory forest management (PFM) especially in those villages with natural forests and in areas with sources of water. Furthermore the council encourages each village to have in place forest harvest plan to assist reducing environment degradation. The District through council meetings will continue to sensitize the community on the importance of taking care of their environment.

7.4 Income and Poverty

Due to low economic returns of various economic activities, the per capita income of Ikungi district is **720,000** Tanzanian shillings which is below average Nation Per capita income of Tshs 869,436.3 the one recorded in 2011 National accounting. Poverty is high in the rural due to poor yields, soil erosion caused by deforestation, poor methods of farming, unreliable weather, insufficient agricultural products market, diseases both in crops and animals. Generally, the district is among the poorest with minimal income to its inhabitants.

To eradicate poverty, the district has strategic plan of improving agriculture and livestock production, encouraging Ikungi residents to form economic groups for income generating activities and use opportunity in terms of forestry and beekeeping.

8. OTHER STAKEHOLDERS:

Ikungi district undertake various social and economic development activities not in an isolation manner; all development efforts which are taking place have been supported from other stakeholders including donors and Non Government Organisations. The following two tables below shows the list of donors and NGOs working in the district.

8.1 Establishment of Ikungi District Council

The reintroduction of the Local Government occurred in the beginning of the 1980s, when the rural councils and rural authorities were reestablished. Local Government Elections took place in 1983 and the establishment of functioning councils in 1984 under the Local Government Act (District Authorities) of 1982. In 1993 the one-party political system was abandoned and replaced with a multiparty system of government, the first multiparty elections taking place in 1995. Following the liberalization of the political field, was a major public sector reform, which included a Local Government Reform Programme (LGRP). The LGRP covered four areas: political decentralization, financial decentralization, administrative decentralization and changed central local relations, with the mainland government having overriding powers within the framework of the Constitution. This process of local government reform is still ongoing. It aims to promote democratic, accountable and autonomous local government authorities, with wide discretionary powers and a strong financial base implemented by 2011.

Ikungi is a newly formed district council established on 8th March 2013 through Government gazette no 87 under section 8 and 9 of the Local Government (District Authorities) Act No. 8 and 9 of 1982 under the Ministerial establishment order and certification of establishment issued by the clerk of the National Assembly on 3rd May 2013. The council was formerly under Singida District council and come into effective operations in July 2013.

9. Administrative and Political Legal System:

9.1 Administration

Ikungi District Council is divided into divisions, which are then further sub-divided into Wards, Villages council authorities, and sub-villages (the smallest government administrative unit).

Currently the District Council has two Constituencies namely Singida West and Singida East. It has four (4) divisions, 28 wards, 101 villages and 545 sub-villages.

There are **13** political parties operating within the council. In terms of size **CCM** is the ruling party, other parties are **CHADEMA, CUF, TLP, NCCR-Mageuzi, UDP and NRA**. The Council is dominated by **CCM** councilors and MPs, with 63 which CHADEMA have six (6) Councilors and four (4) Members of Parliament. Other parties have leaders at the sub-council level. The working relationship among the political parties and the council staff is generally cordial.

Table 1: Number of divisions, wards, villages and hamlets

| S/N | Division | No Of Wards | No Of Villages | No. Of Hamlets |
|-----|--------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 | Munghaa | 7 | 21 | 117 |
| 2 | Ikungi | 6 | 26 | 147 |
| 3 | Ihanja | 8 | 29 | 167 |
| 4 | Sepuka | 7 | 25 | 114 |
| | Total | 28 | 101 | 545 |

Table 2: Divisions and wards by name

| Division | Mungaa | Ikungi | Ihanja | Sepuka |
|--------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Wards | Mungaa | Dung'unyi | Iglansoni | Iyumbu |
| | Siuyu | Mang'onyi | Iseke | Mgungira |
| | Kikio | Mkiwa | Ihanja | Mwaru |
| | Lighwa | Unyahati | Minyughe | Ighombwe |
| | Misughaa | Ikungi | Muhintiri | Mtunduru |
| | Ntuntu | Issuna | Makilawa | Sepuka |
| | Makiungu | | Puma | Irisya |
| | | | Kituntu | |

9.2 Administration structure

The head of the paid service is the District Executive Director in the district authorities under Full council with three Council permanent Committees. These committees are:

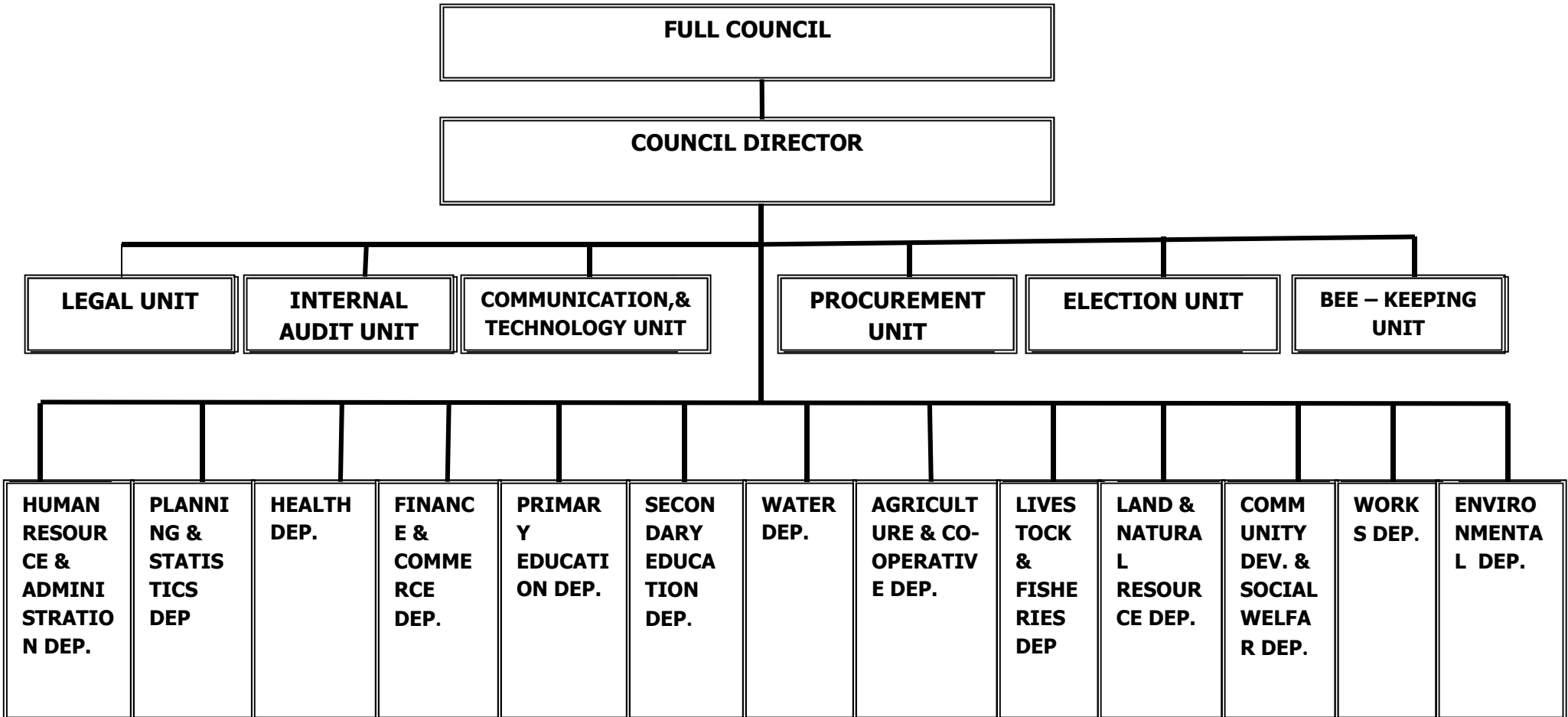
- Finance, Administration and planning committee
- Education, health and water committee
- Agriculture, economics, environment and works committee
- HIV/AIDS committee

The day-to-day activities are run by the Council Management Team. The Council management is headed and led by a District Executive Director who is assisted by the following Heads of Departments: District Planning Officer (DPLO), District Agricultural, Irrigation and Cooperatives Officer (DAICO), District Livestock and Fisheries Officers (DLFO), Beekeeping Officer, District Land and Natural Resources Officer (DLNRO), District Environmental and Sanitation Officer (DESO), District Community Development Officer (DCDO), District Human Resources Officer (DHRO), District Legal Officer (DLO), District Reforms Officer (DRO), Ward Executive Officers (WEOs) and Village Executive Officers (VEOs). The other supporting functions include the sections dealing with Procurement, Legal, Audit, Information and Communication Technology, and Supplies.

Table 3: Staff status

| No | Sector | Staff status | | Total | Required | |
|-----|---------------------------|--------------|------------|-------------|----------|--|
| | | Male | Female | | | |
| 1. | Administration | 86 | 17 | 103 | 227 | |
| 2. | Planning | 6 | 0 | 6 | 7 | |
| 3. | Finance | 4 | 4 | 8 | 16 | |
| 4. | Trade | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | |
| 5. | Cooperative | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | |
| 6. | Community Development | 5 | 5 | 10 | 31 | |
| 7. | Land & Natural Resources | 9 | 0 | 9 | 14 | |
| 8. | Sanitation & Environment | 1 | 0 | 1 | | |
| 9. | Water | 7 | 3 | 10 | 10 | |
| 10. | Agriculture and Livestock | 28 | 12 | 40 | 55 | |
| 11. | Works | 3 | 0 | 3 | 8 | |
| 12. | Health | 76 | 152 | 228 | 381 | |
| 13. | Education Primary | 678 | 430 | 1108 | 1338 | |
| 14. | Education Secondary | 331 | 161 | 492 | 570 | |
| | TOTAL | 1254 | 795 | 2049 | | |

IKUNGI DISTRICT COUNCIL ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE



10 Climatic conditions

Ikungi District has a semi-arid climatic condition. It experiences even temperatures, with minima and maxima of 15⁰C and 30⁰C respectively. Nonetheless, there has been notable rise in ambient temperature in the four decades. There are two seasons; the dry season which is the longest (**April to November**) and the rainy season **December to March**. The annual rainfall ranges from 600mm – 700mm. This climatic condition favors the production of various agricultural crops.

11. Population:

The district has a total population of 272,959 according to the 2012 census report of which 136,178 (49.9%) are males and 136,178 (50.1) are females. The average population growth rate is **2.4%** per annum who are living in the **54,367 (2012)** households which have the average of **5 – 6** people

Table 4: Population distribution by Wards

| Ikungidi District | 272,959 | Ward | Population |
|--------------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | | Puma ward | 17,541 |
| | | Puma | 9,945 |
| | | Isalanda | 3,799 |
| | | Wibia | 1,186 |
| | | Nkuninkana | 2,611 |
| | | | |
| 2 | | Kituntu Ward | 8,444 |
| | | Utaho 'A' | 1,578 |
| | | Kituntu | 2,122 |
| | | Musambu | 1,792 |
| | | Matyuku | 1,496 |
| | | Utaho 'B' | 1,456 |

| Ikungidi District | 272,959 | Ward | Population |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| | | | |
| 3 | | Mungaa Ward | 18,776 |
| | | Kinku | 2,660 |
| | | Mungaa | 3,037 |
| | | Kimbwi | 2,396 |
| | | Minyinga | 2,595 |
| | | Unyaghumpi | 4,554 |
| | | Makiungu | 3,035 |
| | | | |
| 4 | | Siuyu Ward | 7,952 |
| | | Siuyu | 3,054 |
| | | Unyankanya | 3,163 |
| | | Makotea | 1,745 |
| | | | |
| 5 | | Kikio Ward | 7,952 |
| | | Munane | 3,125 |
| | | Nkundi | 2,020 |
| | | Mkunguakhendo | 2,743 |
| | | | |
| 6 | | Lighwa Ward | 7,245 |
| | | Mwisi | 2,597 |
| | | Ujaire | 2,013 |
| | | Lighwa | 2,635 |
| | | | |
| 7 | | Misughaa Ward | 6,679 |
| | | Msughaa | 2,327 |
| | | Msule | 2,418 |

| Ikungidi District | 272,959 | Ward | Population |
|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | | Sakaa | 1,934 |
| | | | |
| 8 | | Ntuntu Ward | 11,360 |
| | | Mampando | 3,334 |
| | | Ntuntu | 1,471 |
| | | Ntewa 'A' | 2,460 |
| | | Ntewa 'B' | 2,228 |
| | | Taru | 1,867 |
| | | | |
| 9 | | Dung'unyi Ward | 10,158 |
| | | Munkinya | 1,962 |
| | | Damankia | 1,932 |
| | | Dung'uny | 2,129 |
| | | Kipumbuiko | 2,371 |
| | | Samaka | 2,129 |
| | | | |
| 10 | | Mang'onyi Ward | 14,962 |
| | | Mwau | 3,617 |
| | | Mang'onyi | 2,859 |
| | | Sambaru | 3,916 |
| | | Tupendane | 2,949 |
| | | Mlumbi | 1,621 |
| | | | |
| 11 | | Mkiwa Ward | 5,152 |
| | | Mkiwa | 3,241 |
| | | Choda | 1,911 |

| Ikungidi District | 272,959 | Ward | Population |
|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | | | |
| 12 | | Issuna Ward | 12,158 |
| | | Nkuhi | 2,643 |
| | | Issuna 'B' | 2,033 |
| | | Issuna 'A' | 1,749 |
| | | Ngongosoro | 2,479 |
| | | Tumaini | 1,749 |
| | | | |
| 13 | | Nyahati Ward | 9,710 |
| | | Muungano | 1,483 |
| | | Mahambe | 1,008 |
| | | Matare | 2,878 |
| | | Ulyampiti | 2,279 |
| | | Kinyamwanyo | 2,061 |
| | | | |
| 14 | | Ikungi Ward | 12,661 |
| | | Ighuka | 2,516 |
| | | Ikungi | 4,115 |
| | | Mbwanjiki | 4,746 |
| | | matongo | 4,746 |
| | | | |
| 15 | | Iglansoni Ward | 11,256 |
| | | Mnyange | 4,616 |
| | | Iglansono | 6,640 |
| | | | |
| 16 | | Iseke Ward | 6,933 |

| Ikungidi District | 272,959 | Ward | Population |
|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | | Nkhoiree | 2,932 |
| | | Iseke | 1,769 |
| | | Unyangwe | 2,232 |
| | | | |
| 17 | | Ihanja Ward | 8,269 |
| | | Ihanja | 2,608 |
| | | Chungu | 3,218 |
| | | Nduru | 2,443 |
| | | | |
| 18 | | Minyughe Ward | 18,440 |
| | | Misake | 5,881 |
| | | Mtavira | 6,022 |
| | | Minyughe | 3,383 |
| | | Mayaha | 3,155 |
| | | | |
| 19 | | Muhintiri Ward | 8,896 |
| | | Mpetu | 2,069 |
| | | Muhintiri | 3,976 |
| | | Kinyampembee | 2,850 |
| | | | |
| 20 | | Iyumbu Ward | 9,377 |
| | | Makungu | 1,058 |
| | | Iyumbu | 5,252 |
| | | Mkenene | 3,067 |
| | | | |
| 21 | | Mgungira Ward | 6,548 |

| Ikungidi District | 272,959 | Ward | Population |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| | | Ufana | 1,745 |
| | | Mwankaraja | 818 |
| | | Mgungira | 3,985 |
| | | | |
| 22 | | Ighombwe Ward | 13,344 |
| | | Jeruman | 3,407 |
| | | Ighombe | 4,868 |
| | | Msosa | 3,057 |
| | | Makhonda | 2,012 |
| | | | |
| 23 | | Mtunduru Ward | 17,056 |
| | | Kitandaa | 4,873 |
| | | Kipunda | 2,734 |
| | | Kipunda | 4,526 |
| | | Masweya | 4,924 |
| | | | |
| 24 | | Sepuka Ward | 12,446 |
| | | Msungua | 3,729 |
| | | Mnang'ana | 3,325 |
| | | Musimi | 5,392 |
| | | | |
| 25 | | Irisya Ward | 6,021 |
| | | Irisya | 2,228 |
| | | Mwasutianga | 2,180 |
| | | Munyu | 1,613 |
| | | | |
| 26 | | Mwaru Ward | 11,784 |
| | | Kaugeri | 2,436 |

| Ikungidi District | 272,959 | Ward | Population |
|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | Mpugizi | 3,386 |
| | | Mwaru | 2,458 |
| | | Mlandala | 2,048 |
| | | Mdughuyu | 1,457 |
| | | | |
| 27 | 12 | Makilawa | |
| | | Mteva | |
| | | Makilwa | |
| | | Mtavila | |
| 28 | 17 | Makiungu | |
| | | Makiungu | |
| | | Unyang'ongo | |
| | | Kimbwi | |
| | | Minyinga | |

12. ECONOMIC RESOURCES AND STRUCTURE

The district arable land use pattern includes agriculture land, grazing land, and forest and reserve forests. The total land area is **7,343.3** square km of which 2,580 km² is suitable for agriculture activities, area under grazing 2,887.2km². The land area is mainly a highland of the central plateau and plains to the south. Woodlands of mostly **acacia**, **miombo** and **Itigi** thickets cover most of the land with patches of water logged hyperemia species.

Table 5: Land use distribution

| S/N | Land Use | Squares kms |
|------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Available land | 7,343.3 |
| 2 | Land suitable for Agriculture | 2,580 |

| S/N | Land Use | Squares kms |
|-----|--|-------------|
| 3 | Land for pasture and grazing | 2,887 |
| 4 | Water bodies | 13 |
| 5 | Shrubs (eneo la vichaka) | 1,815 |
| 6 | The rest is either mining sites, hills or rocks covering | 48.3 |

12.1 Major source of family income

The major source of family income in the district includes farming and livestock keeping. Other sources are fishing, small businesses, and processing industry. Crops grown include maize, sorghum, millets, paddy, beans, cassava and sweet potatoes, sunflower, groundnuts, finger millet, yellow peas, coriander, onions, simsim, cotton and other newly introduced crops like pigeon peas, cashew nuts, mlonge and Jatropha plants. Small-scale farming constitutes 60% of the economic activities while agro-pastoralists

12.2 Average family income

The average family income of Ikungi residents varies from one area to another depending on the crops grown and activities conducted by people of that particular area. The current average per capital income for the inhabitants of Ikungi district is estimated to be Tshs **720,000/= (by 2011)**. It is unfortunate that, agricultural sector has been negatively affected by a number of factors such as poor climatic condition (rain fed agriculture) and poor physical infrastructure, roads in particular. This to a large extent has negatively affected the income of the people and the District as a whole.

12.3 Major source of District Council Revenue

A large proportion of Ikungi District Council funds comes from Central government allocations (through TAMISEMI – PMO-RALG), which amounts to more than 90 % of the Council approved budget. The Council also raises revenue locally within the territory of

its jurisdiction. The main sources of local income are crop and livestock products, forestry products, and licences including road, liquor; property taxes and rents. The Council own-revenue base is very narrow and some of the revenue from forestry and land is disbursed to the Central Government. For instance, 70% of land rents and 95% of the forestry revenue are submitted to the Central Government

13. SOCIO-ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The main economic activities in Ikungi District include *inter alia* Agriculture (crop Production), Fisheries (very low), Livestock-keeping and small businesses. The District economy mainly depends on Agriculture sector with more than 85% of the population depending on crop cultivation and livestock keeping. The level of Agriculture mechanization is very low with a large proportion of farmers largely depending on hand hoe. Fifteen percent of the work force engages in other activities such as timber, fishing, small industries (sunflower oil) and small scale mining¹ activities. Beekeeping is a rapid growing economic activity with high potential to raise income of the people of Ikungi. This is done mainly in the protected natural forest. It is among the leading environmental friendly economic activities.

13.1 Agriculture and livestock keeping

Agriculture production is a leading both income generating activities and food production for household in Ikungi district. Activities done in developing agriculture are production of food and cash crops through good management practices, diseases and vermin control, use of improved agriculture technologies such as improved seeds. The District has three main Agro-Economic zones namely:

(i) South West Zone:

This zone is formed by two (2) divisions of sepuka and part of Ihanja. It is bordered with Uyui and Manyoni District Councils. This zone has also fertile sand, sand loamy and Black soils along Wembere plain suitable for

production of various crops. Major food crops grown in this zone are sorghum, Sweet potatoes, paddy, Maize, cowpeas, Bambara nuts, Chickpeas, and green grams. Cash crops include cotton, sunflower, groundnuts, sesame and vegetables.

(ii) Central Zone:

Central zone borders Singida Municipal and is within two divisions Ihanja and Ikungi. The soil type in this zone characterized by sandy loamy, and some few areas of clay and gravel soils suitable for production of Sorghum, Sweet potatoes, Maize, cassava, and cowpeas, Millet. Major cash crops include Sunflower, Sugarcane, Kartam, groundnuts and sesame and vegetable.

(iii) Eastern Zone:

The eastern Part of Rift Valley is formed by Mungaa Division and is bordered with Singida and ,Chemba districts. The soil type of this zone varies from sandy loamy, clay and black cotton soils. Main crops produced in this part are Sorghum, maize, cassava, and cowpeas . Major cash crops are Cotton, Sunflower, and groundnuts. This part receives low annual rainfall ranging from 500mm to 550mm.

13.1.1 Agricultural activities

Agriculture is the predominant economic sector in the district. Over 80 percent of the people, their livelihood depends mainly on crop cultivation. Major food crops grown in the district include Sorghum, Maize sweet potatoes, cassava and sunflower, cotton and vegetables as the main cash crops.

The physical output from agriculture and its volume in the year 2013/14 is as shown on table 3 below.

Table 6: Agricultural Output: Major crops (Physical and Value)

| Agricultural Outputs | Physical Output (Tons) | Value of Output (Tshs) | Tshs./Tons |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Food crops | | | |
| 1. Sorghum | 84,303 | 9,025,380,000/= | 25,290,900,000/= |
| 2. Maize | 28,766 | 2,496,340,000/= | 8,629,800,000/= |
| 3. Paddy | 7,480 | 1,317,500,000/= | 4,989,160,000/= |
| 4. sweet potatoes | 18,189.9 | 1,216,572,500/= | 4,547,475,000/= |
| 5. Cassava | 2,140 | 398,575,000/= | 1,070,000,000/= |
| Cash Crops | | | |
| 1. Sunflower | 31,072.9 | 1,242,912,000/= | 13,982,805,000/= |
| 2. Cotton | 319.2 | 35,040,000/= | 207,480,000/= |
| 1. Simsim | 76.8 | 14,014,000/= | 192,500,000/= |

Source: District Agricultural, Irrigation and Cooperative department (2015)

The general Agriculture performance is still low due unfavorable climatic condition, inadequate use of new technologies, improved seeds, and dissemination. The production of food and cash crops like sorghum paddy, sweet potatoes cassava, maize, cotton, and sunflower has somehow been encouraging for last five years

consecutively. However more effort should be done to encourage more surplus production of these crops.

Table 7: Production of food and cash crops 2014/15

| Type or crop | | Target (Ha) | Cultivated area (Ha) | Productivity (tons)/Ha |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| | | Food crops | | |
| Food crops | Sorghum | 35,326 | 36,386 | 1.2 |
| | Paddy | 3087 | 4,393 | 2.5 |
| | Maize | - | 28,019 | 1.0 |
| | Cassava | 1536 | 509 | 3.0 |
| | Sweet potatoes | 4613 | 2906 | 2.5 |
| Cash crops | Sunflower | 18,131 | 19,038 | 8 -15kg/tree season |
| | Cotton | 393 | 352 | 1.4 |
| | Legumes | 572 | 463 | 0.5 |

Source: District Agricultural, Irrigation and Cooperative department (2015)

13.1.2 Irrigation:

Irrigation of field and horticultural crops is possible by using surface and rain fed irrigation systems. Wembere plains which are situated in western zone are suitable for paddy production and irrigated through rain fed irrigation systems. However Mangonyi irrigation scheme is the one suitable for surface irrigation while Unyangwe and Kideka valleys are used mainly for horticultural production

13.1.3 Agro mechanization:

Agricultural mechanizations are key factor of production. Hand hoe and ox plough Cultivation is convention way of cultivating the land. Also activities like sowing, weeding, harvesting, threshing and milling are done manually. However the use of Tractors, Power tiller in recent years are taking the track for the cultivation. Investment in agro mechanization is likely to speed up the agricultural sector and would

enable the population to achieve more self-sufficient in food and cash crop so as to earn more income hence reduce poverty.

Table 8: Agro – mechanization implements

| Farm Implements /Machinery | Quantity | Village/Farmer groups | Status |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--|----------------|
| Tractors | 10 | Igalanson , Matare, Matongo, MpetuIssuna, Mkiwa, Ntuntu, Mkunguakihendo and Muhintiri | good condition |
| Rider | 1 | Mkiwa (Farmers grop) | good condition |
| Power tiller | 14 | Igalanson , Matongo, Mpetu, Munane, Mang’onyi, Mwaru, Issuna, Mkiwa, Muhintiri, Puma, Ikungi and Kikio | good condition |
| Pair of Oxen | 18,912 | 101(All village) | good condition |
| Oil processing machines | 2 | Mang’onyi, Ikungi2 village | good condition |

Table 9: Agricultural Farm structures

| Farm structures | Quantity | Village/Farmer groups | Capacity Tons | Status |
|------------------------|-----------------|--|----------------------|-----------------|
| Warehouse | 6 | Matongo, Muhintiri, Ikungi, Nkoirea, Misughaa and Sepuka | 50 - 100 | Good conditions |
| Market center | 2 | Minyughe and Puma | - | |

Source: District Agricultural, Irrigation and Cooperative department (2015)

13.1.4 Infrastructures

In order to promote agricultural produce the post harvest losses should be minimized from 35 percent to 10- 15 percent.

13.1.5 Grazing

Ikungi district is very much endowed with cattle. About 40% of residents are agro-pastoralists. In developing livestock farming the activities done includes cattle dipping, livestock marketing and livestock keeping.

14. Natural Resources:

14.1 Forestry:

About 70% of Ikungi district is covered by forests, woodland, thickets and grassland., The district is endowed with a large area of natural vegetation cover with abundant forest with patches of water logged hyperemia species. The total forest and shrubs area is about 270,590.6 Ha with two (2) prominent forests of Minyughe(2646km²) and Mlilii(57km²). However, demand for forest products in terms of poles, charcoal, firewood and timber is increasing very fast. The exploitation of forest products by local population is increasing very fast therefore; demand for forest products exceeds the capabilities of replenishing them through afforestation. The predominant vegetation is acacia, *Pterocarpus angolensis* (Miombo, Mninga and Mkangazi) and Itigi thickets which cover most of the land. Other species are *Braghytia* (Mitunduru), *Afzdiaquanzesis* (Mkora) *Podocarpus* spp (Mipyuhihi) *Syzgium cumminii* (Mizambarau), *Albiric* spp (Mfuru), *Acacia* (Migunga), *Bombax* spp (Misufi) and *Euphobis* spp (Minyaa) . Opportunities for undertaking timbering by both hand sowing and saw milling are existing. Also carpentry workshops could be established. Woodcarving is another possible undertaking. Currently timber harvesting has been suspended until forest resource assessment is undertaken.

14.2 Lands

Land department has a role to supervise advice, educate and resolve land conflict and other issues concerning land.

To date there are five(5) planning areas which are containing 724 surveyed plots, there are seven (7) farms with land titles and eight (8) villages with participatory land use, about 931 people have been offered with Certificate of Customary Right of Occupancy and 35 Granted Right of Occupancy have been prepared out of 724 surveyed plots in the district

14.3 Bee-keeping:

Ikungi district has opportunities in terms of beekeeping. The forest tropical trees provide a good source of pollen and production of honey in general. The vegetation allows production of white honey or clear honey. The area has been greatly endowed with xerophytes vegetation that favors beekeeping development.

To a large extent bee keeping is practiced traditionally. The residents mostly employ the traditional beehives, which are unfavorable and not ideal for keeping bees. The processing methods for honey are not good and open to the contamination of the products. The miombo forests attract the infestation of bees. In the year 2014/2015, 47,253kg of honey worth Tshs 42,040,000/= was harvested. Similarly bees wax weighing 1265kg worth Tshs 6,325,000/= was collected. As an industry, beekeeping can provide self-employment by enabling the residents to earn cash income by selling honey and bees wax. Investments can be directed to the market for the development of bee products so as to ensure that beekeepers are able to sell their products.

14.4 Environmental Conservation

Environmental damages can be observed in different parts of the district. Most of these damages are already mentioned in the preceding sections of this report. It suffices at this juncture just to mention them briefly as follows:

- (i) Severe land degradation linked to loss of soil fertility caused by population pressure, unsustainable farming methods, slash burning practices to clear land for farming and increase soil fertility, and overgrazing and Mining activities undertaken without taking care of the environment
- (ii) Land cover depletion including deforestation is widespread with very few of reforestation activities such as tree seedling nurseries; and
- (iii) Growing stress on the natural resource base and climate change related risks and lack of viable local long term adaptation strategies

Table 10: Conserved areas by different Owners

| Owner | Area (Ha) | Type of conservation |
|--------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| Central government | 0 | - |
| District council | 270,300 | Natural forest |
| Villages | 270 | Natural forest |

Source: Natural Resources Department (2015)

14.5 Tourism

Ikungi District is not very much endowed with wildlife. It has a total area of 264,600 ha of wildlife reserves. This occupies 3.91% of the regions total land area.

The type of animals found in these reserves are, elephants, greater, antelopes, wildebeest, Impala, wild dogs and Pig species Leopard, Lion, Hyena. The wildlife forest

reserves are areas of attraction for tourists who may decide to hunt, game viewing or to take photography.

The district also has natural resourced which include mineral deposits and water. Other area of attraction consists of rock paintings in Minyughe, Mlilii and Mungaa divisions. Hot springs are also found in Msule village in Mungaa division.

By nature tourism and wildlife reserves are reciprocally complementary. For example, booming tourist trade is adequate to justify wildlife protection.

To achieve maximum attraction for tourism investments are required in providing infrastructure services including hotels, transport transportation and good access roads.

14.6 Energy:

Ikungi District like many other districts in Tanzania suffers energy shortages of many sorts. The District has no sustainable energy sources. The main energy sources are biomass, charcoal, kerosene, disposable batteries, petrol and diesel powered generators and photovoltaic solar panels. Only a minority of the households are connected to the national grid. The recent rural electrifications following establishment of Rural Electrification Agency (REA) covered few area of the district including Ikungi and Puma located along the Dar Es Salaam- Mwanza Highway and Makingu (PeriUban) located away from Dar Es Salaam- Mwanza Highway. The population mainly depends upon biomass – firewood, charcoal and crop residues to meet their basic daily needs for cooking and heating water. Wood is also needed for such things as fuel for industries like brick making. Other energy sources include kerosene/paraffin for cooking and lighting, electricity for lighting and other economic

Technological progress can only be achieved with increasing supply of energy from various sources including electricity, water, wind, solar radiation, coal, biogas etc. Investment is required to establish various sources of energy supply. Therefore there is a room for interested investors to venture into this option.

14.7 Mining:

Exploration of Precious minerals has not yet been carried out extensively in the district. It has neither been carried out effectively in the rest of Singida region. However, sporadically valuable minerals have been identified in some parts of the district. These include the following villages: Sambaru, Mang'onyi, Mhintiri, Nkoihehe and Matongo.

The residents in these areas are undertaking mining using crude technological methods with poor equipment. Some of the minerals already identified are: Rhodorites, Zircon, Copper, Amasst, Quartz, Gallena, Moustone, Building material and Gold. Now that various types of minerals are being explored and identified the possibilities of initiating mineral processing can be promoted. Environmental damages should be avoided where mining is undertaken so as to avoid for example creating permanent land scars, water pollution etc.

14.8. Industry:

The district has opportunities to develop agro-industries based on processing of local produced raw materials. The sunflowers for example could be locally processed. Ikungi sunflowers processing factory is the only factory in the district and at present it is operating below capacity due to lack of capable investors although it has started processing sunflowers. Sunflowers oil processing need to be encouraged so that they be established in villages, where they could provide employment and relief to the burden imposed upon the community especially women.

Table 11: Natural Resource Forestry

| Year | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Seedling | - | 83058 | 67369 |
| Trees planted | - | 58140 | 38400 |
| Community forest Reserves | - | 29 | 29 |
| Private forest | - | - | - |

| Year | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Reserves | | | |
| Honey harvested Tons | - | 22.234 | 25.019 |
| Bees wax tons | - | 0.52 | 0.703 |
| Beekeeping groups | | 27 | 49 |
| Land plots | - | - | 300 |

15. COOPERATIVES UNIT

Number of Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd

| YEAR | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Number Of Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd | 24 | 25 | 27 |

Number of Cooperatives Registered and Audited

| Year | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Continues Auditing | 17 | 16 | 13 |
| Final Audit | 4 | 6 | 6 |
| Registration of Cooperative society | 42 | 44 | 49 |

Share Capital in Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd

| Year | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Share Capital Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Society | 37,350,000 | 40,304,000 | 44,851,000 |

Membership in Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd

| Year | 2013 | | | 2014 | | | 2015 | | |
|----------------|-------------|----------|--------------|-------------|----------|--------------|-------------|----------|--------------|
| Members | M | F | Total | M | F | Total | M | F | Total |
| | 3127 | 1970 | 5097 | 3324 | 2136 | 5460 | 3717 | 2478 | 6196 |

Produce Procurement in Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd

| Year | 2013 | | 2014 | | 2015 | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Kgs | Value | Kgs | Value | Kgs | Value |
| Sunflower | 270000 | 180,000,000 | 290000 | 217,500,000 | 320000 | 240,000,000 |
| Cotton | 352000 | 228,800,000 | 319200 | 207,480,000 | - | - |

Number of Godowns used in Warehouse receipts

| Year | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|---------|------|------|------|
| Godowns | 3 | 3 | 3 |

Number of Godowns used in Produce storage

| Year | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|------|------|------|------|
| | 3 | 3 | 3 |

SACCOS office building

| Year | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|------|------|------|------|
| | 7 | 7 | 7 |

Training programs for board members, executives and members

| Year | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|------------------------|------|------|------|
| Board Members | 194 | 117 | 38 |
| Executives / Employees | 32 | 23 | 14 |
| Members | - | - | - |

Number of SACCOS

| Year | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|------------------|------|------|------|
| Number of SACCOS | 13 | 13 | 14 |

Number of members in SACCOS

| Year | 2013 | | | 2014 | | | 2015 | | |
|------------------|------|---|-------|------|---|-------|------|-----|-------|
| | M | F | Total | M | F | Total | M | F | Total |
| Number of Member | | | | | | | 1320 | 852 | 2172 |

Shares, Saving, Deposits In Sacco

| Year | 2013 | | | 2014 | | | 2015 | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| | Share | Savings | Deposits | Share | Savings | Deposits | Share | Savings | Deposits |
| Share, saving, and Deposit | 108,577,117 0 | 321,056,992 | 5,603,000 | 106,631,400 | 314,373,000 | 7,890,000 | 106,352,500 | 313,742,240 | 12,880,000 |

Loan to members in SACCOS

| year | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------|-------------|
| Loan to members | 1,331,304.724 | 2,240,370 | 326,544,959 |

Loan repayment in SACCOS

| Year | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| Loan | 1,112,963.90 | 124,374,784 | 163,244,717 |

External loans to SACCOS

| Name of Society | YEAR | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Mungaa | | 3,620,000 | 2,370,000 | 1,900,000 |
| | Total | 3,620,000 | 2,370,000 | 1,900,000 |

Share, Capital in SACCOS

| Year | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|---------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Share capital | 88,800,400 | 94,370,000 | 106,352,500 |

Number of mining Co-operatives

| Year | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|------------------------------|------|------|------|
| Number of Mining cooperative | 2 | 4 | 6 |

Membership in Mining Co-operatives

| Year | 2013 | | | 2014 | | | 2015 | | |
|-------------------|------|----|-------|------|----|-------|------|----|-------|
| | M | F | Total | M | F | Total | M | F | Total |
| Number of Members | 31 | 16 | 47 | 240 | 74 | 314 | 381 | 96 | 477 |

Share Capital in Mining Cooperatives

| Year | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Share, capital in cooperative society | 18,470,000 | 28,940,000 | 47,700,000 |

Number of Fisher Cooperative society Ltd

| Year | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|--|------|------|------|
| Number of consumer cooperative society Ltd | - | - | 1 |

Membership in Fisher Cooperative Society Ltd

| Year | 2013 | | | 2014 | | | 2015 | | |
|--|------|---|-------|------|---|-------|------|----|-------|
| | M | F | Total | M | F | Total | M | F | Total |
| Membership in consumer cooperative society Ltd | - | - | - | - | - | - | 48 | 14 | 62 |

Share, Capital Fisher Cooperative Society Ltd

| Year | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|----------------|------|------|-----------|
| Share, capital | - | - | 1,950,000 |

(Source: Cooperatives units 2015)

16. SOCIAL SERVICES

16.1. Education

Ikungi District Council like other Council in the country has a major role of providing education including primary and also post primary level schooling.

Table 12: Primary Education: Education Service Delivery:

| Type of School/College | No. of School/Colleges | | | Number of pupils | | | Owner | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|----------|----------|------------------|--------|-------|-------|---------|
| | Present | Required | Shortage | Male | Female | Total | Govt | Private |
| Pre-primary school | 100 | 108 | 8 | 4704 | 4636 | 9340 | √ | |
| Primary | 108 | 108 | - | 21939 | 23942 | 45881 | √ | |
| Adult education (MEMKWA) | 11 | 20 | 9 | 201 | 161 | 362 | √ | |
| Teachers colleges | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Special schools | 4 | 4 | - | 141 | 90 | 231 | √ | |

Source: District Education Department-Primary(2015)

Education Facilities in the District:

| Facility | No.Required | Actual Available | Shortage | % |
|-----------------------|-------------|------------------|----------|----|
| Teachers' Houses | 1282 | 387 | 895 | 30 |
| Classrooms | 1370 | 632 | 738 | 46 |
| Desks | 18179 | 11242 | 6937 | 62 |
| Toilets, Pit latrines | 2555 | 1286 | 1269 | 50 |
| Offices | 322 | 224 | 98 | 70 |

Number of Pupils I - VII

| Year | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Girls | 24616 | 24640 | 23942 |
| Boys | 23758 | 22645 | 21939 |
| Total | 48374 | 47285 | 45881 |

EnrolmentRate (%) Standard I

| Year | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| EnrolmentRate % Standard I. | 98 | 98.5 | 99 |
| Girls | 4214 | 4767 | 4303 |
| Boys | 4174 | 4380 | 4318 |

Completion Rate (%) Standard VII

| Year | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Completion Rate % Std VII | 90 | 98 | - |
| Girls | 2827 | 1857 | - |
| Boys | 1554 | 2420 | - |

Pass Rate (%) Standard VII

| Year | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Pass Rate (%) Standard VII | 67 | 53 | - |
| Girls | 1639 | 1040 | - |
| Boys | 1247 | 1247 | - |

Transition Rate (%) Form I.

| Year | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Transition Rate (%) Form I | - | 57 | 92 |
| Girls | - | 852 | 1112 |
| Boys | | 802 | 998 |

Truancy Rate (%)

| Year | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Truancy Rate (%) | 3.6 | 3 | 2 |
| Girls | 127 | 101 | 82 |
| Boys | 181 | 198 | 131 |

Pregnancy Rate

| Year | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Girls | - | - | - |

Primary School Teachers & Requirements.

| Year | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Available | 1028 | 1065 | 1100 |
| Demand | 1311 | 1206 | 1228 |

Teacher's Houses & Requirements.

| Year | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Availability | 385 | 385 | 387 |
| Demand | 1311 | 1072 | 1282 |

Primary Schools & Food Provision.

| Year | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Number of Schools | 65 | 65 | 66 |

Pittilatrines&Demands.

| Year | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Number of pittilatrines | 1172 | 1189 | 1286 |
| Demands | 2326 | 2180 | 2555 |

Text books & Demands.

| Year | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Number of Texts | 149,984 | 165,955 | 170,700 |
| Demands | 435,366 | 425,565 | 412,929 |

Desks &Demands.

| Year | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Availability | 10,584 | 10,808 | 11,242 |
| Demands | 15,699 | 15,599 | 18,179 |

Adult Education – COBET

| Year | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|-------|------|------|------|
| Girls | 175 | 169 | 161 |
| Boys | 205 | 200 | 201 |
| Total | 380 | 369 | 362 |

Secondary Education

| Type of School/College | No. of School/Colleges | | | Number of pupils | | | Owner | |
|------------------------|------------------------|----------|----------|------------------|--------|-------|------------|---------|
| | Present | Required | Shortage | Male | Female | Total | Government | Private |
| Secondary schools | 34 | 34 | 0 | 3,697 | 4,524 | 8,221 | 30 | 4 |
| O' Level | 34 | 34 | 0 | 3,670 | 4,378 | 8,048 | 30 | 4 |
| A' Level | 3 | 6 | 3 | 27 | 146 | 173 | 1 | 2 |

Source: District Education Department-Secondary (2015)

Table 13: Education Service Delivery:

| Type of School/College | No. of School/Colleges | | | Number of pupils | | | Owner | |
|------------------------|------------------------|----------|----------|------------------|--------|-------|------------|---------|
| | Present | Required | Shortage | Male | Female | Total | Government | Private |
| Secondary | 34 | 0 | 0 | 3,697 | 4,524 | 8,221 | 30 | 4 |
| Vocational centres | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Technical colleges | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| University | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Teachers colleges | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Special schools | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 14: Education Facilities in the District:

| Facility | No.required | Actual available | Shortage | % |
|----------------------|-------------|------------------|----------|-------|
| Teachers' Houses | 488 | 67 | 421 | 86.27 |
| Classrooms | 267 | 25T9 | 8 | 3 |
| Student toilets | 405 | 297 | 108 | 26.67 |
| Teachers toilets | 68 | 50 | 18 | 26.47 |
| Libraries | 30 | 7 | 23 | 76.67 |
| Administration block | 30 | 15 | 15 | 50 |
| Dinning hall | 30 | 2 | 28 | 93.33 |
| Kitchen | 30 | 6 | 24 | 80 |
| Laboratories | 90 | 4 | 86 | 95.56 |
| Dispensaries | 30 | 0 | 30 | 100 |
| Dormitories/Hostels | 34 | 12 | 22 | 64.71 |
| Table/Teachers | 488 | 207 | 281 | 57.58 |
| Chair/teachers | 488 | 197 | 291 | 59.63 |
| Table/students | 8,221 | 7,044 | 1,177 | 14.32 |
| Chair/students | 8,222 | 6,864 | 1,358 | 16.52 |
| Cupboards | 120 | 42 | 78 | 65 |
| Shelves | 60 | 19 | 41 | 68.33 |

Source: District Education Department-Secondary(2015)

16.2 Health

There are **two private hospitals** in the district which provide health services to people of Ikungi. These hospitals are owned by Faith based organizations. The nearest hospital is about 13 kilometers from Ikungi District council headquarter. There is no government hospital in the district. The district has a total of **3 government health Centre** and **31 dispensaries**.

Table 15: Top 10 Diseases Prevailing in the District

| No | Type of Disease | Percentage | Remarks |
|----|-----------------------------|------------|---------|
| 1 | Malaria | 27 | |
| 2 | Upper respiratory infection | 22 | |
| 3 | Eye conditions | 5.2 | |
| 4 | Skin diseases | 4.7 | |

| No | Type of Disease | Percentage | Remarks |
|----|-------------------------------|------------|---------|
| 5 | Intestinal worms | 4.3 | |
| 6 | Diarrhea diseases | 3.8 | |
| 7 | Sexually transmitted diseases | 3.1 | |
| 8 | Pneumonia | 2.8 | |
| 9 | Fractures | 2.4 | |
| 10 | Clinical AIDS | 2 | |

Source: District Health Department 2015

Table 16 Health government services

| Types of services | Number of facilities | Beds | Medical Professionals | | | | | | Nurses | |
|------------------------|----------------------|------|-----------------------|------------------|-----|----|------------|---------------|--------|---|
| | | | Medical Attendant | Clinical Officer | AMO | MO | Specialist | Lab/Techician | A | B |
| Govt/Dispensaries | 28 | 84 | 36 | 32 | - | - | - | - | 22 | - |
| Private Dispensary | 4 | 12 | NA | 3 | - | - | - | 1 | NA | - |
| Govt/Health centres | 3 | 56 | 18 | 6 | 5 | - | - | 6 | 20 | - |
| Private health Centres | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Government hospital | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Private hospital | 2 | 230 | 125 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 34 | - |

Source: District Health Department (2015)

Table 17: Ratios to medical professionals and facilities.

| Ratio | Standard | Current |
|-----------------------------------|------------|-----------|
| Number of people per doctor | 1:10,000 | 1:57,244 |
| Number of people to one hospital | 1: 100,000 | 1:143,111 |
| Number of people to health centre | 1.50,000 | 1:95,407 |
| Number of people to dispensaries | 1:10,000 | 1:8,944 |
| Number of people per bed | 1:10 | 1:4,328 |

Source: District Health Department (2015)

Drugs distribution in Health Centers and Dispensaries (Blue and Yellow Kits)

| Year | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|---------------|------|------|------|
| Dispensary | 96 | 126 | 210 |
| Health Center | 32 | 35 | 48 |
| Hospital | | | - |

District vaccination coverage:-

| Year | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|------------|--------|--------|-------|
| TT2+ | 7,539 | 9,249 | 3,017 |
| Polio 3 | 10,730 | 9,091 | 2,677 |
| DPT-HB-HB3 | 10,108 | 10,014 | 3,520 |
| Measles | 12,075 | 10,846 | 3,676 |

Family Planning services

| Year | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|--|------|------|------|
| Percentage of women receiving family planning services | 18% | 23% | 28% |

HIV/AIDS Services.

| Year | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 (Jan-March) |
|---------------|------|--------|------------------|
| Number of VCT | - | 17,173 | 6,330 |
| Number of CTC | - | 1,636 | 1,890 |

Prevention of Mother to child Transmission (PMTCT)

| Year | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|-----------------|------|------|------|
| Number of PMTCT | 80% | 119% | 59% |

Prevalence Rate of HIV in the district

| Year | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|-----------------|-------|------|------|
| Prevalence rate | 1.75% | 3% | |

Outbreak events in the districts such as cholera

| Year | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|
| Number of people affected. | NIL | NIL | NIL |

Transportation services of referred patients .

| Year | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Number of Ambulance at Health Centres | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Number of AmbulancetaHospitals | 2 | 2 | 2 |

Infant and underfive Mortality Rate

| Year | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Infant Mortality Rate | 2 | 1 | |
| Underfive Mortality rate | 1 | 0.1 | |

Deaths due to deliveries

| Year | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Maternal mortality Rate | | | |

Number of deliveries conducted by trained Traditional birth Attendants.

| Year | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Number of deliveries | 7=82/100,000 | 7=95/100,000 | 2=119/100,000 |

Number of membersjoined National HealthInsuaransce.

| Year | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Number of members | 195 | 241 | 65 |

16.3. Water supply

Availability of clean, safe and adequate water for domestic and other activities in Ikungi District is low as it reaches only 49.8% of the entire population. Most rural communities are walking long distances to fetch clean and safe water. In some villages there are few or no any improved water source or water point which makes communities of these villages to depend on un-improved water sources for fetching water.

In Ikungi District there is a total of twenty four (24) piped water schemes which their status ranges from well operating newly constructed schemes to very poor condition schemes that need either major rehabilitation or reconstruction at all.

On the other hand, the district has got about 400 shallow and medium depth wells fitted with hand pumps out of which near half are not functional. Reasons for non-functionality include the following;

- Over utilization to some pumps due to scarcity of water sources.
- Prolonged wear and tear,
- Drought due sequence of years with shortage of rainfall.

Table 18: Water sources

| Source | Type | No |
|--|----------------------------|-----|
| Shallow wells & medium depth boreholes | Hand pump | 194 |
| Boreholes | Windmill | 3 |
| | Diesel pump | 16 |
| | Electricity pump | 8 |
| Other source of water | Dams | 2 |
| | Charcoal Dams | 31 |
| | Rain water harvesting tank | 43 |

Source: Water department (2015)

The district has got 24 piped water schemes among which only 13 are functional while 4 are not functional due to minor defects that can be remedy easily while the rest 6 schemes are not functional and need major rehabilitation or reconstruction at all.

Among 101 villages of the district, 56 villages has got hand pumps fitted on shallow wells and medium depth wells for extraction of water (some hand pumps are found in villages with pumped piped water schemes). The number of hand pumps per each village ranges from 1 to more than 10. In so doing water availability in villages with hand pumps ranges from good to very poor depending on the number of functional hand pumps in relation to population as water scarcity level increases with decrease in number of hand pumps and increase in population.

Most villages with hand pumps are those with shallower ground water table where underground water extraction is easier. In these villages, most hand pumps are installed on hand dug wells with a depth of less than 10 meters. There are also few hand pumps installed on tube wells with a depth up to 30 meters.

On the other hand, installation of hand pumps to tube wells or boreholes is taken as the only solution to villages that has low population density or with households clustered together but clusters are far apart from each other to the extent that pipelines connection is no more economical.

16.4. Community Development Empowerment of women

Gender roles in the Ikungi District's household and communities are divided along traditional cultural lines with women involved in all household issues, including looking after family welfare and utility, upbringing of children, fetching water, preparing food and farming of annual crops or horticultural crops. Men are involved in activities such as farming, fetching firewood², cultivation of perennial crops and trees, livestock keeping, hunting, house construction and maintenance, sale and trade of produce and allocation of resources, and other activities. The central role of the woman in the Ikungi household and community well being and economy is fundamental. Recently, the Ikungi society is witnessing an increasing empowerment of women in the production area.. This includes women engaging in off farm income generating activities and new economic opportunities such as various agricultural and natural resources activities, processing of oil seeds to produce vegetable oil, and trading in different merchandise. During the survey it was found that Ikungi District have potential women economic ventures pursued through women groups, including among others; poultry keeping (Isuna and Ikungi), production of honey soap making (Unyankhanya), Fishing (Ihenja), tree planting (Ihanja and Unyankhanya), food stall (Ntewa), farming (Nkuli), animal husbandry (Ihenja) and environment conservation (Ihenja). The interviewed women groups were of the view that to accelerate the progress of women, there is need to empower women through enabling access to technical and training services and availing low cost start and operations capital. In the case of gender concerns, spousal violence, the Singida region, where Ikungi District belongs, has the prevalence of Gender Based Violence (GBV) of 46% and female genital mutilation (FGM) rates 43%. These values are above national levels which are 38% and

31.7%, respectively for GBV and FGM (THDS 2010; 28 TOOMANY, Country Profile: FGM in Tanzania, December 2013).

16.5. Transport and Communication

Ikungi District Council has a road network of **2179.81** km's of which 109.3 are district roads and 929.6 are feeder roads. 60% of total network are passable throughout the year, while 40% are impassable during the rainy season i.e. December to May

The National Electricity Grid (High Power Voltage) passes through the district. Some of district centers including health facilities, schools, and ward offices are installed with electricity from the National grid.

Table 19: Communication network by roads (km)

| Type of transport service | Road length (km) |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| Tarmac roads | 73 |
| Trunk roads | 73 |
| Seasonal roads | 713.91 |
| National roads | 73 |
| Region roads | 206 |
| District roads | 109.3 |
| Village roads | 929.6 |
| Town roads | 2 |
| Total | 2179.81 |

Table 20: Other communication services & companies

| Type of service | Name | Quantity/Lines |
|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Air port | - | - |
| Telephone | - | - |
| Radio calls | Health & Police | 1 |
| Postal | - | - |
| Mobile phone services | Vodacom | |

| | | |
|--|---------|--|
| | Airtel | |
| | Tigo | |
| | Viertel | |

17. NAME OF KEY STAKEHOLDERS

Ikungi district council has the following stakeholders

1. Central government
2. Donors
3. CBOs/NGOs
4. Communities
5. Private sectors
6. Public Institutions
7. Cooperative societies

17.1 Name of key stakeholders and expectations

| Name of the Stake holder | Expectation of Stakeholder from Council | Effects of Impacts of not Fulfilling Expectation | Ranking |
|--------------------------|---|---|---------|
| Central government | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Adherence to the rules and regulations. -Good quality services delivery to community. -Good communication. -Restore the principles of good governance. -Conducive working environment. -An effective planning and budgetary system. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Erosion of democratic institutions. -Low budget allocations. Budget reallocation to other Council or sectors. -Utilized available resources accordingly. -Poor evaluations of the effectiveness of Expenditures against the objective and reallocation. -Unequal distribution of | High |

| Name of the Stake holder | Expectation of Stakeholder from Council | Effects of Impacts of not Fulfilling Expectation | Ranking |
|---------------------------------|---|--|----------------|
| | | goods and services. | |
| Donors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Adherence to terms of Reference. -Financial discipline towards programmer funds. -Good partnership and coordination towards implementation of District Development plans. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Delayed support. -Transfer budget/funds to other authorities. Bad image of the District to other Donors. -Inadequate support to rural Development. | Medium |
| CBOs/NGOs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Integrated programmers related to donor policies. -Direct involvement of the poor at all stages of Planning, implementation, Monitoring & Evaluation. -Good coordination of District Plans and NGO/CBO activities. -District contribution to supported programmers. -Support in terms of manpower, transport etc. -Conducive environment for them to work efficiently | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Change of partners. -Lack of effective participation in supporting development activities. -Uncompleted projects. -Dropping of some NGOs to work in the District hence Lack of support to target groups. | Medium |
| Communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Coordination and monitoring of activities in their areas of work. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Discourage investments in small scale. -Minimized support to the | Low |

| Name of the Stake holder | Expectation of Stakeholder from Council | Effects of Impacts of not Fulfilling Expectation | Ranking |
|--------------------------|---|---|---------|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Clear guidelines for projects being implemented. -Adequately involvement towards the success of poverty eradication initiatives. -District support in Terms of social services and capacity building. -Good governance and Transparence | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> poor -Unsustainable programmers. -Low revenue collection. -Conflicts between communities and Law enforcers. -Increased poverty. | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Good communication Between communities and District. -Appropriate guidelines/by laws. -Special support to specific groups – Women, Youth, Disabled, Children. -Coordinating all extension services delivered to all its areas. -Proposing possible intervention to address Socio-economic needs. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Low participation in community programmers | Medium |
| Private sectors | -Equitable redistribution of | -Low revenue collection. | Medium |

| Name of the Stake holder | Expectation of Stakeholder from Council | Effects of Impacts of not Fulfilling Expectation | Ranking |
|---------------------------------|--|--|----------------|
| | <p>income accrued from District collection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Fair taxation system. -Appropriate guidelines/by laws | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Persistent conflicts. -Tax invasion. -Misinterpretation of guidelines and by Laws. | |
| Other government Organization | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Good quality services. -Improved infrastructure. -Good communication. -Peoples participation in Communities development activities. -Fair taxation system. -Partnership in service Delivery | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Low quality of services delivered. -Lack of useful information to the Council. | Medium |
| Cooperative societies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Participation of the cooperative in the management and supervision of cooperative societies. -Support peoples initiatives within the existing legal frame work. -Strengthening of cooperatives by facilitating the establishment of cooperative societies for special group, youths and | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Lack of capacity and inappropriate set up of the Cooperatives. -Existence of cooperatives with different outlook. -Discouragement of people to establish Cooperative societies. | Low |

| Name of the Stake holder | Expectation of Stakeholder from Council | Effects of Impacts of not Fulfilling Expectation | Ranking |
|--------------------------|---|--|---------|
| | those with disabilities. | | |

Table 21: Development Partners (Donors)

| Name Of Donor | Project name /service | Area covered | Period of implementation |
|--|---|--|--------------------------|
| WORLD BANK (ASDP) | - Support Development of Agriculture sector | The Whole District | 2003/2004 – 2015/20016 |
| JICA | - Construction of Irrigation Scheme (Training and Financial support) | One Ward (Mang’onyi ward) | 2011/2012 |
| Global Fund | Support HIV/AIDS prevention initiatives | Ikungi DC | 2006 - 2016 |
| USAID | Support care and treatment of HIV/AIDS | 5 Health centres: Ikungi, Puma, Ihanja, Sepuka and Makiungu | |
| Friends of Wibia | Construction of Rain water Harvesting systems | The whole District (currently is at Ng’ongosoro and Nkurusi pr. school) | August 2014 |
| Youth with Mission | Drilling of Medium depth boreholes and fitting | Kimbwi, Unyanghumpi, Makiungu, Tumaini, Mnane, Mkungukihendo and Nkundi villages | 2013 |
| TASAF | Cash Transfer Intervention | 56 villages | 2014 |
| (Future Development Initiatives) FU-DI | Ikungi Community Radio Tree Reserves and tree planting (Conservation) | Ikungi Town, Mahambe village – Unyahati ward | 2015 |

| Name Of Donor | Project name /service | Area covered | Period of implementation |
|----------------------|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Irrigation Scheme seeding production | Kimbwi Village – Mungaa ward | |
| | Fish Farming Energy Saving technologies | Unyaghumbi and Mininga villages | |
| | Capacity building Beekeeping projects | The whole Ikungi district | |
| Tanzania Forest Fund | Capacity Building in Beekeeping projects | The whole district | |

Source: Community Development Department 2015

Table 22: CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs and CSOs)

| No | Name | Reg. No/Year Started | Physical Address, Mobile, Fax, E-Mail | Activity |
|----|------------------------------------|----------------------|---|---|
| 1. | Farm Input promotion Africa (FIPS) | | Box 1568 Singida | Support Agriculture Input promotion at farmer level, seed distribution, Laying out demonstration plots. |
| 2 | HELVETAS (NGO) | | Swiss Inter-corporation Andrew Rwechungura 068276692 | Women empowerment in irrigated vegetable production and marketing |
| 3 | Tanzania Colton Board | | Pamba house Garden Avenue Boox 9161 Dar es Salaam +255 222122565 | Facilitate in empowering Cotton production |
| 4 | Farm Redio International and | | Box Arusha | Facilitate in promotion of yellow Sweet |

| No | Name | Reg. No/Year Started | Physical Address, Mobile, Fax, E-Mail | Activity |
|----|--|----------------------|---|---|
| | Standard Radio | | | potatoes production |
| 5 | Cashew Industry Development Trust Fund (CIDTF) | | CBT Building Box 1252 Mtwara +255 2323343310 | Promote Cashew growing |
| 6 | Agriculture Research Institute | | Hombolo Research Box 229 Dodoma | Support farm research, seed Multiplication, technology transfer |
| 7 | Tanzania cashew board | | P.O Box 533 Mtwara | Promotion of Cashew growing |
| 8 | Uyanjo SACCOS | | Box Ikungi | Poultry keeping sorghum/Millet processing. |
| 9 | Orphans/Vulnerable Children Care (OVCC) | 2007 | BOX 770 SINGIDA, PUMA MTAA WA MFUMBU | Support to most vulnerable children & HIV/AIDS education |
| 10 | Ntutu Orphans and Disabled People (NODIP) | 2011 | Box 1018 SINGIDA | Support to Most vulnerable children and disabled people |
| 11 | IKUNGI KONGA | 2013 | Box 42 SINGIDA | HIV/AIDS education |
| 12 | Student Integration Development (SICD) | 2012 | Box 320 SINGIDA | HIV/AIDS education, support to most vulnerable children and economic empowered to community |
| 13 | Youth Movement Change (YMC) | 2007 | Box 1018 SINGIDA | Reproductive health and right education |

| No | Name | Reg. No/Year Started | Physical Address, Mobile, Fax, E-Mail | Activity |
|----|--|----------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 14 | Health Action Promotion Association (HAPA) | 2001 | Box 1015 Singida | Environmental health, water sanitation, Reproductive health and right |
| 15 | Women in Media Organization (WMO) | 2014 | Ikungi | Capacity Building in Beekeeping Projects |