1.1 STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

1.1.1 Names of Key Stakeholders

The following are the names of various stakeholders found in the district

- PMO –RALG
- MoF
- Tandahimba and Newala Co-operative Union (TANECU)
- AMREF
- EGPAF
- TPHS
- Action Aid
- Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF)
- Tandahimba Farmers Association (TAFA)

1.1.2 NEEDS/EXPECTATIONS OF STAKEHOLDERS

STAKEHOLDER	EXPECTATIONS	POTENTIAL IMPACT OF NOT MEETING EXPECTATIONS	PRIORITY RANKING
P-RALG (President's Office Region Administration and Local Government)	• Co-ordination of different policies and regulations with LGS. • Timely disbursement of funds to LGS • Scrutinization and guidance in preparation of annual development plans before submission to MoF.	• Failure to achieve objectives/targets/ deviation of plans • Uncoordinated annual development plans/ activities • Unable to plan and act according to available policies and regulations.	**H**
MoF(Ministry of Finance)	• Coordination of various matters pertaining to governrnent financing. • Release of Budget Guidelines during each fiscal year. • To get ceilings to adhere in preparing budget estimates as per priorities in the Plan and Budget Guidelines. •	• Failure to achieve objectives/targets/ deviation of plans • Late or failure implementation of planned projects and activities and failure to gauge achievements • Uncoordinated plans/ activities	**H**

	Scrutinization and guidance in preparation of annual development plans.		
TANECU (Tandahimba and Newala Co-operative Union)	• To get cash-nut market information with particular concern in knowing the cash-nut indicative and market prices in a given year. • Coordination of cash-nut collection, storage and marketing.	• Failure to obtain cash-nut market information. • Poor collection, storage and transportation of cash-nut • Unable to access market price situation and sales data.	**M**
EGPAF- (Elizabeth Glaser Paediatric Aids Foundation)	• Cooperation on reduction of HIV/AIDS infections. • Funds for activities related with reduction of HIV/AID infections. • Knowledge and skills.	• Failure to get medical equipment availability support. • Lack of training support /skills and knowledge. • Poor services delivery on prevention and reduction HIV/AIDS infections.	**M**
TPHS (	• Cooperation on reduction of child and maternal mortality. • Knowledge and skills.	• Poor improvement on child maternal health service delivery. • Lack of knowledge and skills.	**L**

Tanzania a Social Action Fund (TASAF)	• Council participatory work plans • Cooperation ,collaboration and coordination • Skilled personnel • Timely submission of reports/ fund requests • Timely submission of returns • Transparency and good governance • Working guidelines	• Poor implementations. • Failure to achieve objectives/targets/ deviation of plans • Poor implementation • Late release of funds and failure to gauge achievements • Loss of interest • Uncoordinated plans / activities	**M**.
ACTION AID	• Cooperation, collaboration and coordination • Operational guidelines. • Work plans	• Uncoordinated plans/ activities • Failure to achieve planned objectives. • Poor implementation of projects.	***L***
Tandahimba Farmers Association (TAFA)	• Parternership • with NGOs • Cooperation and collaboration on improving extension services in agriculture production. • Farmers training and skills development.	• Poor implementation • Uncoordinated plans/ activities. • Lack of knowledge and skills to farmers. • Untimely delivery of agricultural inputs.	***M***

1.2 SWOC ANALYSES

1.2.1 Strength and Challenges

NO	AREA	STRENGTH	*CHALLENGES*
1	Services Delivery • Health	• Trained personnel • Availability of health facilities • Availability of basic health equipments • District hospital available	• No specialists • Inadequate of health equipments • Inadequate of staff quarters • Lack of reliable communicatio n between health centre and district hospital
	• Education	• Trained teachers. • Availability of permanent classrooms • Availability of text books for references • Presence of Teachers Resource Centres.	• Inadequate Grade IIIA teachers. • Inadequate of desks • Lack of motivations to teachers (low salaries and poor housing) • Low utilization of TRC
	• Water	• Availability of water sources. • Trained personnel • Availability of water infrastructures.	• Poor management of water sources. • Lack of funds for implementatio n of water projects / activities. • Lack of qualified staff. • Lack of water equipments • Old and worn-

			out water supply network. • Vandalism and theft of water equipments • Interference of water sources with agricultural and other domestic activities.
	• Agriculture/Livestock	• Trained personnel. • Availability of arable land and irrigation potential areas. • Existence of District Agriculture Input support fund (MFUKO WA PEMBEJEO and WAKUFU • Availability of pasture land	• Poor invested technology • Lack of working gears • Poor seeds selection and storage. • Poor involvement of men in crops cultivation. • Poor extension services. • Few extension staff • Grazing areas not demarcated by most villages.
2	Internal Management	• Strong management. • Equitable position of male and female. • Appropriate management system of de livery services	• Lack of Management Information system. • Political pressures on management issues.

1.2.2 OPPORTUNTIES AND CHALLENGES.

AREA	OPPORTUNITES	/CHALLENGES
Social/Political and Economical changes	• Compulsory enrolment of all eligible children for standard one. . • Privatization Policy • Introduction of Cost Sharing Policy ,CHF and NIF • Introduction of Secondary Improvement programme • Introduction of district "MFUKO WA ELIMU" • Availability of gas and oil. • Increased number of higher learning institutions.(universities/colleges) • Improved communications services and IT knowledge and skills • Improved distribution of electricity by REA. • Availability of Cashewnut as the main source of revenue in the Council	• Inadequate number of classrooms, teachers and teaching materials. • Increased government expenditure. • Increased rate of unemployment • Limited service to financially enabled people thus increase in deaths (mortality) • Increase demand for secondary school science teachers. • Limited number of students accessible to higher learning loans board. • Capacity to produce workforce in specialized areas such as gas and oil. • Human resource and skills needs for future economy. • Political influences in development improvement. • Divergence in charge of levy from exporting cashewnut as per produce Cess act

1.3 KEY ISSUES

Tandahimba District Council experiences number of key issues that need to be considered with great deal during the years 2017/2018 – 2019//2020.

The outlined key issues here below are in accordance with and Council Strategic Plan hence the Medium Term Plan and Budget Framework will continue to focus resource allocation.

- An issue of Reproduction and Child Health Care survives improved from 69% to 85%.
- Provision of quality Education both at primary and secondary improved from 66% to 80% levels.
- Rapid growing demands for water supply and sanitation services strengthened from 42.5% to 47% by 2020.
- Considering issue of environmental degradation and global warming through tree planting and conserving water catchment areas.
- Involvement of communities and private sector in the implementations of own development projects through O&OD activities.
- An issue of agriculture crops marketing systems and its implementation to suit farmer's needs versus unpredictable produce markets and market prices.
- An issue of improving mechanism of own revenues collections in the District through the use of Electronic Devices
- Lack of equipment for road services both in the District and the region.
- Issue of PLHIV and economic support needed who are substantially increased in number each year.
- The issues of protecting children who are subjected to harm (abuse, violence ,physical torture, psychological torture, abandonment and any other of the sort) through establishment of Child Protection Committee at Ward and Village Level.