

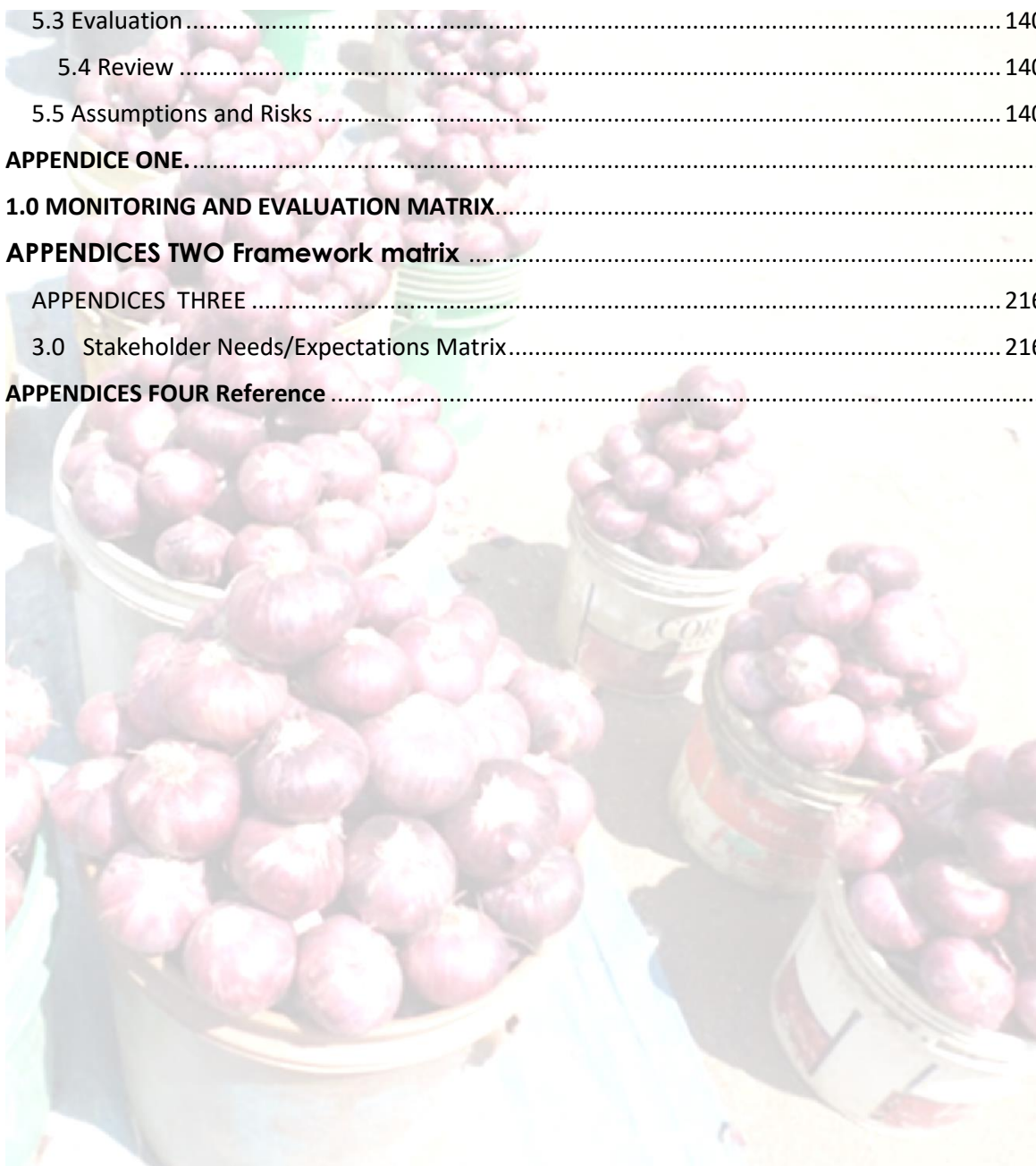
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EXECUTIVES SUMMARY

The preparation of this five years strategic plan for Singida District followed a conclusion of former five years strategic plan. The main driver for this new plan (2016/17 – 2020/21) was to guide development process within the district department in view of current socio economic changes. The Singida District Council strives to understand and better serve our citizens' and customers' needs. Our successes pivot on our **VISION, VALUES** and our **ACTIONS** described here in our **STRATEGIC PLAN**. The formulation of the vision, mission and core values through stakeholders workshop held in the district were done together with identification of objectives, target and strategies, so as to attain the end results. In order to achieve effective results of the Strategic process, Singida rural District Council engaged a consultant namely P.J.Mwimi to provide professional inputs on formulation of strategic plan for the District. During the Strategic Plan Process the consultant conducted commencement meeting within the District Management to agree on the terms of reference. This strategy of preparation was also organized with different experts from District staffs in the District to collect their views and inputs on District vision, mission, long-term goals. Later on technical working person were able to conduct context analysis and set objectives and strategies for the coming five years. Thus in general, this document presents a Singida District Council Strategic Plan for the years 2016/17-2020/21. The purpose of the plan is to document the five year goals, activities and budget of Singida District Council. The approach used in developing this plan was basically participatory involving the Stakeholders and districts' key functionaries. Key development initiatives taken by the government were considered in developing this plan particularly the Development Vision 2025, CCM's (ruling party) manifesto, MKUKUTA II, SDGs and others.

Both primary data (obtained by interviewing SDC Staffs) and secondary data (obtained from various availed documents) were important inputs in this plan. The process started by analyzing the background of Singida District council (SDC) in terms of Geographical location, population characteristics, climatic conditions, vegetation and economic activities. Discussion is also made on social services such as education, health, water and economic infrastructure through every department.

Gross-cutting issues such as Capacity Building, community awareness creation, HIV/AIDS, Environment and gender were also captured. A substantial work on performance review devoted to Strength Weakness Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) analysis in view of the past strategic plan was done where strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and Threats were analyzed by stakeholders. In order to come up with new development issues and targets, a critical review of vision, mission, long term goals, distinctive competencies and guiding principles was made.

Preface

Strategic plans are now widely acknowledged in economic as well as social sectors, as one of modern planning styles in both public and private organizations. The organizational strategy is expected to narrate issues which surround the organization, after which future situation can be projected upon. As the world and our nation are facing rapid industrial technological and environmental changes, it is an exciting time for Singida District Council to oversee new dynamics, new settings, and new ways of working as new possibilities are emerging in development theory and practice in both local and global contexts. This strategic plan sets a framework with in which the Singida District Council can practically manage its core functions for the future growth of its wards, and retain its place as a leader in Tanzania, helping to shape the health and prosperity of this Region. The Previous Singida Rural Council Strategic Plan 2011/12-2015/16 is an exciting blueprint that will enable the SDC to begin the process of having in place a plan for realizing its vision. In the realization of this vision, contributions of all relevant stakeholders are very important. Singida District Council Plan and Budget Estimates for 2016/21 have been prepared according to the guidelines provided by the Ministry of Finance and Economic affairs (MoFEA) and Prime Minister's Office, district administration and other stakeholders include Singida Regional office and the Local Government Authorities, the Central government Ministries, development partners, community members, NGOs, CBOs, Faith Based Organizations, special groups such as disabled, women, youth, elders, individuals, and various social groups. Within this Strategy there are strategic aims which combine Sections of Human resource and administration, Councilors, Planning and coordination, Economic and productive sectors, other local government management, Infrastructure and Social services. It is expected that the set objectives will be achieved through implementation of the identified targets under each objective. This will lead to effective and efficient delivery of intended quality services to the community based on the National Development Vision 2025, MDGs, Ruling Party Manifesto, MKUKUTAI and MKUTABITA goals. Under each strategic aim there are areas of intervention of which every stakeholder will take his/her responsibility. This implies that the SDC Strategic Plan of years 2016-2021 is a multi-sectoral and integrative tool which aims to rally all members of the region for a concerted action. Nevertheless, the strategic plan is just a representation of our feelings from community level to District government level. Such feelings can only be made realistic if everyone plays his/her part. Let me take this opportunity to urge all SDC development stakeholders to join their hands to implement this plan for our mutual benefits. I would like to thank all Council staffs, Councilors and other stakeholders at different levels for their active participation towards producing this District Plan and Budget.

RASHID MOHAMED MANDOA
DISTRICT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
SINGIDA DISTRICT COUNCIL

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS



SDC:	Singida District Council
GMT:	Greenwich Meridian Time
°C:	Centigrade
IRDP:	Institute of Rural Development Planning
SWOC:	Strength; Weakness; Opportunity; Challenges
MDGs:	Millennium Development Goals
HIV:	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
AIDS:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
NSGRP:	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
LGRP:	Local Government Reform Program
LGAs:	Local Government Authorities
D by D:	Decentralization by Devolution
ASDP:	Agricultural Sector Development Strategy
URT:	United Republic of Tanzania
HH:	Household
HAPA:	Health Actions Promotion Association
LGDG:	Local Government Development Grant
LGCDs:	Local Government Capital Development System
CDG:	Capital Development Grant
CBG:	Capacity Building Grant
SEMA:	Sustainable Environmental Management Action

O&OD:	Opportunities and Obstacles to the Development
SMEs:	Small Medium Enterprises
CHF:	Community Health Fund
ICT:	Information Communication Technology
TASAF:	Tanzania Social Action Fund
CDG:	Capital Development Grants
CHF:	Community Health Fund
NGOs:	Non Governmental Organization
CBOs:	Community Based Organization
FBOs:	Faith Based Organization
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product
CAG	Control Auditor General
CHF:	Community Health Fund
TB:	Tuberculosis
FFS:	Farmers Field Schools
SACCOS:	Saving And Credit Cooperative Societies
DED:	District Executive Director

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

The need for a five year strategic plan was prompted by the expiry of 2011/2016 Singida District Council strategic plan, and its intention to come-up with another plan which is based on current Singida district Council (SDC) structure. This could only be possible through participation of various stakeholders in its preparation, under the facilitation of consultant.

With respect to such directions, the Singida District Council had reviewed its Strategic Plan and hence came up with the new strategy for the coming five years (2016/17-2020/21). In order to achieve better results of the Strategic Plan process, Singida District Council engaged a consultant to provide consultancy services on formulation of Strategic Plan. Therefore this document presents the proposed Strategic Plan for Singida District Council in years 2016/17-2020/21.

1.2 The Purpose

This Strategic Plan has been prepared with a view of guiding the implementation process in a strategic direction. It also aims at creating a common understanding a SingidaDC Management, Staff and Stakeholders in order to enhance their collective contribution in attainment of core functions. These may play a major role in ensuring that the secretariat is operating at its optimal level.

The document presents SDC Strategic Plan for the years 2016/17-2020/21. The purpose of the plan is to document information about the Singida District Council's five year goals and activities.

Specifically the document provides information on the assessment of council context in terms of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges in all matters related to economical, social, political and technological context of District development. Conversely, the document provides information on the proposed vision, mission, long-term goals, distinctive competencies and guiding principles to be referred to as long term guides and directives of the district council towards an improved and sustainable service delivery. Additionally, it provides information on the strategic themes/aims, strategic objectives and strategies to be used in the course of implementation of entire strategy, with the aim of improving current situation and ensure effective and efficient use of regional resources. Also, it documents the process, methodology and tools used in the formulation of SDC Strategic Plan and number of stakeholders and actors involved in the process.

1.3 Approach and Process

1.3.1 The Approach and Planning Process

The approach used to develop the Plan was participatory involving the Management, SDC Staffs and other stakeholders. The plan has taken into account the Tanzania Vision 2025, CCM Ruling Party Election Manifesto 2010-2015, the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP/MKUKUTA) Phase II and other national policies and planning frameworks in accordance with the Medium Term Strategic Planning and Budgeting Manual, Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). Process used in the collection of data, Situation analysis and later preparation of this document.

NOTE: To implement the strategic plan the situation analysis procedures must be followed.



Figure 1: Process used in development of Strategic Plan.

1.3.2 Sources of Data

1.3.2.1 Primary Data

The collection of primary data involved various groups of respondents such as, District Executive Director, Heads of Departments in the SDC and other officials from affiliated Offices and stakeholders within Singida District Council.

1.3.2.2. Secondary Data.

During the data collection process the study used secondary data sources such as Poverty and Human Development Survey Reports, MKUKUTA Annual Implementation Reports, Singida District Council Profile, Singida regional profile, SDC department Annual Plans, and MTEF and strategic plan 2011-2016.

1.3.3 Data Analysis

The analysis of data involved descriptive analysis whereas; percentages, ratios, rates and arithmetic mean were used. In order to strengthen the situation analysis part qualitative information were used to explain issues in a broader spectrum.

Various tools such as analysis were used to assess external environment of Singida District Council. SWOT Analysis, Organizational Analysis and Process Analysis were used for the case of internal environment.

1.3 .4 Documentation and Reporting

The SDC Strategic Plan is document for the years 2016/17-2020/21. The first draft of Strategic Plan was submitted to the Singida District Council on 5/11/2016 for scrutinization and comments and returned to the consultant for improvement of the SP (narrative part). After approval of the SP by the DED, the consultant worked with CMT to convene a Stakeholders Forum to discuss the draft Strategic Plan as per Technical Forum. The plan which is a practical document was prepared by SDC technical team under guidance of the Consultant for implementation of Strategic plan.

1.4 Layout of the Plan

The plan contains five chapters; Chapter One contains Introduction covering background, purpose, approach, and layout of the plan, while Chapter Two contain Situation analysis by discussing the background of Singida district by use previous information that started from plan of 2011/2016, Performance review, SWOT analysis and Critical issues. Chapter Three covers Vision, Mission, Distinctive competencies and Core values and Chapter Four discusses Key result areas, General Areas of Implementation and its Strategies, chapter five contain m&e matrix, framework matrix, and stakeholder expectation matrix.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 DISTRICT ENVIRONMENT ANALYSIS

2.1 An Overview.

The information is about natural analysis which include (the geographical location, land area, administrative units, climate and agro-ecological zones), external analysis, internal analysis, SWOT analysis and stakeholder analysis of Singida district council. Also, information about ethnic groups, migration, population distribution, size and other demographic characteristics are also given. Singida district council is centrally located on the mainland of Singida region. It borders with five districts namely Iramba, Mkalama, Ikungi, Hanang from Manyara region, Chemba district from Dodoma region. It is accessible from Dodoma region through Kondoa district as well as from Manyoni district through Ikungi district; from Manyara region is accessible through Kateshi town from Hanang district; from northern part Singida district council is accessible through Iramba district council as well Mkalama district. Although not all the roads are passable all the year round, some of them are expected to be so in the near future.

2.2 Geographical Location

Singida district council is located below the equator between latitudes 3° and 7° . Longitudinally the district is situated between 33° and 35° east of Greenwich. To the north, it shares borders with Iramba district council; on the north east borders it shares with Hanang and Mkalama districts councils. To the south east it shares borders with Chemba districts and to the south it shares borders with Ikungi district.

2.3 Land Area

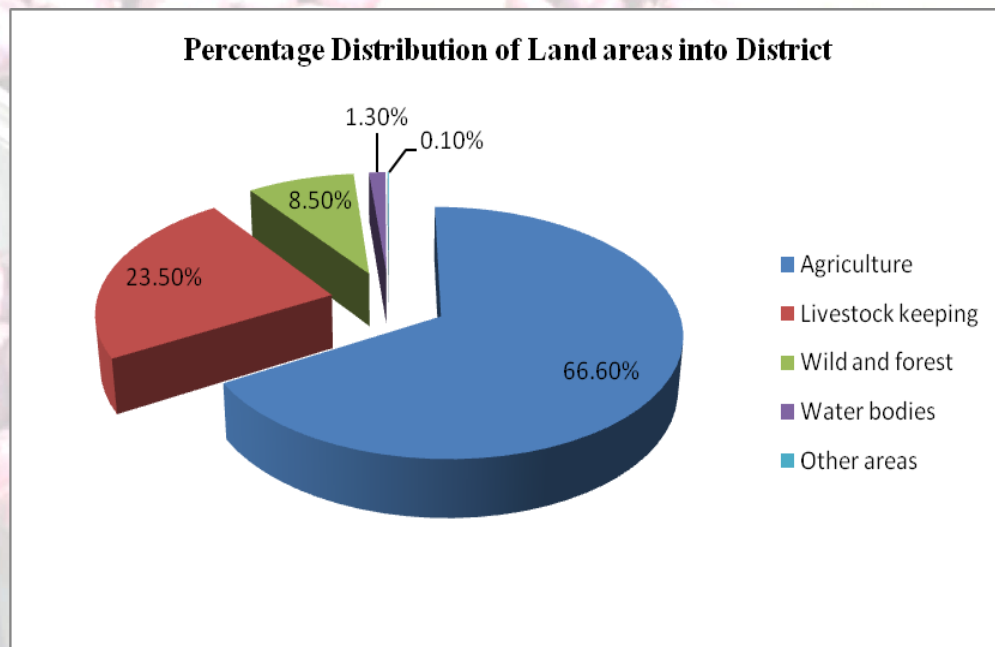
Singida district council has a total surface area of 3,787 sq. kms out of which 49.2sq.kms or 1.3 percent is covered by water bodies such as ponds Masoghweda through the wards of Makuro and Ikhanoda, Ntambuko from Ilongero ward, dam Mgori located into Mgori ward and Kisis from Ikhanoda ward. The remaining 3737.8sq.km is land area.

2.4 Land Use Pattern

Table 1. shows the distribution of the District areas in square kilometers

Land Areas	Land Area (sq kms)	Percentage of an area
Agriculture	2,522.1	66.6
Livestock keeping	890	23.5
Wild and Forest	321.9	8.5
Water Bodies	49.2	1.3
Other areas	3.8	0.1
TOTAL	3,787	100

Source: Singida District Commissioner's Office, Singida, 2015.



Source: Singida District Commissioner's Office, Land Natural Resources and Environment Department, 2015 fig.2

2.5 Administrative Units

The Council has one parliamentary constituent namely North Singida and it is divided into three divisions namely Mgori, Ilongero and Mtinko. It is further sub divided into 21 wards, 84 villages and 433 hamlets. Table 1.12 shows that the number of divisions, wards, villages and hamlets within a Singida district council.

TABLE 2: LAND AREA AND ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS BY SINGIDA DISTRICT COUNCIL; 2015

District	Area Sq. Kms.	Divisions	Wards	Villages	Hamlets	Streets
Singida District Council	3,787	3	21	84	433	-

Source: Singida District Commissioner's Office Land, Natural Resources and Environment Department, 2015

Table 1.13 shows that the average land area per ward in Singida district council is 180.3 sq. kms. A similar pattern was observed at the village level where average land area per village within a district council 45.1 sq kms. The average population per ward was 11,607 while at village level; the average population was 2,902 people.

Table 3: Distribution of Land Area and Population by Ward and Village into Singida District Council: 2015

District	Land Area (sq. kms)	Projected Population 2015	Wards		Villages	
			Average Area per Ward (sq. kms)	Average Population per Ward	Average Area per Village (sq. kms)	Average Population per Village
Singida District Council	3,787	243,743	180.3	11,607	45.1	2,902

Source: NBS, Regional and District population projection: 2015

2.6 District Geographical Issues

2.6.1 Climate

In regard to climate there are two key features which are temperature and rainfall. The district forms part of the semi-arid which experiences low rainfall and short rainy seasons throughout the year. The average rainfall ranges from 600mm to 700mm per annum with high geographical, seasonal and annual variation. There are two rather well defined

seasons, the short rainy season during the months of December to March or sometimes goes to April and the long dry season from April to November. The temperatures in the district vary according to altitude but generally range from about 15°C in July to 30°C during the month of October. Moreover, temperature differences are observed between day and night and may be very high with hot afternoons going up to average of 35°C and chilly nights going down up to average 10°C. Winds follow a monsoonal pattern being north-easterly during the months of November to March and South-easterly for the rest of the year (dry season). In May to October, the winds are usually dry and contribute to the semi-aridity of the district. The fact that maximum wind velocities coincide with the period of greatest water deficiency underlines the climatic impact of these winds on moisture losses and hence desertification.

2.6.2 Soil

Within the district, there are two major superficial geological deposits. These are the alluvium, comprising sandy soil and clay scattered throughout the district. The central parts of these alluvial deposits commonly have a surface layer of black soil or “mbuga”. This clay is of high plasticity, having marked shrink/swell characteristics in response to changes in moisture content. Bordering the “mbuga” are sandy colluvial or slope wash materials formed from the surrounding basement rocks. Concretionary banded limestone and less frequently silica are often developed below shallow “mbuga”. The second deposit is of the Cenozoic consisting of cemented sand, laterite and sandstone occupying only a very small proportion of the region.

2.6.3 Topography

Singida district council in the south-eastern boundary is a major scarp of up to 180 meters high which is the eastern part of the Great Rift Valley. A prominent feature of the land escarpment within the Singida district council is the massive outcrops or rocky peaks (tors) of granite and metamorphic rocks. These outcrops, alternatively known as inselbergs, are remnants of ancient land surfaces which in the adjacent areas have been eroded to form an extensive gently undulating plain.

2.6.4 Vegetation

Bush or thickets found in uplands are the types of vegetation found in the district. Bushland Vegetation is the most common vegetation in Central of the districts at Ilongero and Mgori Divisions. Woodlands of mostly acacia and miombo cover most of the land with patches of water Logged hyperemia species.

2.6.5 Agro – Ecological Zones (AEZ)

Climatic conditions as well as geological features have been the base of identifying different agro-ecological zones in Singida district council. Basically the district has three distinctive agro-ecological zones. The agro-ecological zones within the district differ in their dominant vegetation as follows:-

Table 4: Dominant Vegetation of Different Agro-ecological zone within the Districts; 2015

Agro-ecological zones				Dominant vegetation
North Eastern Part of Singida DCural				Flat with plains dissected by many seasonal streams.
Central Singida district				Undulating, flat and broken by occasional small hills
Eastern Singida district				Low, variable and unreliable rainfall

Source: Singida District Commissioner's Office –Land, Natural Resources and Environment Department, 2015

2.6.6 Precinct

The zone is predominantly undulating, flat and broken by occasional small hills and rock outcrops and has a fair rainfall regime ranging between 600mm and 700mm annually. It covers Ilongero and Mgori areas in central Singida district. Soils are mainly deep dark-brown or deep reddish brown loamy sands with dark grey or black clays in valleys. There is considerable soil erosion. The zone is suitable for growing cotton, onions, groundnuts, millet, sorghum, yellow gram, cassava and sweet potatoes. The zone is free from tsetse flies and hence livestock keeping is practiced here. The population density is very high here although it varies from area to area.

2.6.7 Drainage System

In Singida district the Ponde and Bubu rivers flow southwards and eastwards into the Bahi swamp which extends across the floor of the Rift Valley into Dodoma region. Other rivers feed the Njombe which ultimately joins with the Ruaha discharging into the Indian Ocean.

2.7 Population

2.7.1 Ethnic Groups

The main indigenous ethnic groups are the Nyaturu, Sukuma, Taturu, Barbaig, Hadzabe and Kimbu within a district. The ones who form significant minorities are the Barbaig, Hadzabe, and Kimbu. The Nyaturu people form the major ethnic group within the district compared from other tribes. The Hadzabe (Tindiga) people, mostly found within the district form a group of special interest, whereby their major socio-economic activities depend on hunting and collection of wild plants and honey. The Barbaig, found in Singida districts council have advanced from living on herding and collecting honey and are now growers of maize, beans and sweet potatoes.

TABLE 5: NUMBER OF MAJOR ETHNIC GROUPS BY SINGIDA DISTRICT COUNCIL; 2015

District	Number of Ethnic Group	Major Ethnic Groups			
Singida District Council	6	Nyaturu,	Kimbu,	Barbaig,	Sukuma, Hadzabe and Taturu.

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Singida District Council, 2015

2.7.2 Population Size and Growth

Singida District Council has experienced a significant growth of population. 1.16 shows that the district council had 243,743 people projected in 2015 compared to 225,521 inhabitants counted in the 2012 Population Census, resulting in projected increase of 18,222 people during the intercensal period.

Table 1.16 shows that female has experience more growth within a district compared to male whereby from the year of 2012 up to 2015 had increase a total number of population of 9,191 while male are 9,031 with a gap of population number 160. However the table shows that there is a constant rate percent of increase (8.1%) due to the fact that there is a slightly gap of population increase between male and female.

TABLE 6: POPULATION SIZE AND GROWTH BY SINGIDA DISTRICT COUNCIL; 2012 CENSUSES AND NBS 2015 PROJECTIONS

Gender	Population		Increase 2012-2015	
	2012	2015	Increase population 2012-2015	Rate percent
Male	111,772	120,803	9,031	8.1
Female	113,749	122,940	9,191	8.1
Total	225,521	243,743	18,222	8.1

Source: Computed Data from 2012 Population Census Report and National Bureau of Statistics 2015 Projection.

Moreover, Table 1.17 shows that population of Singida district council is expected to reach 243,743 by the year 2015 from 225,521 in 2012 census report; this will be an increase of 8.1 percent in three years. The table 1.7 also shows that the number of an increase for the female is greater than those compared to male within a Singida district council. However the table shows that the decline in population from the year of 2012(census report) is due to the establishment of newly Ikungi council in July, 2013.

2.7.3 Population Density

Singida district council had an average population density of 60 persons per sq. km in 2012. The area where had more densely populated in Singida district council is at Mtinko ward ranked a number one about population density of 5.1 persons per sq. km compared to other wards as table 1.8 shows. The areas where considered had moderately densely populated within Singida district council are Kinyagigi and Mrama wards about 2.5 persons per sq. km while the least densely populated ward is Itaja about 1.9 persons per sq. km as table 1.18 shows.

Table7: Population Density by Singida District Council and Ranking; 2012 Population Census report

Wards	Land area Sq. kms	2012		
		Population	Population Density	Rank
Mudida	-	14,629	3.9	4
Makuro	-	17,717	4.7	2
Ikhanoda	-	10,907	2.9	8
Mwasauya	-	11,032	2.9	7
Msange	-	11,981	3.2	5
Maghojoa	-	8,983	2.4	15
Itaja	-	7,116	1.9	21
Ngimu	-	11,296	3.0	6
Mughunga	-	7,469	2.0	19
Mgori	-	8,419	2.2	16
Mughamo	-	7,189	1.9	20
Kinyagigi	-	9,409	2.5	11
Merya	-	8,051	2.1	17
Kinyeto	-	9,055	2.4	14
Ntonge	-	7,907	2.1	18
Ilongero	-	10,635	2.8	9
Mrama	-	9,347	2.5	12
Kijota	-	9,666	2.6	10
Mtinko	-	19,414	5.1	1
Ughandi	-	15,985	4.2	3
Msisi	-	9,314	2.5	13
Total	3,787	225,521	60	-

Source: 2012 Population and Housing Census General Report

2.7.4 Population Trend

Table 1.19 shows that from 2012 population census report to 2015 from national bureau of statistics computed data, the district population had slightly increased from 225,521 in 2012 to 243,743 in 2015. However, there were significant differences in the level of population change from these between years with a registering population increase of about 8.1 percent. It showed there are no decline in population as times goes up.

TABLE 8: POPULATION BY SINGIDA DISTRICT COUNCIL; POPULATION CENSUS REPORT 2012 AND 2015 PROJECTIONS

District	Land Area (sq. kms)	Populatio Census report 2012 and projection 2015		Population Increase: 2012 to 2015	
		2012	2015	Number	percent Difference
Singida District Council	3,787	225,521	243,743	18,222	8.1

Source: Computed Data from Population Census report 2012 and NBS projections 2015.

2.7.5 Dependency Ratio

The Dependency Ratio is a measure which shows the load the economically active population has in supporting the young and the old population who are considered to be dependents. The Age Dependency Ratio therefore compares the number of persons aged 0–14 years and those aged 65 years with the ones aged 15–64 years who are considered to be economically active. Table 1.16 shows that, the number of dependants in Singida district council increased from 121,349 in 2012 to 131,155 in 2015 with a difference of 9,806.

TABLE 9: THE DEPENDENCY RATIOS BY SINGIDA DISTRICT COUNCIL; POPULATION CENSUS REPORT 2012 AND NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS 2015 PROJECTIONS

District	2012 Population			2015 Population		
	Number of		Dependency Ratio	Number of		Dependency Ratio
	Dependants	Economically Active		Dependants	Economically Active	
Singida District Council	121,349	104,172	116	131,155	112,582	116

Source: Computed Data from 2012 Population Census report and 2015 from NBS Population projection.

2.7.6 Population Distribution by Sex and Age

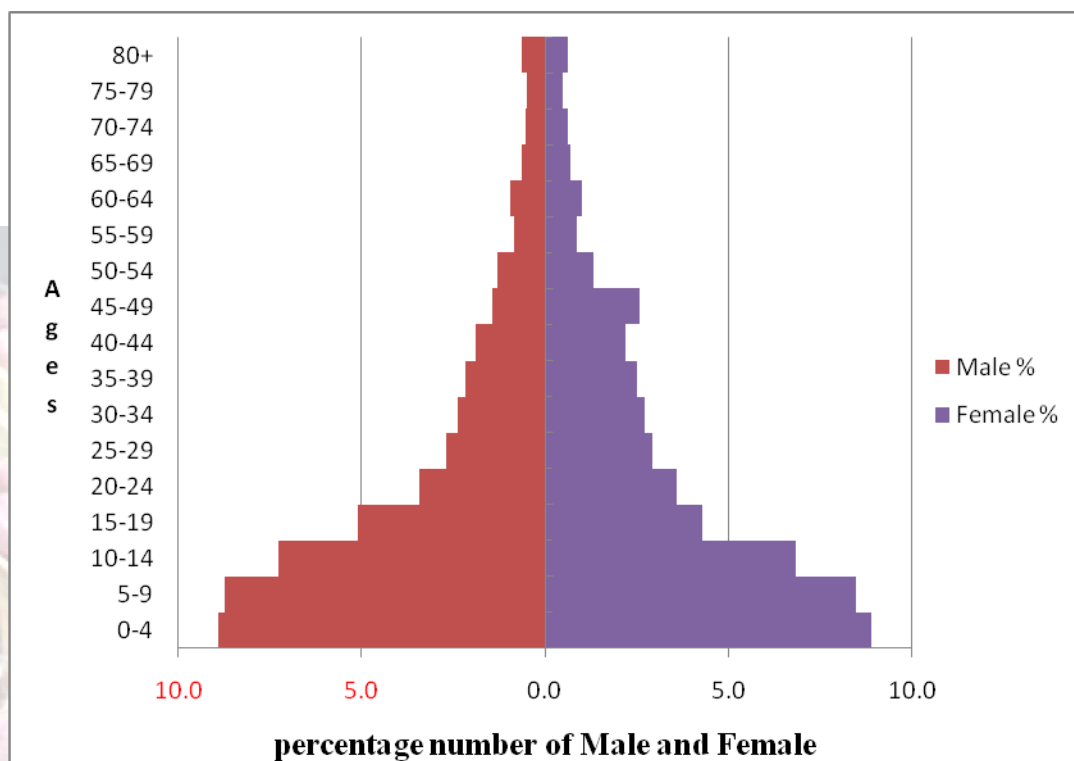
The 2012 population census results showed that females were more than males in Singida district council. For every 100 females there were 98 males. This female dominance was reflected almost from the ages of 20 up to 74 within a district. The age of between 15-19 had the highest sex ratio of 120. The situation was the same in the following projected years, when females were still more than males such that for every 100 females there were 98 males. Table 10; Shows that as in the past from 2012 census year, females were more than males so that, for every 100 females there were 98 males.

Table 10;Population and Sex Ratio by Sex and Ages; Singida District Council; 2012 Population Census report and 2013, 2014 and 2015 Projections.

Ages	2012			2013			2014			2015		
	Males	Females	Sex ratio	Males	Females	Sex ratio	Male	Female	Sex ratio	Male	Female	Sex ratio
0-4	20110	20020	100	20749	20656	100	21236	21141	100	21735	21638	100
5-9	19720	19056	103	20347	19662	103	20824	20123	103	21313	20596	103
10-14	16401	15416	106	16922	15906	106	17320	16279	106	17726	16662	106
15-19	11543	9622	120	11910	9928	120	12189	10161	120	12476	10399	120
20-24	7782	8085	96	8029	8342	96	8218	8538	96	8411	8738	96
25-29	6103	6604	92	6297	6814	92	6445	6974	92	6596	7138	92
30-34	5355	6133	87	5525	6328	87	5655	6476	87	5788	6629	87
35-39	4887	5644	87	5042	5823	87	5161	5960	87	5282	6100	87
40-44	4313	4898	88	4450	5054	88	4555	5172	88	4661	5294	88
45-49	3236	5796	56	3339	5980	56	3417	6121	56	3497	6264	56
50-54	2964	2958	100	3058	3052	100	3130	3124	100	3203	3197	100
55-59	1959	1944	101	2021	2006	101	2069	2053	101	2117	2101	101
60-64	2129	2217	96	2197	2287	96	2248	2341	96	2301	2396	96
65-69	1437	1501	96	1483	1549	96	1517	1585	96	1553	1622	96
70-74	1258	1406	89	1298	1451	89	1328	1485	89	1360	1520	89
75-79	1131	1044	108	1167	1077	108	1194	1102	108	1222	1128	108
80+	1444	1405	103	1490	1450	103	1525	1484	103	1561	1519	103
Total	111772	113749	98	115324	117364	98	118032	120119	98	120803	122940	98

FIGURE 3; POPULATION PYRAMID FOR SINGIDA DISTRICT COUNCIL 2012





Furthermore, the 2012 population of Singida district council as depicted by its pyramid above, is considered to be a young population, made up of children under 18 years who were 124,315 (63,718 males and 60,597 females) or 55 percent of the total population, followed by the young persons aged between 18 – 29 years estimated to be 36,147 (17,941 males and 18,206 females) or 16 percent of total population. Persons aged 61 years and above were 13,123 (6,577 males and 6,546 females) or 5.8 percent of the total population. Table 1.18 shows the 2012 population of Singida Region distributed by broad age groups and sex.

**TABLE 11: POPULATION BY BROAD AGE GROUPS AND BY SEX; SINGIDA
DISTRICT COUNCIL, 2012**

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	Percent of Total
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
0 – 17	63,718	51.3	60,597	48.7	124,315	55
18 – 29	17,941	49.6	18,206	50.4	36,147	16
30– 44	14,555	46.6	16,675	53.4	31,230	14
45 – 60	8,981	43.4	11,725	56.6	20,706	9.2
61+	6,577	50	6,546	50	13,123	5.8
Total	111,772	49.6	113,749	50.4	225,521	100

Source: 2012 Population and Housing Census Report

2.7.7 Households and Household Size

Table 1.19 shows the number of house hold and its average into every wards of the Singida District Council. The ward which had large number of average house hold size is at Makuro followed by Mudida. The wards which had moderate average of household size within the Singida District Council are Mrama and Msisi while Mgori is the least ward for having a small average of household size as table 1.19 shows.

TABLE 12: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AND AVERAGE HOUSEHOLDS SIZE BY WARDS INTO SINGIDA DISTRICT COUNCIL; CENSUS2012.

Wards	2012 Census		
	Total Population	Number of Households	Average Household size
Mudida	14,629	2,544	5.8
Makuro	17,717	3,029	5.9
Ikhanoda	10,907	1,982	5.5
Mwasauya	11,032	2,097	5.3
Msange	11,981	2,121	5.7
Maghojoa	8,983	1,631	5.5
Itaja	7,116	1,289	5.5
Ngimu	11,296	1,981	5.7
Mughunga	7,469	1,365	5.5
Mgori	8,419	1,744	4.8
Mughamo	7,189	1,296	5.6
Kinyagigi	9,409	1,675	5.6
Merya	8,051	1,457	5.5
Kinyeto	9,055	1,717	5.3
Ntonge	7,907	1,486	5.3
Ilongero	10,635	2,102	5.1
Mrama	9,347	1,732	5.4
Msisi	9,314	1,725	5.4
Mtinko	19,414	3,733	5.2
Ughandi	15,985	3,134	5.1
Kijota	9,666	1,824	5.3

Source: Computed Data 2012 Population Censuses Reports.

Factors affecting change in the population of an area are births, deaths and migration. Migration is one of the most complex demographic variable. Like deaths it can occur at any time. Migration can affect the growth of population directly, and by influencing fertility and mortality of the area of origin and destination. The measurement and analysis of migration are important in the preparation of population estimates and projections for a district. Furthermore, it is of particular significance for manpower and district council planning.

Fig.4:MAP FOR SINGIDA DISTRICT COUNCIL

REFERENCE

Regional boundaries	~~~~~
District boundaries	- - - - -
Administrative Division
Main road	—————
Railway	——+——
District Headquarters	(circle with dot)
Village	(solid circle)
Sub-Village	(open circle)
Rivers	~~~~~

Kilometres 10 0 10 20 30
Miles 10 0 10 20

Scale 1:500,000

2.8 External Environment Analysis.

The general external environment of the Council goes beyond the municipal boundary to include the national as well as the international environment. It is important to review the external environment so as to understand the contextual setting envisaged in formulating strategic objectives for council development for the next five years. This will enable the Council to be responsive to the relevant and changing environment as well as the emanating complex and dynamic problems and challenges outside their administrative area.

2.8.1 The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

The MDGs are global – level commitments on sustainable human development. The goals are very relevant to the core mission of the Council largely because they focus on extreme poverty eradication, universal education, environmental sustainability, improvement of maternal health, combat HIV/IADS, malaria and other diseases, improvement of access to clean and safe water and promotion of gender equality and women empowerment. Therefore SDC strategic plan shall serve as one of the national vehicles to realizing the Goals as it also deserves the global and national support in that endeavor.

2.8.2 National Development Vision (2025) and strategy for growth and reduction of poverty

Tanzania envisions that by 2025 it will have attained a remarkable development from a least developed to a middle income country in the areas of peace, stability and unity; good governance, well-educated society and a competitive economy capable of producing sustainable growth. This necessitated the government to launch a National strategy for growth and reduction of poverty (NSGRP) to expedite the process of attaining the national development vision. The National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty is the second national framework which puts poverty reduction high on the country's development agenda. The strategy strives to widen the space for country ownership and effective participation of the civil society, private sector development and fruitful local and external partnerships in development and commitment to regional and other international initiatives for social and economic development. SDC as a one of the

councils responsible for service delivery in the country could serve as one of the government vehicles in attaining the goal of vision 2015 and thus reduce the poverty level among Tanzanians.

2.8.3 Gender policy

The Tanzania society, like others is faced with the problem of gender inequalities and mainstreaming. There is a remarkable national and international concern on the need to actively address gender-based inequalities and its mainstreaming. There is no doubt that gender aspects in the country involve complex socio-cultural factors and hence quite challenging as require long-term interventions at various levels. SDC shall therefore embark on contributing towards alleviating inequalities based on gender and thus promote sensitization of gender aspects.

2.8.4 Local Government Reform Programme.

The Government of Tanzania is currently implementing the second phase of Local Government Reform Programme (LGRP II) amidst both progressive and gendered policies and strategies aimed at attaining gender equity, democracy and sustainable development. The overall goal of LGRP II is to achieve accelerated and equitable socio-economic development, public service delivery and poverty reduction across the country. In relation to the overall goal, the overall programme purpose of LGRP II is to achieve devolution of Government roles and functions, and to that end transform LGAs to competent strategic leaders and coordinators of socio-economic development, accountable and transparent service delivery and poverty reduction interventions in their areas of jurisdiction.

However, local governance is facing a number of development bottlenecks in reference to the implementation of the D-by-D policy. Some of the bottlenecks include lack of strategic leadership, inadequate involvement of the public, civil society and private sector, lack of capacity and gender awareness/gender mainstreaming and sensitivity among councilors and senior managers, lack of career and staff development plans in most LGAs and there are poor relations between councilors and council staff. SDC as implementing institution shall ensure that the goal and purpose of LGRP II is realized through enhanced service delivery.

2.8.5 Cooperatives Development Policy (URT, 2002a)

This policy emphasizes on first transformation of farming from subsistence to commercial enterprises for the majority of producers, secondly assisting farmers to undertake critical problem analysis and assessment to understand the available alternative opportunities, production costs and market trends so that they can allocate their resources more efficiently and put EMIS on processing, value adding, and improvement of quality of products. Therefore, the cooperatives development policy provides some of the key challenges and opportunities for future development in this sector. In particular, the policy narrates the roles and responsibilities of the Government and other stakeholders in the promotion of autonomous competitive and member based cooperatives under the free market economy.

The role of the local government in the implementation of the cooperative development policy is to support the ministry responsible for cooperatives; in its regulatory and facilitative role aimed at creating conducive environment for the development of autonomous and self sustaining cooperatives. One of the roles that the local government can support the ministry responsible for cooperatives is that of providing advisory services and creating conducive environment for cooperative promotion, growth and development. The main emphasis and area of concentration with regard to the role of LG-CDOs is the facilitation of the creation for a conducive environment under which cooperative societies will be able to operate and thrive under the free market and trade liberalization macro-economic policies.

2.8.6 Education and training policy (URT, 1995)

Education is the key of life. Recent policy in education sector includes Technical Education and Training Policy (URT, 1996). As indicated in policy document the overall role of education sector is to ensure quality, access and equity at all levels of education. Specifically the policy is aiming in improvement of quality education and training, expansion of the provision of education and training, promotion of science and technology and broadens the base for the financing of education and training management. The policy recommends the following:

- Classroom-pupil ratio of 1:40
- Teacher-house ratio of 1:2
- Pit latrine-pupil ratio of 1:20 (Girls) and 1:25 (Boys)
- Desk-pupil ratio of 1:3

- Books-pupil ratio of 1:2
- Teachers-pupil ratio of 1:40

The SDC is therefore one of the implementing agency for the above policy and its education programmes should strive to achieve the above recommended criteria.

2.8.7 Health policy (URT, 2003a)

The Health Policy is aimed at improving the health status of all people wherever they are, in urban and rural areas, by reducing morbidity and mortality and raising life expectancy. Good health, i.e. physical mental and social well being, is a major resource and economic development. The overall objective of the health policy in Tanzania is to improve the health and well-being of all Tanzanians, with a focus on those most at risk, and to encourage the health system to be more responsive to the needs of the people. The specific objectives of the policy are to:

- Reduce the burden of disease, maternal and infant mortality and increase life expectancy through the provision of adequate and equitable maternal and child health services, facilitate the promotion of environmental health and sanitation, promotion of adequate nutrition, control of communicable diseases and treatment of common conditions.
- Ensure the availability of drugs, reagents and medical supplies and infrastructures.
- Ensure that the health services are available and accessible to all the people in the country (urban and rural areas).
- Train and make available competent and adequate number of health staff to manage health services with gender perspective at all levels. Capacity building of human resource at all levels in management and health services provision will be addressed.
- Sensitize the community on common preventable health problems, and improve the capabilities at all levels of society to assess and analyze problems and design appropriate action through genuine community involvement.
- Promote awareness among Government employees and the community at large that, health problems can only be adequately solved through multi sectoral

cooperation involving such sectors as Education, Agriculture, Water, Private Sector including Non Governmental Organization, Civil Society and Central Ministries, as Regional Administration and Local Government, and Community Development, Gender and Children.

- Create awareness through family health promotion that the responsibility for ones health rests in the individuals as an integral part of the family, community and nation.
- Promote and sustain public-private partnership in the delivery of health services.
- Promote traditional medicine and alternative healing system and regulate the practice.

2.8.8 Water policy (URT, 2002b)

The 2025 development vision for Tanzania, which aims to attain a standard of livelihood for its people, recognizes the importance of water resources in the attainment of this vision. Water is regarded as a main ingredient in poverty reduction through ensuring food security and self -sufficiency among other things. Water will together with other resources form the nexus for the attainment of this vision. However efforts will be directed towards ensuring the adequate provision and supply of water resources on an equal and equitable basis. This presents major challenges for LGA's and other stakeholders regarding the planning, management and conservation of water resources. The need to equitably distribute water resources must among other things take due cognition of gender disparities in the allocation and accessing of the resource.

2.8.9 Community Development policy

The major objective of community development policy is to enable Tanzanians as individuals or in their families to contribute more to the government objectives on self reliance and therefore bring about development at all levels and finally at a nation as a whole.

2.8.10 Transport policy (URT, 2003b)

The national transport policy emphasizes to have an efficient and cost-effective domestic and international transport services at all segments of the population and sectors of the

economy with maximum safety and minimum environmental degradation. In this endeavor, the government stresses all concerned authorities to develop safe, reliable, efficient and fully integrated transport infrastructure and operations which will best meet the travel and transport services at lower cost in a manner which will support the government strategies for socio-economic development whilst being economical and environmentally sustainable.

2.8.11 Trade policy

The objective of this National Trade Policy is to enable Tanzania identify ways and means of navigating through a viable and steady path towards competitive export-led growth for the realization of the goal of poverty eradication. By adopting this National Trade Policy, Tanzania commits itself to one direction of change, namely that of trade liberalization based on selectivity and a gradual process. In this regard, the strategy provides some space for government intervention in the direction of trade subject to continuing conformity with obligations in the MTS and regional undertakings. Other objectives of Trade Policy are:

- To stimulate a process of trade development as the means of triggering high performance and capacity to withstand intensifying competition which within the domestic market.
- Involving economic information towards an integrated, diversified and competitive entity.
- Entails the stimulation and encouragement of value added activities on primary export.
- Stimulation of investment flows into export oriented areas

2.8.12 Livestock policy

The policy emphasizes among other things on improvement of meat quantity and quality from Beef cattle, sheep and goats, poultry, pigs and non conventional meat sources, production of high quality hides and skins and other livestock products, industrial feed staffs including compounded feed staffs, feed additives and livestock Identification, registration and Traceability. Others include livestock Information services, promotion of Peri-urban Livestock farming, environmental conservation and veterinary services in animal health services delivery, trans-boundary animal diseases, vector and vector borne

diseases, Tsetse and Trypanosomes. The policy also emphasizes Zoo sanitary inspection, Veterinary Laboratory System, Veterinary Public Health and Food safety.

2.8.13 Human settlement policy

The overall goals of human settlement Development policy are:

- To promote development of human settlements that are sustainable
- To facilitate the provision of adequate and affordable shelter to all income groups in Tanzania

2.8.14 Land policy

The need for Land policy stem from the need to have a mechanism to govern land tenure, land management and administration. The need for Land policy also emanated from the need for more land due to increased human population which prompted demand for more land for settlements, industries and commerce especially in and around the urban areas. The overall aim of the National land policy is to promote and ensure a source land tenure system, to encourage the optimal use of land resources and to facilitate broad – based social and economic development without upsetting. The specific objectives of this National land policy are to:

- Promote an equitable distribution of and access to land by all citizens.
- Ensure that existing rights in land especially customary rights of small holders (i.e. peasant and herdsman who are the majority of the population in the country) are recognized, clarified and secured in law.
- Set ceiling on land ownership which will later be translated in to statutory ceilings to prevent or avoid the phenomenon of land concentration (i.e. land grabbing).
- Ensure that land is put to its most productive use to promote rapid social and economic development of the country.
- Modify and streamline the existing land management systems and improved the efficiency of land delivery systems.
- Streamline the institutional arrangements in land administration and land disputed adjudication and also make the more transparent.
- Promote sound land information management.
- Protect land resources from degradation for suitable development

2.8.15 Local Government Development Grant (LGDG) system

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania together with its development partners and the World Bank are providing Development Grants to Local Government Authorities (LGAS), through the Local Government Development Grant (LGDG) System, previously known as the Local Government Capital Development System (LGCDG).

The LGDG system has two grant elements, the Council Development Grant (CDG) and the Capacity Building Grant (CBG). The CDG is a non-sector specific grant distributed on a formula basis between LGAs and provides funds for investment in local development infrastructure and maintenance in accordance with community needs, as these are determined through participatory planning and budgetary processes. It is important to note that although all LGAs are eligible to receive CDG funds in the quantum determined by a formula, actual access to the grant is determined by their performance in respect of certain capacity and accountability criteria which have been designed to improve their performance and capabilities in the areas of financial management, local revenue mobilization, Development Planning and Budgeting, Transparency and Accountability.

In order to access the CDG the Council has to make available a total counterpart contribution for each year of at least 5% of the available annual grant provided as according to participation agreement signed by Municipal Director and Honourable Mayor.

- The Council should obtain clean certificate from previous years and the following years.
- The council should have a Council Director, Treasurer, Internal Auditor and Planning Officer.
- The Council should prepare financial statement for every quarter.
- The allocation of funds for implementing council development activities:-
 - 50% of the council development grant is transferred LLG for sub project implementation
 - 50% is used at council level for project implementation and monitoring

2.8.16 Small and medium enterprise development policy (URT, 2002c)

Areas of emphasis of the community Development Policy include simplification and rationalization of procedures and regulations so as to encourage compliance and minimize transaction cost for SMEs, improve the physical infrastructures and provision of utilities in collaboration with local Authorities, Private sector and Development partners and promote entrepreneurship development through facilitating improved access of SMEs to financial and non-financial services. Others include facilitating acquisition and adaptation of technologies as well as enhance networking between R & D Institutions and SMEs in a bid to upgrade technologies so as to raise the productivity and competitiveness of the sector and emphasize environmental conservation in all SME development interventions. The policy also indicates that the private sector (community) is the one expected to be the major investor in the SME sector.

2.8.17 Road Service policy (URT, 2007)

Policy puts more priority in maintenance of available infrastructures and strengthens capacity in running those infrastructures.

The policy emphasizes inter alia:

- Construction of new roads
- Upgrading of road standards
- To raise availability of roads construction equipments
- To improve skills in repair and rehabilitation of roads
- To increase availability of funds for road infrastructure
- To reduce running costs

The SDC is one of the implementing agencies for the above policies, goals and programs; therefore it will strive to achieve their objectives in the next Strategic Plan 2016/2017 – 2019/2020.

2.9 Internal Economic Activities.

2.9.1. Agricultural Activities

Singida District has got two types of farming categories, being Agriculture production and livestock farming. Activities done in developing this sector is production of food and cash crops through good management practices, diseases and vermin control, use of improved agriculture technologies such as tractors/power tillers, improved seeds, cattle dipping, crop and livestock marketing, food processing, irrigation schemes and livestock keeping. The

major economic activities in the district are farming and livestock keeping. Other activities include fishing, small businesses, and processing industry. Both food and cash crops are grown in the District. Food crops include maize, sorghum, millets, paddy, beans, cassava and sweet potatoes. Cash crops include 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 form 40%.

Major problem facing agriculture Sector in the District is Low production and productivity in Agriculture and Livestock caused by unreliable and poor distribution of rainfall, diseases and pests, poor soil fertility, improper use of agriculture inputs and poor infrastructure. Others are shortage of extension staff, inadequate knowledge and skills especially in environmental conservation, lack of processing technology, inadequate working facilities, unreliable markets for agricultural and livestock products, low working capital, low cooperative skills and HIV/AIDS prevalence.

2.9.1.1 DISTRIBUTION OF ARABLE LAND.

Singida District covers a total area of about **12164** square km² of which, agricultural land covers 5282 km², Grazing land is **3737.2** km², Forests and shrubs covers **2200** km², Water in the form of lakes, dams and rivers totals **50** km², the rest is mining sites, hills or rocks covering **894.8** km².

2.9.1.2 Food Crops

2.9.1.2.1 Area under Food Crops Cultivation

The leading food crops grown in the District include, sorghum, maize and bulrush millet. Table 3.2 shows the area under food crop production in seven years respectively.

Table 13: Area under food crop production and production (Ha) for, 2010-2015

crop	2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
	Area under production (Ha)	Production (tan)	Area under production (Ha)	Production (tan)	Area under production (Ha)	Production (tan)	Area under production (Ha)	Production (tan)	Area under production (Ha)	Production (tan)	Area under production (Ha)	Production (tan)	Area under production (Ha)	Production (tan)
Sorghum	57062	79887	61186	36712	67322	65639	58930	70716	31338	54576	21136	26104	25300	30360
B/millet	40700	53390	38662	46394	51883	58368	51706	62047	20424	34626	14296	16084	8570	10284
Maize	23105	27726	30638	27619	49612	34265	0	0	0	0	18533	9729	48318	57982
Paddy	297	535	390	975	800	1320	3012	6024	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweet potatoes	8457	16914	7334	21972	7685	17291	13845	30459	11233	41026	5856	10249	19120	34416
Cassava	3515	6327	1343	2686	3037	4555	1908	3244	5237	9610	1666	2084	3142	4713
Beans	6296	6296	4421	618	5491	4942	8749	7874	2939	3615	0	0	1123	1573
Bambara nuts	1162	1394	800	800	752	846	553	553	370	677	0	0	0	0
cowpeas	5248	5248	2521	3185	3237	2013	2856	1428	2231	1356	0	0	235	329
Total	145842	197717	147295	140961	189819	189239	141559	182345	73772	145486	61487	64250	105808	139657

source: Compiled data from Ward Extension Officers

2.9.1.3 Cash Crops

2.9.1.3.1 Area under Cash Crops Cultivation

Table 3.4 indicates that during the crop season of 2009/2010 to 2015/16 cash crops in the district covered Sunflower is the leading crop followed by onion. Sunflower is the main crop managed to occupy cumulative annual average area of 49,335.1 hectares equivalent to 84.6 percent (Table 3.4 above)

Table: 14 Area under cash crop production

crop	2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012		2012/2013		2013/2014		2014/2015		2015/2016	
	Area under production (Ha)	Production (tan)	Area under production (Ha)	Production (tan)	Area under production (Ha)	Production (tan)	Area under production (Ha)	Production (tan)	Area under production (Ha)	Production (tan)	Area under production (Ha)	Production (tan)	Area under production (Ha)	Production (tan)
Sunflower	39465	47358	37308	67153	44914	80845	34602	51903	28774	63375	21580	30859	28285	50913
Cotton	896	32	1560	1248	745	745	1143	344	9	2047	9	2047	192	118
Finger millet	7124	8549	11918	14302	6979	8375	4058	6087	5588	8591	3912	5867	4282	6423
Groundnuts	2716	3259	1916	2299	2479	2975	1144	1716	3098	4765	2169	3253	3538	4246
Simsim	162	243	229	183	172	138	247	124	75	108	2	3	23	23
Pegion peas	821	1170	90	90	1140	2052	205	287	1689	1731	591	591	540	756
Yellow peas	1297	785	492	640	96	0	380	646	1963	3420	393	667	2002	3003
Corriander	991	679	25	30	575	0	403	606	0	0	0	0	32	38
Onion	2742	12339	1833	10082	3062	19903	2387	13129	4283	27874	2998	19489	3795	24664
Total	56214	74414	55371	96027	60162	115033	44569	74842	45479	111911	31654	62776	42689	90184

Source: Data Compiled from Ward Extension Officer

2.9.1.4 Irrigation Development Programme

Farmer getting higher yields during dry season through irrigation scheme system. In the district there is Traditional irrigation and Improved irrigation system.

2.9.1.5 Traditional Irrigation

The district has 1,976.5 hectares estimated potential area for traditional irrigation, of which 975 hectares is under irrigation.

2.9.1.6 Improved Irrigation

Most of agriculture households in Singida region are small scale farmers who have inadequate resources to invest in improved irrigation which essentially needs both financial and material resources.

Table 15 : Area under Irrigation schemes

Name	Estimated potential area(ha)	Area under irrigation(ha)
Msange	400	12.5
Itamka	150	5
Mtinko	56	3

2.9.1.7 FARM IMPLEMENTS

Agriculture equipments is of great importance for agriculture development as it increases crop production, minimizes time spent as well as promote large scale farming. Table 3.6 indicates the demand, availability and deficit of agriculture equipments in the district in 2015. The table shows that, the demand for hand hoes was higher than any other equipment showing that majority of famers are small scale farmers whom rely on hand hoes. Regarding this, it will be difficult to alleviate poverty in rural areas by depending much on hand hoe farming.

Table 16: Types of farm Implements in 2015

Types of implements	Actual demand	Availability	Deficit
Tractors	42	36	6
Ox-plough	30,034	17,279	12,755
Ox- carts	3,654	2,026	1,628
Magoye rippers	238	189	49
Planter	40	20	20
Power tiller	46	33	13
Sunflower Oil Machines	20	14	6

Milling Machine	102	84	18
Hand hoe	136,438	57,081	79,357
Cultivators	34	17	17
Sorghum thresher	21	13	8
Cassava Chopper	21	1	20
Sorghum Hauler	21	1	20
Total	170,711	76,794	93,917

Source: Data compiled from District Agriculture Irrigation and Cooperative Office, 2015

2.9.1.7 Crop Markets

The district established crop market in order to enable farmers to sale their crop produce

Table 17: Crop Markets

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Msange	-	-	1	1	1	1
Kinyeto	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ikhanoda	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ngamu	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mtinko	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ilongero	1	1	1	1	2	2

2.9.1.8 Status of Agricultural Personnel

The Agriculture sector still faces shortage of staff despite of being significantly contributing to the district economy. Table 3.6 shows that there is higher deficit of field Officers and field assistance officers. Also it shows that there are no field cooperative officers in the District.

Table 18: Staff Establishment and Availability of Agriculture Personnel in the District

Agriculture Officers					Field Officers and Assistance Field Officers				
Types of Agricultural Officer	Actual Demand	Availability		Deficit	Type of field officer and assistance field officer	Actual Demand	Availability		Deficit
		Male	Female				male	Female	
Principle Agriculture Officer	3	1	2	0	Principle Agri. Field Officer	67	9	4	54
Agriculture Officer	6	2	2	2	Senior Agri. Field Officer	17	5	0	12
Cooperative officer	3	1	2	0	Assistant Agriculture Field Officer	0	1	0	0
					Cooperative Officer	21	0	0	21
Total	12	4	6	2		104	15	4	87

2.9.1.8 Investment Opportunities in Agriculture Sector

Potential areas for investment in Agriculture include:

- Oil seeds production and processing (sun flower),
- Supply of agriculture inputs such as fertilizer, insecticides, seeds etc at affordable prices,
- Supply of farm implements such as power tillers, tractors, hand hoes, ox-cats etc at affordable prices,
- Agro- processing especially oil processing industries, Market research for agriculture products is needed to improve the economic status of Singida residents

2.9.2 Cooperative

Singida district council has various cooperatives for consumers, marketing and services. Table 6.8 below shows various types of cooperatives by numbers and members in a district. The table shows that there is a total of forty one (41) Cooperative societies in Singida District Council of which up to 2015 we have 2 consumer Cooperatives, 15 service Cooperatives, 17 Marketing Cooperatives and 7 other Cooperatives. Among all reported cooperatives, those concerned with marketing observed to be higher in number (17) and members (4379) and most of them were concentrated in Ilongero division which had 9 marketing cooperatives.

Table 19: Active Cooperatives by years (2010-2015); Singida District Council

Years	Consumer cooperative		Service cooperative		Marketing cooperative		Others (not SACCOs)	
	Number	member	Number	Member	number	member	Number	member
2010	0	0	23	5098	15	3000	3	36
2011	1	32	28	5104	16	3000	3	36
2012	1	27	30	5154	26	3354	4	90
2013	2	27	14	2919	17	4349	7	100
2014	2	24	14	2919	17	4349	7	98
2015	2	32	15	2979	17	4379	7	98

Source: Compiled Data from Singida District Council (cooperative unity), 2016

2.9.3 Forestry

Even though the district is located in central zone of the country, which is semi-arid and characterized by low level of rainfall and extensive periods of high temperature, yet Singida district is covered by natural forests. Forest conservation and tree planting interventions have been frequently conducted to assist the District and Region to maintain the green cover. Partly because of these forests, Singida district is popularly known in the country for honey production.

2.9.3.1 Forest reserves

The district is estimated to have 41,649.28 ha of forest reserve, whereby about 86 ha are privately owned and the rest are publicly owned. Public forests are managed by respective village governments with technical support from the district council. As shown in table 20, Mughunga and Ngimu wards has the largest forest reserve representing about 95% of the total forest reserve in the district, followed by Mughamo (0.05%).

TABLE 20: FOREST RESERVES BY WARD, 2015

Ward	Name	Type	Ownership	Size [ha]
Makuro	Nalogwa forest reserve	NFR	Private	36.00
Mughunga and Ngimu	Mgori forest reserve	NFR	Village	39,361.00
Ngimu	Mwighaji forest reserve	NFR	Village	346.22
Mughamo	Munkhola forest reserve	NFR	Village	1,393.62
	Mughamo forest reserve	NFR	Village	462.44
	Sombi forest reserve	NFR	Private	50.00
Total				41,649.28

Source: Singida District Council Forestry Office (2015).

2.9.3.2 Forest planting efforts

Most of the trees planting efforts in the district have been initiated by the village governments. Between 2012 and 2014, over three million tree seedlings have raised and 424 ha planted with trees. Ilongero and Mrama have the largest number of tree seedlings raised whereas Merya has the lowest. Kinyeto and Ikhanoda have the largest tree plantations, 100 ha each, and Ughandi has the lowest size. However, these efforts have been deterred by severe illegal harvesting of trees for domestic use as firewood and charcoal. The level of illegal harvesting is considered as 'severe' across the wards.

TABLE 21: TREES SEEDLINGS RAISED BY WARD, 2011-2015

Ward	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Kinyeto	29045	36,616	24,138	18,222	24574
Mughunga	12295	8,290	7,400	11,560	14124
Mudida	35245	57,000	30,920	31,504	158874
Makuro	31378	50,230	38,360	43,819	42684
Mwasauya	0	10,356	87,630	90,040	97084
Msange	17295	28,418	21,306	27,040	65784
Maghojoa	27527	83,100	67,500	71,300	85070
Mgori	33201	36,113	29,270	32,130	34604

Mughamo	26339	14,900	13,770	11,342	12470
Meriya	24149	13,700	11,500	9,400	29671
Mrama	0	122,000	136,161	146,310	34068
Mtinko	96654	107,311	94,540	89,613	20494
Msisi	19345	17,200	14,103	15,006	17474
Kijota	53937	96,210	47,009	41,100	18064
Kinyagigi	0	21,307	19,700	22,709	7717
Ikhanoda	97385	120,000	88,700	83,003	86604
Itaja	16252	12,707	10,202	14,200	16864
Ilongero	157036	190,506	152,492	160,400	13826
Ngimu	13750	16,004	10,990	9,700	11562
Ughandi	50599	60,000	44,301	52,140	172864
Ntonge	0	15,140	10,120	15,500	56024
Total	741,432	1,119,120	962,125	998,052	1,020,500

Source: Singida District Council Forestry Office (2015).

TABLE 22: FOREST PLANTATIONS BY WARD, 2015

Forest Plantation	Tree species	Ownership	Size [ha]	Level of illegal harvesting
Ikhanoda	Eucalyptus	Village & district council	100	Severe
Mrama	Eucalyptus	Village & district council	25	Severe
Ilongero	Eucalyptus	Village & district council	75	Severe
Kinyeto	Eucalyptus	Village & district council	100	Severe
Mudida	Eucalyptus	Village & district council	50	Severe
Mtinko	Eucalyptus	Village & district council	50	Severe
Ughandi	Eucalyptus	Village & district council	24	Severe
Total			424	

Source: Singida District Council Forestry Office (2015).

Table 23: Quality and value of timber and charcoal harvested, 2011-2015

Year	2011*	2012*	2013*	2014	2015
Quantity of timber harvested timber (M ³)	81	64	70	50	35
Value of harvested timber	12,150,000	10,880,000	12,950,000	9,000,000	6,300,000
Quantity of Charcoal harvested	1350	817	938	183	425
Value of Charcoal harvested	6,750,000	4,950,000	7,504,000	1,283,000	4,246,000

*Data includes production from Ikungi District Council

Source: Singida District Council Forestry Office (2015).

2.9.4 Fishery

Due to limited number of water bodies like rivers, lakes and dams associated with unreliable rainfall in the District Council; fishing activities are mainly undertaken as small scale activities thus making insignificant contribution to the District Council economy. The main location of fishing activities is lake Kisisi in Ikhanoda Ward.

TABLE 24: FISHERY RESOURCE FACILITIES AND PRODUCTION IN SINGIDA DISTRICT COUNCIL, 2015/16

District	No. of Fishing licenses	No. of Fishermen	No. of Registered Fishing Vessels	Fish Production	
				Weight (Tons)	Value (TSHS)
Singida District Council	50	50	20	80	196,000,000

Source: District Fisheries' Officer, Singida District Council 2015

From Table 3.4.01 shows the revenue collection from fishermen in Singida District Council from 2010 up to 2015. The table shows that in 2012/2013 there were large amount of revenue collection compared to other years of about Tshs. 4,700,000/= equivalents to 26 percent of total revenue collection, the following year which had large amount of revenue collection is 2015/2016 of about Tshs. 4,300,000/= were collected equivalents to 24 percent of total revenue collection. The least year which had small amount of revenue collection is 2014/2015 of about Tshs. 1,900,000/= equivalents to 10 percent of total revenue collection.

Table 25: Revenue (Tshs) Collection from Fishermen by District, Singida Region, 2010– 2015

District	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Total
Singida	2,500,00	2,700,00	4,700,00	2,000,00	1,900,00	4,300,00	18,100,00
DC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Percentag
e total

14	15	26	11	10	24	100
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Source: District Fisheries' Officer, Singida District Council 2015

2.9.5 Bee keeping

As mentioned earlier, Singida Region is one of the popular regions in terms of honey production. Honey production has a significant contribution to household income in the District and Region at large. In 2015, the District had a total of 19,046 beehives, which appear to have substantially declined from 20,324 beehives in 2014. (Table 3.4.1).

TABLE 25: NUMBER OF BEEHIVES, 2011-2015

Year	Traditional beehives	Modern beehives	Total
2011*	31,217	7,040	38,257
2012*	28,433	9,478	37,911
2013*	27,798	9,266	37,064
2014	10,263	10,061	20,324
2015	7,304	11,742	19,046

*Data includes production from Ikungi District Council

Source: Singida District Council Beekeeping Office (2015)

Honey yield has declined from 385,600 litres in 2011 to 222,741litres in 2014 Table 25) after the district was divided to form Ikungi District Council which has a large area of forests in Ikungi. Given the large area of 41,649.28 Ha of natural forests in the district, it is indicative from these data that honey production as an alternative livelihood strategy has not been fully exploited.

TABLE 26: HONEY PRODUCTION VOLUME AND VALUE IN LAST FIVE YEARS

Years	Volume (Litres)	Monetary value (Tshs)
2011*	385,600	578,400,000
2012*	341,201	556,763,000
2013*	333,576	513,888,000
2014	222,741	564,325,000
2015	225,345	788,707,500

*Data includes production from Ikungi District Council

Source: Singida District Council Beekeeping Office (2015)

TABLE 27: BEE WAX PRODUCTION VOLUME AND VALUE IN LAST FIVE YEARS

Years	Weight (kg)	Monetary value (Tshs)
2011*	96,400	771,200,000
2012*	85,300	682,402,000
2013*	83,394	667,152,000
2014	55,685	445,482,000
2015	56,336	450,690,000

*Data includes production from Ikungi District Council

Source: Singida District Council Beekeeping Office (2015)

2.9.6 Wildlife

Although there is no officially identified game reserve in the district, wild animals are found in some traditional forests such as Makuro, Mgori and Mughamo. The species found in such forests include hyena, elephants, gazelles, antelopes, leopards and hires. Given the small size of this sub-sector, its contribution to the household incomes and district economy in generally has not been accounted yet. However, the local communities might be benefiting in some mainly through hunting.

2.9.7. Mining sector

Singida district is endowed with some few potential mineral deposits such as gold, limestone and sand. These minerals are mined in small scale by local people using traditional methods. Thus, the contribution of the mining sector to the district economy is not clearly established.

2.9.8 Trade

Trade sector is very important as it contributes much on the council revenue collection. The department has continued promoting entrepreneurship skills development and market linkages, development of marketing infrastructure and improvement of regulatory environment for business. During the past five years, the department has managed to assist entrepreneurs to participate at the International Trade Fair (Saba Saba), establishment of new markets, and increase of small industries and provision of business education to entrepreneurs. However, the department still has inadequate number of qualified staff and lack of database and software to support the whole process of data entries that would have taken care of various activities such as monitoring of trade licenses issued to business man and tax payers. Singida Municipal Council is expanding in a higher speed and need more investments and Market centers.

Therefore, there is a need of recruiting adequate qualified staff, establishment of ICT and assist more training to entrepreneurs, identification and establishment of new areas for market to increase business opportunities and accessibility to the market. Creation of conducive environment to new investors is also needed.

2.9.10 Livestock

The livestock sector plays a significant role in the economy of livestock keeper's households in Singida District Council. Livestock generates considerable amount of income and determines the household economic and social status in many communities. Livestock is an important sector in Singida district council since it contributes to community economy in terms of food production, employment generation, production of raw materials for industries and generation of foreign exchange earnings. The main types of livestock raised in SDC are cattle, goats, sheep and chicken. Livestock products include

meat, hide/skin milk, and eggs. Livestock sector also contribute to crop and vegetable production by providing draught animals for cultivation and organic manure/fertilizer.

In the past 5 years efforts have been made to increase livestock productions and their values through construction of livestock infrastructure such as cattle dips, crushes and abattoir; improving local breeds through cross breeding, providing extension services and enforcing disease control measures. The council has employed qualified livestock extension workers both at wards and village level though the number of extension staff to date is not enough. For the whole period the sector has been operating under budget constraints because the funds disbursed from various sources are not sufficient to accomplish targeted activities. According to the problems mentioned above, there is a need to recruit new qualified extension staff, facilitate extension workers with working facilities and continue asking the government to increase fund disbursement

Table 28: Estimated of All Types of Livestock Population by Ward; Singida District Council, 2016

Ward	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Chicken	Pigs	Donkey	Dogs	Cats	G. Fowl	Ducks	Pigeon	Total
ILONGERO	4,050	2,123	2,054	16,945	2	100	601	385	85	364	166	26,875
KINYAGIGI	4,571	2,909	2,587	18,036	4	188	644	219	81	50	84	29,373
MSANGE	7,138	4,221	1,886	13,449	29	1059	1370	363	173	19	625	30,332
MUGHAMO	3,579	4,358	1,512	10,620	0	90	742	277	103	0	221	21,502
NTONGE	2,874	1,419	1,003	4,555	8	29	451	10	79	0	12	10,440
MWASAUYA	11,080	1,858	1,358	18,361	41	912	953	542	105	68	409	35,687
MRAMA	3,676	1,011	1,741	21,946	8	193	482	5	203	0	0	29,265
KINYETO	3,693	1,382	2,450	20,333	10	116	328	136	142	0	4	28,594
IKHANODA	4,527	2,301	3,517	53,052	16	280	764	516	126	131	412	65,642
MERYA	4,268	3,315	1,068	10,841	11	264	16	38	61	98	98	20,078
MAGHOJOA	3,744	2,625	2,057	17,156	12	480	734	136	235	95	314	27,588
MTINKO	6,555	4,589	3,682	19,018	68	865	1587	55	969	26	20	37,434
MUDIDA	4,817	3,305	2,509	14,412	24	532	843	83	24	0	87	26,636
UGHANDI	7,147	5,551	1,422	14,970	0	137	782	772	894	0	1,025	32,700
KIJOTA	4,503	4,367	1,827	15,329	0	224	563	0	292	0	0	27,105
MAKURO	7,798	4,518	4,840	23,715	86	774	1,179	59	308	141	262	43,680
MSISI	5,067	4,146	748	12,181	21	5	540	332	393	294	99	23,826

MGORI	7,134	4,688	1,373	14,674	5	543	497	84	47	70	10	29,125
MUGHUNGA	6,992	6,386	1007	16,621	19	330	498	72	0	0	0	31,925
NGIMU	9,598	4,981	1,725	20,133	9	318	814	59	52	0	12	37,701
ITAJA	4,586	3,306	817	15,531	0	326	271	162	0	15	56	25,070
Total	117,397	73,359	41,183	371,878	373	7,765	14,659	4,305	4,372	1,371	3,916	640,578

Source: Compiled Data from the ward Extension Officers, 2015

Experience has shown that livestock keeping in Singida district council in a large extent practiced traditionally and comprises entirely of indigenous cattle. However, in recent years the residents have developed an interest in dairy cattle keeping for the main purpose of increasing milk production to meet the demand.

Dairy cattle owned by individuals outweighed those owned by organizations. Individual owners were 181 while one (1) organization ST. Carolus Mtinko) involved in dairy cattle keeping. Most of dairy cattle (382 cattle) were found in Mtinko division.

TABLE 29: DISTRIBUTION OF DAIRY CATTLE BY DIVISION; SINGIDA DISTRICT COUNCIL, 2015

Ward	Number of Cattle	Individual Owners		Organization Owners	
		Number	Percentage of the Total	Number	Percentage of the Total
Ilongero	66	16	8.84	0	0
Kinyagigi	50	12	6.63	0	0
Msange	25	6	3.31	0	0
Mughamo	3	1	0.55	0	0
Ntonge	23	6	3.31	0	0
Mwasauya	59	14	7.73	0	0
Mrama	15	4	2.21	0	0
Kinyeto	15	4	2.21	0	0
Ikhanoda	9	2	1.10	0	0
Merya	34	8	4.42	0	0
Maghojoa	11	3	1.66	0	0
Mtinko	183	37	20.44	1	100
Mudida	2	1	0.55	0	0
Ughandi	59	16	8.84	0	0
Kijjota	67	18	9.94	0	0
Makuro	45	13	7.18	0	0
Msisi	26	7	3.87	0	0
Mgori	12	3	1.66	0	0
Mughunga	0	0	0.00	0	0
Ngimu	0	0	0.00	0	0
Itaja	39	10	5.52	0	0
Total	743	181	100.00	1	100

Source: Compiled Data from the ward Extension Officers, 2015

2.9.10.1 Livestock Infrastructure

Livestock quality improvement is limited by access to facilities capable of controlling or preventing animal diseases. Diseases affect animal health and reduce both meat and milk production in quality and quantity and in some cases brings death to the animal affected. Table 3.2.7 indicates that out of 25 dips available in the District council, 14 dips (54%) were working and 11 dips (44 percent) were not working. Also the table reveals that the District council had 3 working veterinary centres, 3 crushes (60%) were working and 2 (40 %) were not working, 3 hides/skin sheds as well as 24 slaughter slabs.

TABLE 30: DISTRIBUTION OF LIVESTOCK INFRASTRUCTURE BY DISTRICT; SINGIDA DISTRICT COUNCIL, 2015

Ward	Dips		Veterinary Centres		Crushes		Hides/skin sheds	Slaughter slabs
	W	NW	W	NW	W	NW		
Msisi	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Mtinko	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	3
Makuro	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mudida	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Ughandi	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kijota	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Mwasauya	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ikhanoda	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ilongero	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Merya	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kinyagigi	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kinyeto	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ntonge	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	6
Msange	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Itaja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Mughamo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mgori	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ngimu	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Mughunga	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	24
Total	7	18	3	0	4	0	3	

W: Working

NW: Not working

Source: Compiled Data from the ward Extension Officers, 2015

2.9.10.2 Marketing Livestock and Their Products

Table 3.2.8 highlights the number and value of livestock marketed in Singida District Council in 2015/2016. A total of 36,836 livestock valued at Tshs. 2,710,860,000 were marketed. Cattle at 68.74 percent were the main contributor to the District council's total revenue obtained from marketing of livestock. Goats were the second by contributing 16.36 percent, Sheep (7.49 percent) the third, Poultry (7.29 percent) the fourth while Pigs with 0.12 percent contributed the least to the District Council's total revenue obtained from marketing of livestock. However, the average price per livestock indicates that cattle had the highest value (Tshs.480,000), followed by pigs (Tshs. 80,000), goats (Tshs. 55,000), sheep (40,000) and poultry (10,000) respectively.

TABLE 31: MARKETING LIVESTOCK BY TYPE (OFFICIAL MARKETS) AND REVENUE EARNED; SINGIDA DISTRICT COUNCIL, 2015

Livestock	Number of Livestock	Percent Number	Total Revenue (Tshs.)	Percent Revenue	Average Price
Cattle	3,882	10.54	1,863,360,000	68.74	480,000
Goats	8,064	21.89	443,520,000	16.36	55,000
Sheep	5,076	13.78	203,040,000	7.49	40,000
Pigs	40	0.11	3,200,000	0.12	80,000
Poultry	19,774	53.68	197,740,000	7.29	10,000
Total	36,836	100.00	2,710,860,000	100	

Source: Compiled Data from the ward Extension Officers, 2015

2.9.10.3 Hides and Skins

Marketing hides and skin of livestock have been facing number of problems in Singida district council as well as the regional at large. Among others, participation of private sector due to free market, shortage of official markets, lack of public hides and skin sheds, shortage of veterinary officers and falling of prices of livestock products has an adverse impact on the flow of reliable data from the grassroots to the district levels. Nevertheless, the indicative data shown in table 3.3 highlights the number of livestock hides and skins marketed by district in Singida District Council between 2015 and June 2016.

TABLE 32: THE NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK HIDES AND SKINS MARKETED BY SINGIDA DISTRICT COUNCIL 2015 AND JUNE 2016

Item	2015			June, 2016		
	Number	Revenue (TShs.)	Average Price per Unit	Number	Revenue (TShs.)	Average Price
Cattle Hides	6,691	33,455,000	5,000	4,860	4,860,000	1,000
Goat Skins	10,168	20,336,000	2,000	9,860	2,958,000	300
Sheep Skins	6,584	13,168,000	2,000	4,534	906,800	200
Total	23,443	66,959,000	3,000	19,254	8,724,800	500

Source: Compiled Data from the ward Extension Officers, June,2016

2.9.11.4 Milk Production

Table 3.3.1 shows milk production in Singida District council decreased from 93,052 litres in 2014 to 75,572 litres in 2015. Despite of decrease in production, revenue collected increased from 93,052,000 million in 2014 to 98,243,6000 million in 2015 respectively following slight increase in price per litres. The increase in dairy cattle keeping in the region to a large extent has influenced the availability of milk from cattle as well as revenue earned from marketed milk. Indigenous cattle had the largest share of milk production and marketed as indicated in Table 3.20. Out of 168 litres marketed in the District Council, 78 percent and 71 percent in 2014 and 2015 respectively were produced by indigenous cattle. Dairy cattle were the second producer of milk by attributing 22 percent and 29 percent to the total litres marketed in 20014 and 2015. No significant production of milk from dairy goats in Singida District Council.

TABLE 33: NUMBER OF LITRES OF MILK MARKETED BY TYPE; SINGIDA DISTRICT COUNCIL, 2014 AND 2015

Livestock	2014			2015		
	Number of Litres	Revenue (TShs.)	Percent of litres Marketed	Number	Revenue (TShs.)	Percent of litres Marketed
Indigenous Cattle	72,991	72,991,000	78	53,282	69,266,600	71
Dairy Cattle	20,061	20,061,000	22	22,290	28,977,000	29
Total	93,052	93,052,000	100	75,572	98,243,6000	100

Source: Compiled Data from the ward Extension Officers, 2015

TABLE 34: FOUR MAJOR CATTLE DISEASES WHICH CAUSED MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY BY DISTRICT; SINGIDA DISTRICT; 2013, 2014 AND 2015

District/Disease	Morbidity Cases reported					Mortality Cases reported				
	2013	2014	2015	Total	Percentage of Morbidity	2013	2014	2015	Total	Percentage of Mortality
Singida DC										
East Coast Fever	92	188	112	392	15.62	77	105	21	203	42.92
Anaplasmosis	156	210	694	1,060	42.25	45	46	68	159	33.62
Babesiosis	33	12	12	57	2.27	9	0	0	9	1.90
Trypanosomiasis	332	167	501	1,000	39.86	54	10	38	102	21.56
Sub-Total	613	577	1,319	2,509	100	185	161	127	473	100

Source: Compiled Data from the ward Extension Officers, 2015

With reference to table 3.3.3, three diseases were revealed contributing to poor health and even deaths of goats in Singida District Council in 2013, 2014 and 2015. The diseases were Helminthiasis, Anaplasmosis and Babesiosis. A total of 10,421 morbidity and 223 mortality cases were reported in the District Council. The table further shows that, among all three diseases, Helminthiasis caused much illness to goats than any other diseases, 95.74% and 63.68% of morbidity and mortality cases respectively were due to this disease. Mortality cases due to Babesiosis were the second (42 cases, 18.83% of all mortality cases reported)

TABLE 35 : THREE MAJOR GOAT DISEASES WHICH CAUSED MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY BY DISTRICT; SINGIDA REGION; 2013, 2014 AND 2015

District/Disease	Morbidity Cases reported					Mortality Cases reported				Percentage of Mortality
	2013	2014	2015	Total	Percentage of Morbidity	2013	2014	2016	Total	
Singida DC										
Worms	2,221	3,103	4,540	9,977	95.74	35	19	88	142	63.68
Anaplasmosis	46	29	66	217	2.08	9	7	23	39	17.49
Babesiosis	17	55	76	227	2.18	5	17	20	42	18.83
Sub-Total	2,2284	3,187	4,682	10,421	100.00	49	43	131	223	100.00

Source: Compiled Data from the ward Extension Officers, 2015

With reference to Table 3.3.4, three diseases were revealed contributing to poor health and even deaths of goats in Singida District Council in 2013, 2014 and 2015. The diseases were Helminthiasis, Anaplasmosis and Babesiosis.. A total of 1,048 morbidity and 95 mortality cases were reported in the District Council .The table further shows that, among all three diseases, Helminthiasis caused much illness to goats than any other diseases, 88.07% and 76.84% of morbidity and mortality cases respectively were due to this disease. Mortality cases due to Anaplasmosis were the second (62 cases, 16% of all mortality cases reported).

TABLE 36: THREE MAJOR SHEEP DISEASES WHICH CAUSED MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY BY DISTRICT; SINGIDA REGION; 2013, 2014 AND 2015

District/Disease	Morbidity Cases reported					Mortality Cases reported				Percentage of Mortality
	2013	2014	2015	Total	Percentage of Morbidity	2013	2014	2016	Total	
Singida DC										
Worms	269	107	547	923	88.07	12	22	39	73	76.84
Anaplasmosis	12	16	34	62	5.92	3	5	8	16	16.84
Babesiosis	7	31	25	63	6.01	0	4	2	6	6.32
Sub-Total	288	154	606	1,048	100.00	15	31	49	95	100.00

Source: Compiled Data from the ward Extension Officers, 2015

Apart from agriculture and livestock keeping, poultry keeping is another main economic activity done by the residents of Singida District Council. Unfortunately, among many factors which affect poutry industry in the District Council, diseases associated to poultry happened to be the leading factors.

Table 3.3.5 shows that in three years period from 2013 to 2014 and 2015 a total of 12,303 morbidity and 8,357 mortality cases concerning poultry were reported in Singida District Council. Though New castle observed to have the largest number (11,116 cases, 90.35% of all reported morbidity cases) and the one killer disease for poultry. However, Coccidiosis with 191 mortality cases (2.28%) ranked second as a killer disease, Fowl pox the third (85 mortality cases, 1.02%) and Fowl cholera the fourth (39 mortality cases, 0.47%).

TABLE 37 : FOUR MAJOR POULTRY DISEASES WHICH CAUSED MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY BY DISTRICT; SINGIDA REGION; 2013, 2014 AND 2015

District/Disease	Morbidity Cases reported					Mortality Cases reported				
	2013	2014	2015	Total	Percentage of Morbidity	2013	2014	2015	Total	Percentage of Mortality
Singida DC										
New castle	3,007	4,288	3,821	11,116	90.35	2,126	3,616	2,302	8,044	96.23
Fowl pox	87	59	73	216	1.76	22	34	29	85	1.02
Cocidiosis	156	411	204	771	6.27	67	81	43	191	2.28
Fowl cholera	97	55	48	200	1.63	19	12	8	39	0.47
Sub-Total	3,347	4,813	4,146	12,303	100.00	2,234	3,743	2,382	8,357	100.00

Source: Compiled Data from the ward Extension Officers, 2015

2.9.11.5 Establishment and Personnel

Table 3.3.6 reflects availability of livestock personnel in Singida District Council. The district had a total deficit of 92 staff, both officers and assistant officers in livestock sub sector by 2016.

TABLE 38: STAFF ESTABLISHMENT AND AVAILABILITY OF LIVESTOCK PERSONNEL IN SINGIDA DISTRICT COUNCIL; 2015

District	Type of Livestock Officer	Livestock Personnel				Field Officers and Assistant Field Officers			
		Actual demand	Available		Deficit	Type of Field Officer and Assistant Field Officer	Actual demand	Available	
			Male	Female				Male	Female
Singida District Council	Livestock Officer	5	4	-	1	Livestock field officer	84	11	-
	Verterinary officer	1	-	-	1	Principal livestock field officer	21	3	-

Surce: Data from the District Livestock and Fisheries Development Office, Singida District Council, 2015

2.9.11.6 Investment Opportunities in Livestock Subsector

Singida District Council has inadequate livestock infrastructure that are working such as dips, health centres, water points, abattoirs etc. Therefore construction of livestock infrastructures might be a priority area of investing in livestock sub sector. Another area which highly needs investors is dairy farming and livestock processing industries such as milk processing, leather tanning and meat canning. Specifically, the District Council needs to look at the following possibilities:

- **Tanneries:** For adding value to the hides and skins by fully processing them or semi processed (wet blue) before export,
- **Chicken – Meat processing industry**
In Tanzania, Singida is very prominent in the production of local chicken. Chicken meat of Singida is unique and has a palatable taste which attracts the market within and outside the region. Due to reliable source of chicken; the District is a good strategic area for investing in chicken-meat processing industry.
- **Animal feeds**
Suppliment feeds can be manufactured and sold to farmers. Fodder can also be planted and so is the selling of hay or seeds that can improve range land in the region,
- **Animal services and pharmaceuticals:**
Animal pharmaceutical shops and verterinary centers where qualified verterinary and livestock officers can offer consultancy services especially in remote areas
- **Livestock Auctions:** There is a need for improvement of available auctions.

2.10 Internal Environment

2.10.1 Overview

Internal analysis cover the social services within district such as education sector covers pre-primary, primary, secondary and tertiary education which includes vocational education, colleges and higher learning institutions. Therefore, the development of the Education sector in Singida District Council involves improving in all the above mentioned areas.

2.10.2 Pre-Primary Education

The condition set by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MoEST) that enrolment in primary education should be for those pupils who would have graduated from pre-primary education has influenced expansion of nursery schools in Singida DC. The Council had 93 pre-primary classes and the number increased significantly. Also, number of pre-primary students increases between 2010 and 2012 before establishment of Ikungi District Council (2013), where Singida DC remains with 88 pre-primary classes. Enrolment in pre-primary schools has been fluctuated over the years as indicated in tables bellow by ward from year 2011 - 2015.

Table:38 ;Pre-Primary Enrollment by sex from year 2011 - 2015

YEAR	Expected Pre-Primary students			Pre-Primary Enrolled			
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	%
2011	9,250	10,518	19768	7996	10018	18014	91.1
2012	7,885	8,013	15898	8140	8282	16422	103
2013	8,255	8,369	16624	8037	8474	16511	99.3
2014	3687	4586	8273	2472	5916	8388	101
2015	5960	6100	12060	4084	4355	8439	70

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Singida DC, 2011 - 2015

2.10.3 Primary Education

In 2010 the Singida District Council had 96 primary schools which increased tremendously to 195 in 2012 before dropped to total number of 88 schools by the end of 2010, this caused by the council being merged and form Ikungi District council. Factors which lower the expansion of private primary schools are as follows; lack of private sector participation and low knowledge of endogenous to invest in education sector. This slowed the development of primary education in the district council. In the tables bellow shows that standard i enrollment from year 2010 to 2015 increase before the council being divided to form ikungi district council in 2013, this situation made enrollment drop to some extent it is has been fluctuated over the years as indicated in table below.

Number of Standard I enrolled in Primary Schools by ward from year 2010 to 2015

YEAR	Standard I enrollment		
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
2010	3,770	3,768	7,538
2011	3,572	3,685	7,257
2012	3,798	3,795	7,593
2013	3,255	3,369	6,624
2014	961	519	442
2015	1081	578	503

2.10.3.1 Primary School Enrolment Ratios

Community participation through PEDP/MEMM and MEMKWA has managed to motivate parents in the villages to enroll their children and thus increase the enrolment rate of Singida District Council and availability of education facilities made the performance of pupils in general. This improvement can be seen through changes of net enrolment rates, gross enrolment rates, reduction of drop out of pupils.

The enrolment of standard one, according to the education policy, though is for children aged seven years, it has been expanded to cover children between 6.5, 7 and 13 years old due to culture and norms of the people of Council. The table bellow shows that between years 2010 to 2015 by sex.

Standard one enrolment by sex from year 2010 - 2015

SEX	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	PUBLIC	PUBLIC	PUBLIC	PUBLIC	PUBLIC	PUBLIC
BOYS	7,786	9,751	7,834	7,856	4,009	4,299
GIRLS	7,762	10,033	7,812	7,953	4,585	4,431
TOTAL	15,548	19,984	15,646	15,809	8,594	8,730

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), 2010 - 2015

The District Council has done a credible job of reducing gap of enrolment among sexes over past six years as indicated in table above. Singida DC has done well in ensuring that girls and boys get equal opportunities in getting primary school education.

Enrollment of standard I – VII pupils from 2010 – 2015, the Singida district council enrolled pupils in primary schools by sex as the table bellow shows.

Enrollment of standard I – VII pupils by sex from 2010 – 2015

SEX	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	PUBLIC	PUBLIC	PUBLIC	PUBLIC	PUBLIC	PUBLIC
BOYS	46,354	52,814	44,537	45,464	20,983	20,283
GIRLS	47,761	55,315	46,736	47,580	23,958	22,729
TOTAL	94,115	108,133	91,273	93,044	44,943	43,012

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), 2010 - 2015

The best performance was in 2011 whereby the enrolment was improved by reducing enrolment disparities among boys and girls in the district level, girls who were registered were 55,315 while boys were 52,814 as the table describes above.

2.10.3.2 Completion Rate

The rate of completion of the primary education cycle in Singida DC improved slightly due to the improvement of school environment such as provision of meals and parents involvement through school committees. The completion rate is an indicator of the efficiency of the school system that shows the extent to which a cohort of pupils admitted in class one complete the primary education cycle irrespective of whether they sit for the final examination or not. The Primary School Leaving Examination shows the great improvement from 2010 to 2015 as the table bellows shows.

PRIMARY SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION RESULTS BY SEX FROM YEAR 2010 - 2015

YEAR	STUDENTS			PASSED			FAILED			SELECTED FORM I			% SELECTED
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	GIRLS	BOYS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	
2010	4422	5249	5671	2095	1907	4002	2327	3342	5669	2095	1907	4002	100
2011	5,606	6,753	12,359	2,930	3,176	6,106	2676	3577	6253	2,930	3,176	6,106	100
2012	4,197	5,086	9,283	2,734	3,122	5,856	1463	1964	3427	2,734	3,122	5,856	100
2013	1,677	2,136	3,813	1,026	1,036	2,062	651	1100	1751	1,026	1,036	2,062	100
2014	1,606	2,094	3,700	1,100	1,224	2,324	506	870	1376	1,100	1,224	2,324	100
2015	1,813	2,231	4,044	1,285	1,341	2,626	528	890	1418	1,285	1,341	2,626	100

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), 2010 - 2015

2.10.3.3 Dropout Rate

In Singida district council drop out is a problem which enrolled students does not complete their studies as they required. The table bellow shows the real situation from the year 2010 - 2015.

YEAR	STD I STUDENTS			STD VII STUDENTS				DROP OUT			%
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	YEAR	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	
2004	8,581	7,916	16,497	2010	4,422	5,249	9,671	4,159	2,667	6,826	41.4
2005	8,128	8,026	16,154	2011	5,606	6,753	12,359	2,522	1,273	3,795	23.5
2006	6,702	6,415	13,117	2012	4,197	5,086	9,283	2,505	1,329	3,834	29.2
2007	8,128	8,026	16,154	2013	1,677	2,136	3,813	6,451	5,890	12,341	76.4
2008	7,343	7,333	14,676	2014	1,606	2,094	3,700	5,737	5,239	10,976	74.8
2009	7,697	7,308	15,005	2015	1,813	2,231	4,044	5,884	5,077	10,961	73.0

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), 2010 - 2015

The table indicates the magnitude and reasons for the problem of school drop outs. In 2013 the total drop out was 12,341 pupils, for whom the main reason was truancy, repeating standard IV followed by other reasons from example, pregnancies and deaths.

a) Reason of truancy

Truancy was a major reason of drop out in all years in Singida District Council. Data in the table below shows that the Council managed to reduce truancy from 94.4% in the year 2010 to 62.9 % in 2015.

Truancy by sex from year 2010 – 2012 & 2015

Year	Truancy			
	Boys	Girls	Total	Percent
2010	175	127	302	94.4 %
2011	308	192	500	94.3 %
2012	432	360	792	92.6 %
2015	151	78	229	62.9 %

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), 2010 - 2015

b) Reason of pregnancies

The Table below shows that dropout due to pregnancy is not insignificant compared to truancy in Singida District Council. The Council recorded high number of pregnancies in 2010 was 0.3% (1Student). Due to high efforts made by the Council in collaboration with stake holders the number reduced to zero in year 2012 while in 2015 one student reported being pregnant (0.4%).

Pregnancy by sex from year 2010 – 2012 & 2015

Year	Pregnancy		
	Girls	Total	Percent
2010	1	1	0.3 %
2011	0	0	0
2012	0	0	0
2015	1	1	0.4 %

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), 2010 – 2015

c) **Deaths by sex from year 2010 – 2012 & 2015**

Year	Truancy			
	Boys	Girls	Total	Percent
2010	6	3	9	2.8 %
2011	16	10	26	4.9 %
2012	6	3	9	1.1 %
2015	2	1	3	0.8 %

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), 2010 - 2015

d) **Other reasons by sex from year 2010 – 2012 & 2015**

Year	Others			
	Boys	Girls	Total	Percent
2010	3	5	8	2.5 %
2011	3	1	4	0.8 %
2012	29	25	54	6.3 %
2015	79	52	131	35.9 %

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), 2010 - 2015

2.10.3.4 Pass Rate (PR)

For Standard VII pupils, the rate of passing the P.S.L Examinations and being selected to join Form I reflect the quality of primary education provided in the Singida District Council.

NUMBER OF CANDIDATES FROM YEAR 2010 - 2015

YEAR	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES			PASSED				SELECTED FORM I			%
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	%	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	
2010	4,422	5,249	9,671	2,095	1,907	4,002	41.4	2,095	1,907	4,002	100
2011	5,606	6,753	12,359	2,930	3,176	6,106	50.7	2,930	3,176	6,106	100
2012	4,197	5,086	9,283	2,734	3,122	5,856	63.1	2,734	3,122	5,856	100
2013	1,677	2,136	3,813	1,026	1,036	2,062	54.1	1,026	1,036	2,062	100
2014	1,606	2,094	3,700	1,100	1,224	2,324	62.1	1,100	1,224	2,324	100
2015	1,813	2,231	4,044	1,285	1,341	2,626	66	1,285	1,341	2,626	100

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), 2010 - 2015

The Council increases the enrolment rate in secondary schools tremendously from 2010, comparing the number of pupils who joined secondary schools among sexes, Table above indicates that the gap between boys and girls joining public secondary schools had been widening.

2.10.3.5 Primary School Facilities

For any school to function properly, certain basic facilities should be provided by educational authorities at either local or national level. The most common facilities are classrooms, pit latrines, staff houses, teachers, furniture/desks, textbooks, etc. Others are like; meals, hand cape teaching & learning equipments.

(i) Classrooms

With the tremendous increase in enrolment of pupils in recent years, Singida DC which reported to have surplus classrooms in late 1990's suffered deficits in year 2010's.

The tables bellow shows the percentage (%) deficit of class rooms from year 2010 – 2015. In each table shows requirements, availability, deficit and percentage of the deficit in ward level. This shows that deficit is constant from year 2010 up to 2015, for example in 2014 deficit is 46.0% and in 2015 is 46.5%.

NUMBERS OF CLASS ROOMS BY WARD FROM YEAR 2010 - 2015.

YEAR	PIT LATRINES			
	REQ	AVAIL	DEF	% OF DEFICIT
2010	1140	635	505	44.3
2011	1128	632	496	44.0
2012	1097	627	470	42.8
2013	858	481	377	43.9
2014	961	519	442	46.0
2015	1081	578	503	46.5

(i) Primary Schools

The Council has 95 primary schools, among them Non-government sector has 2 while 93 primary schools are government. The table bellow shows the distribution of primary schools by owners from year 2010 – 2015.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS BY OWNERS FROM YEAR 2010 - 2015

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Public	188	188	188	188	93	93
Private	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total	190	190	190	190	95	95

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Singida DC, 2010 – 2015.

In 2010 the Council had 190 Primary Schools which were not increased to year 2013 before dropped to 95 by the year 2014 and 2015 due to establishment of new Ikungi Council. Among other factors, lack of private sector participation has slowed the development of primary education in the Council.

(ii) School Toilets (Pit latrines)

Pit latrines ratio in primary school is 25 boys required to use 1 pit while 20 girls required 1 pit (PPR) that is each toilet/hole should serve 20 girls and one for 25 boys. The table bellow shows the deficit in each year and ward as indicated. In all years the tables shows percentage of deficit which varied, for example 59.5% (2010) and 55.9% (2011).

NUMBER OF PIT LATRINES by wards from year 2010 – 2015

YEAR	PIT LATRINES			
	REQ	AVAIL	DEF	% OF DEFICIT
2010	2,138	866	1,272	59.5
2011	2,131	940	1,191	55.9
2012	1,907	968	939	49.2
2013	1,754	954	800	45.6
2014	1,742	875	867	49.8
2015	2,070	998	1,072	51.8

(iii) Staff Quarters

Staff Quarters is among the important incentives, the provision of staff quarter is very crucial as it facilitates the retention of teachers and promotes teaching practice within the schools. Tables bellow shows that the district has shortage of staff quarters from year 2010 to 2015, this shortage of houses may hinder teaching moral of the teachers within the Council and affects academic performance of students each year.

Teachers houses in the Council by wards from year 2010 – 2015

YEAR	TEACHERS' HOUSES			
	REQ	AVAIL	DEF	% OF DEFICIT
2010	2843	704	2139	75.2
2011	2843	708	2135	75.0
2012	2413	741	1672	69.2
2013	2273	775	1498	65.9
2014	1,418	220	1,198	84.5
2015	1,157	286	871	75.3

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Singida DC, 2010 – 2015.

(iv) Furniture: Desks

The average number of pupils per desk is an important indicator of the provision of favorable and conducive learning environment for the pupils. Singida DC needed desks in various numbers according to needs as shown in the table bellow with the official Desk.

Desks in the Council by ward from year 2010 – 2015

YEAR	DESKS			
	REQ	AVAIL	DEF	% OF DEFICIT
2010	11,544	6,611	4,933	74.6
2011	15,784	11,533	4,251	26.9
2012	15,268	11,560	3,708	24.3
2013	13,538	10,265	3,273	24.2
2014	15,756	11,123	4,633	29.4
2015	16,200	10,794	5,406	33.4

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Singida Region, 2010 – 2015

(v) **Teachers**

The Council has varies number of teachers who work at rural areas in different primary schools. The table bellow shows the different number of teachers from year 2010 to 2015.

YEA R	DEM AND	IIIB/C			IIIA			DIPLOMA			DEGREE			GRAND TOTAL			Deficit	% of Deficit
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T		
2010	2345	70	44	114	933	644	1577	23	7	30	1	0	1	1027	695	1722	623	26.6
2011	2345	31	18	49	893	678	1571	30	4	34	0	0	0	954	700	1654	691	29.4
2012	2345	13	5	18	916	736	1636	21	9	30	2	0	2	957	752	1709	636	27.1
2013	2345	10	3	13	991	822	1813	29	15	44	9	2	11	1039	842	1881	464	19.7
2014	1144	2	1	3	461	437	898	3	3	6	3	0	3	469	441	910	534	36.9
2015	1144	2	1	3	389	388	786	1	3	4	2	0	2	394	392	786	658	57.5

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Singida DC, 2010 - 2015

Moreover, the shortage becomes more severe when academic qualifications are taken into account, for example in the table above shows that numbers of grade IIIB/C teachers in each year who steel working. The council accounts the as unqualified teachers as far as the changes made in teaching system, secondary education levels that attended teaching professional and are categorized as Grade IIIA teachers.

2.10.3.5 SPECIAL EDUCATION UNIT

The Singida DC introduced special education for three units; those are low vision, deaf and those with problem of hearing. The Council uses itinerant programme to educate them and are given first priority. Three primary schools are centres of special education units such as Mgori, Mtinko and Ilongero with well trained teachers to run those units. The table bellow shows the number hand caped pupils.

HAND CAPPED PUPILS BY SEX & CLASSES

YEAR	SEX	HAND CAPPED PUPILS BY SEX & CLASSES							
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	TOTAL
2010	BOYS	25	17	27	28	24	27	8	183
	BOYS	18	17	14	14	20	20	11	138
	TOTAL	43	34	41	42	44	47	19	321
2011	BOYS	10	13	14	18	16	10	20	101
	BOYS	11	19	16	16	11	14	20	107
	TOTAL	21	32	30	34	27	24	40	208
2012	BOYS	20	20	23	23	27	22	18	175
	BOYS	15	12	22	19	18	16	16	136
	TOTAL	35	32	45	42	45	38	34	321
2013	BOYS	19	22	23	28	17	26	17	196
	BOYS	17	16	15	26	23	17	19	171
	TOTAL	36	38	38	54	40	43	36	367

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Singida DC, 2010 – 2013.

2.10.4 Secondary Education

The development of secondary education in Singida district has passed through different challenges due to its historical context and the poor nature of the economy. The number of secondary schools increased since 1990s and then reached 3 in 2000.

By the end of 2009 the number of public schools increased tremendously to 28 due to the government campaign of establishing at least a secondary school in each ward. All wards succeeded in building secondary schools under that theme as indicated in Table 5.37. By the end of 2015 the district had a total of 29 secondary schools, 26 owned by government and 3 privately owned.

Table 5.37 Number of Secondary Schools by Ownership and by Wards, Singida district 2011-2015

Ward	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
IKHANODA	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
ILONGERO	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
ITAJA	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
KIJOTA	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1
KINYAGIGI	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
KINYETO	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
MAGHOJOA	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
MAKURO	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
MERYA	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
MGORI	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
MRAMA	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
MSANGE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
MSISI	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
MTINKO	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
MUDIDA	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
MUGHAMO	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
MUGHUNGA	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
MWASAUYA	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
NGIMU	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
NTONGE	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
UGHANDI	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0
Total	26	2	26	2	26	3	26	3	26	3

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Education Department), Singida DC, 2011– 2015.

2.10.4.1 Secondary School Enrolment

The enrolment of students in Singida district increases with the increase of school infrastructures constructed through people's participation and parents' awareness of the importance of education to their children. Table 5.38 shows student's enrolment from 2011-2015.

Table 5.38: Total (Form I – IV) Enrolment by Sex and School Ownership by Ward; Singida District 2011-2015

Year	Ward	Public					Private			
		Boys		Girls	Total	Percent Increase	Boys		Girls	Total
		No.	Percent	No.			No.	Percent	No.	
2011	Ikhanoda	290	63	171	461	37				
	Ilongero	540	64	309	849	36				
	Itaja	123	54	104	227	46				
	Kijota	402	55	325	727	45	0		1	12
	Kinyagigi	137	60	90	227	40				
	Kinyeto	270	59	188	458	41				
	Maghojoa	313	64	179	492	36				
	Makuro	513	66	268	781	34				
	Merya	169	52	155	324	48				
	Mgori	186	68	86	272	32				
	Mrama	257	51	250	507	49				
	Msange	70	62	43	113	38	0		307	307
	Msisi	113	49	116	229	51				
	Mtinko	369	49	387	756	51				
	Mudida	131	49	137	268	51				
	Mughamo	74	59	52	126	41				
	Mughunga	58	54	50	108	46				
	Mwasauya	69	69	67	136	49				
	Ngimu	212	66	111	323	34				
	Ntonge	118	56	92	210	44				
	Ughandi	230	63	133	363	37				
	Total	4,644		3,313	7,957		-		308	319

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Secondary Education Department), Singida District Council 2011

Year	Ward	Public					Private			
		Boys		Girls	Total	Percent Increase	Boys		Girls	Total
		No.	Percent	No.			No.	Percent	No.	
2012	Ikhanoda	221	53	195	416	47				
	Ilongero	607	62	371	978	38				
	Itaja	125	52	117	242	48				
	Kijota	423	56	339	762	44		0	35	35
	Kinyagigi	141	53	123	264	47				
	Kinyeto	182	57	137	319	43				
	Maghojoa	287	54	249	536	46				
	Makuro	236	52	216	452	48				
	Merya	157	49	164	321	51				
	Mgori	146	57	112	258	43				
	Mrama	216	45	264	480	55				
	Msange	127	55	105	232	45	0		380	380
	Msisi	162	48	178	340	52				
	Mtinko	401	49	422	823	51				
	Mudida	134	50	136	270	50				
	Mughamo	78	55	65	143	45				
	Mughunga	69	65	37	106	35				
	Mwasauya	129	48	141	270	52				
	Ngimu	278	59	197	475	41				
	Ntonge	124	47	139	263	53				
	Ughandi	184	57	139	323	43				
	Total	4,427		3,846	8,273				415	415

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Secondary Education Department), Singida District Council 2012

Year	Ward	Public					Private				
		Boys		Girls	Total	Percent Increase	Boys		Girls	Total	Percent Increase
		No.	Percent	No.			No.	Percent	No.		
2013	Ikhanoda	154	54	130	284	46					
	Ilongero	458	58	325	783	42					
	Itaja	121	51	115	236	49					
	Kijota	316	48	339	655	52	0	0	11	11	100
	Kinyagigi	128	50	130	258	50					
	Kinyeto	169	56	133	302	44					
	Maghojoa	211	50	211	422	50					
	Makuro	321	54	273	594	46					
	Merya	131	51	124	255	49					
	Mgori	141	57	108	249	43					
	Mrama	171	43	231	402	57					
	Msange	180	48	196	376	52	0	0	302	302	100
	Msisi	123	45	150	273	55					
	Mtinko	326	48	359	685	52					
	Mudida	139	49	147	286	51					
	Mughamo	69	52	63	132	48					
	Mughunga	99	59	68	167	41					
	Mwasauya	172	46	203	375	54					
	Ngimu	235	55	191	426	45					
	Ntonge	129	48	137	266	52					
	Ughandi	160	50	163	323	50					
	Total	3,953		3,796	7,749				313	313	

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Secondary Education Department), Singida District Council 2013

Year	Ward	Public					Private				
		Boys		Girls	Total	Percent Increase	Boys		Girls	Total	Percent Increase
		No.	Percent	No.			No.	Percent	No.		
2014	Ikhanoda	158	48	173	331	52					
	Ilongero	538	60	364	902	40	17	52	16	33	48
	Itaja	106	49	109	215	51					
	Kijota	270	49	283	553	51			16	16	100
	Kinyagigi	109	45	131	240	55					
	Kinyeto	130	51	125	255	49					
	Maghojoa	117	43	152	269	57					
	Makuro	215	47	243	458	53					
	Merya	95	45	117	212	55					
	Mgori	106	51	102	208	49					
	Mrama	137	46	163	300	54					
	Msange	138	52	128	266	48			308	308	100
	Msisi	116	44	150	266	56					
	Mtinko	285	45	350	635	55					
	Mudida	113	46	131	244	54					
	Mughamo	66	46	76	142	54					
	Mughunga	85	56	66	151	44					
	Mwasauya	116	50	116	232	50					
	Ngimu	195	49	206	401	51					
	Ntonge	62	36	111	173	64					
	Ughandi	135	44	171	306	56					
	Total	3,292		3,467	6,759		17		340	357	

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Secondary Education Department), Singida District Council 2014

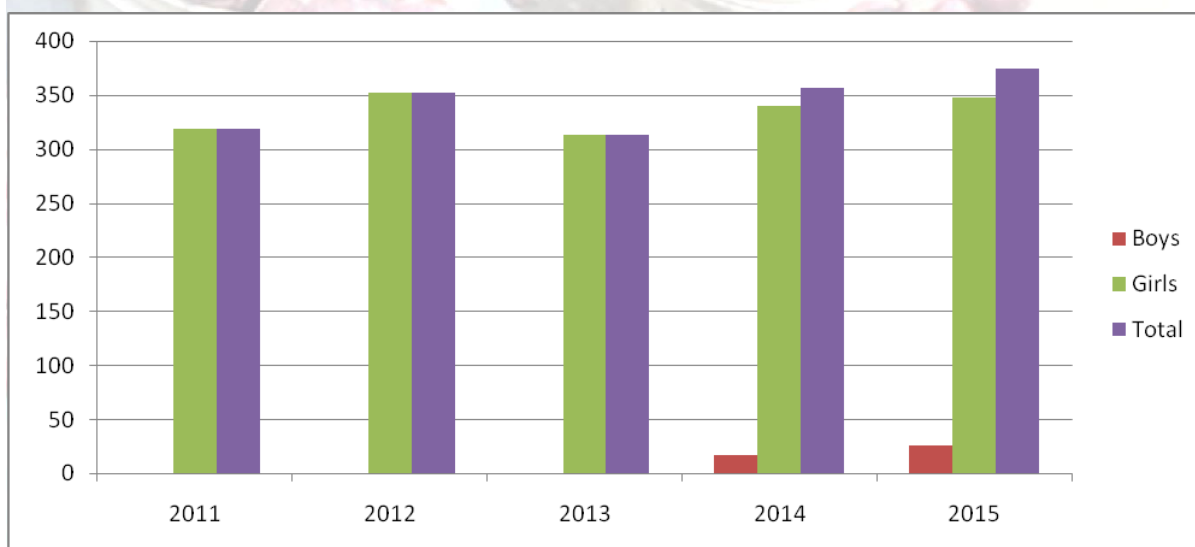
Year	Ward	Public					Private				
		Boys		Girls	Total	Percent Increase	Boys		Girls	Total	Percent Increase
		No.	Percent	No.			No.	Percent	No.		
2015	Ikhanoda	95	34	183	278	66	26	32	68	68	59
	Ilongero	464	57	346	810	43					
	Itaja	99	44	127	226	56					
	Kijota	312	49	328	640	51			27	27	100
	Kinyagigi	97	42	136	233	58					
	Kinyeto	109	45	132	241	55					
	Maghojoa	143	45	174	317	55					
	Makuro	213	42	289	502	58					
	Merya	90	46	106	196	54					
	Mgori	96	48	104	200	52					
	Mrama	149	45	183	332	55					
	Msange	125	55	103	228	45	0	0	306	306	100
	Msisi	112	43	148	260	57					
	Mtinko	301	44	385	686	56					
	Mudida	143	47	160	303	53					
	Mughamo	80	50	80	160	50					
	Mughunga	105	55	86	191	45					
	Mwasauya	134	52	126	260	48					
	Ngimu	191	46	224	415	54					
	Ntonge	68	37	118	186	63					
	Ughandi	151	40	229	380	60					
	Total	3,277		3,767	7,044		26		401	401	

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Secondary Education Department), Singida District Council 201

Table 5.38: Total (Form I – IV) Enrolment by Sex in Public secondary schools; Singida District 2011-2015



Table 5.38: Total (Form I – IV) Enrolment by Sex in Private secondary schools; Singida District 2011-2015



2.10.4.2 Quantity and State of School Facilities

The quantity and quality of facilities for the secondary school system in Singida district given in Table 5.40 are at good standards as set by the educational authorities. The most common facilities are classrooms, toilets, staff quarters, libraries, laboratories, dormitories, desks, dining halls and teachers' offices.

Table 5.40 shows that Singida district has reduced deficit of secondary school facilities especially classrooms. Though the district still has deficits, significant efforts were observed in the availability of desks, schools and classrooms.

Nevertheless, the district is still suffering from shortages of teachers' staff quarters, students' toilets, dormitories, libraries, laboratories and desks due to tremendous increase in enrolment of pupils through SEDP program.

Table 5.40: Status of Secondary School Facilities in Singida district, 2015

Divisions	Facility	2015			
		Required	Actual	Deficit	Percent Deficit
Ilongero	Schools	11	11	0	0
	Classrooms	140	108	32	23
	Desks	3,224	3,138	165	3
	Dormitories	17	5	12	71
	Library	11	11	0	0
	Dining Hall	11	1	10	91
	Laboratories	33	4	29	88
	Toilets	205	115	90	44
	Teacher's Houses	166	23	144	86
	Teacher's Offices	55	12	43	78
Mgori	Schools	5	5	0	0
	Classrooms	44	47	+3	7
	Desks	1,032	839	253	23
	Dormitories	5	1	4	80
	Library	5	5	0	0
	Dining Hall	5	0	5	100
	Laboratories	15	0	15	100
	Toilets	68	54	14	12
	Teacher's Houses	69	10	58	85
	Teacher's Offices	15	5	10	67
Mtinko	Schools	10	10	0	0

Classrooms	108	86	22	20
Desks	2,771	2,604	167	6
Dormitories	10	2	8	80
Library	10	10	0	0
Dining Hall	10	1	9	90
Laboratories	30	3	27	90
Toilets	139	114	25	25
Teacher's Houses	144	27	116	81
Teacher's Offices	45	8	37	82

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Secondary Education Department), Singida District Council 2015

(i) Teachers

Expansion of secondary education should always go hand in hand with the increase in the number of teaching staff. By the end of 2015, Singida district had a total of 379 teachers distributed in 26 public secondary schools. This gave an average School Teachers Ratio of 1:14

Table 5.41a: Availability of Teachers in Public Secondary Schools at Singida district , 2015

Division	No. of School	Required Teachers	Available Teachers	Deficit of Teachers		School Teachers Ratio
				Number	Percent	
Ilongero	11	241	166	75	31	1:15
Mgori	5	90	69	21	23	1:13
Mtinko	10	154	144	10	6	1:14

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Secondary Education Department), Singida District Council 2015

(ii) Staff Quarters

Besides the shortage of teachers, the district also experienced a shortage of staff quarters in all schools. Table 5.41b shows that the district School Houses Ratio is 1:2 by the end of 2015 Singida district required 379 houses based on schools statistics houses demand.

The Council should take into account that the provision of staff houses is a basic incentive for teacher retention and promotion of effective teaching. Therefore, more effort should also be directed to school in building staff houses together with other facilities.

Table 5.41b. Availability of Teachers Houses in Public Secondary Singida district, 2015

Division	No. of Schools	Number of Houses			Percent Deficit	School Houses Ratio
		Required	Available	Deficit		
Ilongero	11	166	23	143	86	1:2
Mgori	5	69	10	59	86	1:2
Mtinko	10	144	27	117	81	1:3

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Secondary Education Department), Singida District Council 2015

(ii) Classrooms

Table 5.41c shows that of the required number of classrooms the district had 17 percent deficit in 2015.

TABLE 5.41C: AVAILABILITY OF CLASSROOMS IN PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS AT SINGIDA DISTRICT, 2015

Division	No. of School	Number of Classroom			Percent Deficit	School Classrooms Ratio
		Required	Available	Deficit		
Ilongero	11	140	108	32	23	1:9
Mgori	5	44	47	+3	7	1:9
Mtinko	10	108	86	22	20	1:8

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Secondary Education Department), Singida District Council 2015

(iv) Toilets

The official requirement in regards to school toilets is that, each toilet/hole should service 20 girl students and 25 boy students i.e. a toilet girl students' ratio of 1:20 and 1:25 boy pupils' ratio. Table 5.45d shows that Singida district had a total of 273 school toilets for 7,765 students, and therefore a Toilet Students Ratio is 1:25/1:25. Given the total enrolment in 2015 and the recommended TPR, the district had a total shortage of 129 toilets or 32 percent deficit.

Table 5.41d: Availability of Students Toilets in Public Secondary Schools ; Singida District , 2015

Division	No. of Students	Number of Toilets			Percent Deficit	Students Toilet Ratio
		Required	Available	Deficit		
Ilongero	3,629	205	115	90	44	1:31
Mgori	1,014	68	54	14	12	1:19
Mtinko	3,122	139	114	25	25	1:27

Source: TSS, 2015

(v) Dormitories

Construction of dormitories in rural areas is very essential due to the geographic nature of Singida district and distribution of human settlements. The availability of dormitories will help students to solve the problem of walking long distances and reduce the rates of drop outs, pregnancies and truancy. Table 5.45e reveals the shortage of 24 (75 percent) dormitories in the district by year 2015.

Table 5.41e: Availability of Dormitories in Public Secondary Schools ; Singida Distric, 2015

Division	No. of Schools	Number of Dormitories			Percent of Deficit
		Required	Available	Deficit	
Ilongero	11	17	5	12	71
Mgori	5	5	1	4	80
Mtinko	10	10	2	8	80

Source: TSS, 2015

(vi) Libraries

The library facility is considered as an essential but not a crucial facility for the development of knowledge and skills of a student. According to the standards set by the Ministry of Education and Vocation Training, every secondary school should have a library to enable students borrow and use supplementary books besides textbooks. Table 5.41f shows that all 26 secondary schools in Singida district have a library or a room to suit the needy of library.

TABLE 5.41F: AVAILABILITY OF LIBRARIES IN PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS; SINGIDA DISTRICT, 2015

Division	No. of Schools	Number of Libraries			Percent of Deficit
		Required	Available	Deficit	
Ilongero	11	11	11	0	0
Mgori	5	5	5	0	0
Mtinko	10	10	10	0	0

Source: TSS, 2015

(vii) Desks

The official requirement in regards to desks is that, each desk should accommodate a student with a ratio of 1:1. Table 5.41g, shows the availability of desks in all division. By the end of 2015, the district had a shortage of 100 desks (1.4 percent) out of the required 7,079. But the district in collaboration with other stake holders has eradicated desks shortage and now students' desk ratio is 1:1

TABLE 5.41G: AVAILABILITY OF DESKS IN PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS; SINGIDA , 2015

Ward	No. of Schools	No. of Students	Number of Desks		Deficit	
			Required	Available	No.	Percent
Ikhanoda	1	335	335	396	61	18
Ilongero	1	806	806	600	206	26
Itaja	1	226	226	186	40	18
Kijota	2	640	774	774	0	-
Kinyagigi	1	233	233	150	83	36
Kinyeto	1	241	241	235	6	2
Maghojoa	1	317	317	446	129	41
Makuro	2	502	280	280	0	-
Merya	1	196	196	190	6	3
Mgori	1	260	260	212	48	18
Mrama	1	332	332	447	115	35
Msange	1	228	228	180	48	21
Msisi	1	260	260	310	50	19

Mtinko	2	686	802	802	0	-
Mudida	1	303	303	190	113	37
Mughamo	1	160	160	114	46	29
Mughunga	1	191	191	59	132	69
Mwasauya	1	200	200	270	-70	35
Ngimu	2	415	415	248	167	40
Ntonge	1	176	176	110	66	38
Ughandi	2	380	380	248	132	35

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Secondary Education Department), Singida District Council 2015

(viii) Laboratories

The laboratory is a necessary facility for students majoring in science subjects. The specifications set by the government are that each school should have at least three laboratories for physics, chemistry and biology subjects. Table 5.41h shows that the district has only 7 laboratories out of 78 required. Through effort has been made to make sure that each secondary school is going to have laboratory for science subjects by the end of this financial year.

TABLE 5.41H: AVAILABILITY OF LABORATORIES BY WARD IN PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS; SINGIDA DISTRICT, 2012- 2015

Ward	2012				2013				2014				2015			
	Number of Labs		Deficit		Number of Labs		Deficit		Number of Labs		Deficit		Number of Labs		Deficit	
	Req	Avl	Num ber	Perce nt	Req	Avl	Num ber	Perce nt	Req	Avl	Num ber	Perce nt	Req	Av l	Num ber	Percent
Ikhanoda	3	0	3	100	3	0	3	100	3	0	3	100	3	1	2	67
Ilongero	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0
Itaja	3	0	3	100	3	0	3	100	3	0	3	100	3	0	3	100
Kijota	6	3	3	50	6	3	3	50	6	3	3	50	6	3	3	50
Kinyagigi	3	0	3	100	3	0	3	100	3	0	3	100	3	0	3	100
Kinyeto	3	0	3	100	3	0	3	100	3	0	3	100	3	0	3	100
Maghojoa	3	0	3	100	3	0	3	100	3	0	3	100	3	0	3	100

Makuro	6	0	6	100	6	0	6	100	6	0	6	100	6	0	6	100
Merya	3	0	3	100	3	0	3	100	3	0	3	100	3	0	3	100
Mgori	3	0	3	100	3	0	3	100	3	0	3	100	3	0	3	100
Mrama	3	0	3	100	3	0	3	100	3	0	3	100	3	0	3	100
Msange	3	0	3	100	3	0	3	100	3	0	3	100	3	0	3	100
Msisi	3	0	3	100	3	0	3	100	3	0	3	100	3	0	3	100
Mtinko	6	0	6	100	6	0	6	100	6	0	6	100	6	0	6	100
Mudida	3	0	3	100	3	0	3	100	3	0	3	100	3	0	3	100
Mughamo	3	0	3	100	3	0	3	100	3	0	3	100	3	0	3	100
Mughunga	3	0	3	100	3	0	3	100	3	0	3	100	3	0	3	100
Mwasauya	3	0	3	100	3	0	3	100	3	0	3	100	3	0	3	100
Ngimu	6	0	6	100	6	0	6	100	6	0	6	100	6	0	6	100
Ntonge	3	0	3	100	3	0	3	100	3	0	3	100	3	0	3	100
Ughandi	6	0	6	100	6	0	6	100	6	0	6	100	6	0	6	100

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Office (Secondary Education Department), Singida District Council 2015

2.10.5 Colleges and Vocation Training Schools

Singida District Council has no college or Vocation training schools which are registered and functioning.

2.10.6 Adult Education

Singida DC has made remarkable improvement in the eradication of illiteracy since the 1970's. Along as expansion of primary and secondary educations, the Council has also expanded adult education using primary schools as centres and the head teachers becoming in-charge of the adult education campaigns through the MEMKWA programme. According to the Education Policy (1995), indicate that all primary schools are centers for adult education. The Council had successfully increased the recruitments of adults into adult training centres and the MEMKWA programme. The programme increases the literate rate from 52% in 2009 to 75% in 2015.

2.10.7 Literacy Rate

The government has seen an improvement in the literacy rate in Tanzania as well as in Singida DC since 2010. In year that year population of aged 5 years and above was literate 75% in 2015 compared to 2009 (52%) while literacy rate increase slowly although data respective years were not found. When comparing both sexes, the literacy rate was lower among the female population than male population and also compared to people live in rural areas with urban.

2.10.8 Investment Opportunities in Education.

The challenges facing the development of education sector including inadequacy of pre-primary schools, primary schools and secondary schools as well as school facilities like classrooms, textbooks, laboratories, toilets, learning and teaching materials and inadequacy of teachers.

2.11 HEALTH

Health Department plays a big role in promotion of health services so that it offers quality health services to its people. For the past five years the department planned to promote community health education on hygiene and sanitation, to procure drugs and medical supplies, to do minor rehabilitation to health facilities buildings, to build new dispensaries and health centre, to reduce morbidity and mortality rate and to sensitize community health fund (CHF). Although the department strived hard to provide sound health services in the past five years, it failed to properly meet its objectives due to many reasons including lack of sufficient resources and insufficient facilities. The status of public health services in any District can be easily be visualized through the health infrastructure, availability and commitments of health practitioners, implementation of preventive and curative measures and availability of medicine. This part of social services covers sector development in terms of health facilities available in the district, morbidity, mortality, and reportable communicable diseases. It also covers HIV/AIDS prevalence, tuberculosis, mother and child health.

2.11.1 Health Facilities

Singida District has managed to improve health facilities through Health Sector Reform Programme of which its main foci being:

- Encouraging private sector investment;
- Allowing council to run Voluntary Agency Hospital;
- Giving priority to preventive services; and
- Encouraging community participation in the financing of their own health care services including cost sharing establishment of community health funds in district and expanding the catchments area of the National Health Insurance Fund.

The development of the health sector in Singida District to a large extent is influenced by public sector participations, as indicated in Table 5.1. The 2015 data shows that, out of 1 hospitals, 2 health centres and 28 dispensaries invested in the district, 1 hospitals and 2 dispensaries are owned by faith organization. While 2 health Centres and 26 Dispensaries are publicly owned, that is an indication of the district lack of awareness of the need for health services and fully community participation.

TABLE 5.1:2 DISTRIBUTION AND OWNERSHIP OF HEALTH FACILITIES IN SINGIDA DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 2015

Division	Hospitals			Health Centres			Dispensaries		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
MTINKO	-	1	1	-	-	-	10	1	11
ILONGERO	-	-	-	1	-	1	10	1	11
MGORI	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	-	6
Total	0	1	1	2	0	2	26	2	28

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Offices, Singida District, 2015

Looking at the health facilities improvement done in Singida district, Table 5.2 indicates the growth of 2.3 percent between 2010 and 2015. In 2010 the health infrastructure 26 were and reached 31 in 2016, of which dispensaries rose to 28 in 2015 compared to 23 in 2010. But health centers have remained constant at 2 both in 2010 and 2015.

TABLE 5.1:3 DISTRIBUTION OF HEALTH FACILITIES IN SINGIDA DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR BETWEEN 2010 UP TO 2015

District	Hospitals			Health Centres			Dispensaries		
	2010	2015	Change	2010	2015	Change	2010	2015	Change
Singida DC	1	1	0	2	2	0	23	28	5

Source: Compiled Data from District Executive Director's Offices, Singida District, 2015

Health sector development can also be evaluated by comparing health facility ratios. Table 5.3 shows that Singida district needs to put more efforts to improve health infrastructure by encouraging community and private sector to increase their participation. The available data indicates that the district had an average one health facility per health facilities per 3,787 sq. kms. Or 0.4 per 100 sq.kms. In 2015 which changed insignificantly to one health facility per 122.12 sq. kms. At district level, Table 5.3 shows that Singida district had best access to health facilities as it had one health facility for every 201sq.kms. or 0.5 health facilities per 100 kms in the year 2010.

TABLE 5.1.1.1.2 THE NUMBER OF HEALTH FACILITIES IN RELATIONSHIP TO LAND AREA IN SINGIDA DC FOR THE YEAR 2013 AND 2015

Division	Year 2013				Year 2015			
	TotalLand Area (Sq.kms.)	Total Number of hfs	Average land Area in Sq.kms. Per hfs	Mean Average hfs per 100 Sq. kms.	TotalLand Area (Sq.kms.)	Total Number of hfs	Average land Area in Sq.kms. Per hfs	Mean Average hfs per 100 Sq. kms.
MTINKO	1465.9	9	162.8	11.1	1465.9	12	122.1	8.3
ILONGERO	1465.9	11	133.2	9	1465.9	12	122.1	8.3
MGORI	855.12	6	143	17	855.12	7	122.2	14.2
Total	3787	27	140.2	37.1	3,787	31	122.12	30.8

Source: Computed data from District Executive Offices, Singida District, 2015

The average coverage of the population by health facilities in Singida district in 2010 were 486,901 (before the partition of Ikungi District from Singida District), the slight change of total population occurred between 2013 and 2015 after the partition. By which in 2013 total population were 225,521 and 243,743 in 2015. As a result, though there was an increase of health infrastructure, the population covered was high in 2015 compared to 2013. Table 5.4 shows that though the district average has slightly increased from 166.6 facilities per 10,000 people in 2010, 370.4 in 2013 to facilities per 10,000 people and 322.5 in 2015.

TABLE 5.1.1.1.3 NUMBER OF HEALTH FACILITIES IN RELATION TO THE POPULATION AT SINGIDA DISTRICT BETWEEN 2010 AND 2015

	2013				2013				2015			
	Total Population	Total Number of h.f.s	Mean Average Population per h.f.s	H.f.s per 10,000 People	Total Population	Total number of h.f.s	Mean average population per h.f.s	H.f.s per 10,000 people	Total Population	Total Number of h.f.s	Mean Average Population Per h.f.s	H.f.s per 10,000 People
	486,901	60	8115.06	166.6	225,521	27	8352.6	370.4	243,743	31	7862.6	322.5
Total	486,901	60	8115	167	225,521	27	8352.6	370.4	243,743	31	7862.6	322.5

Source: Computed Data from District Executive Directors' Office, Singida District, 2015

2.11.2 Population per Doctor Ratio

The status of public health services in Singida District can also be easily visualized through the health infrastructure, availability and commitments of health practitioners, implementation of preventive and curative measures and availability of medicine. Table 5.5 shows average population per Doctor for the years 2010 and 2015. The average population per doctor was 44,264 in 2010 and increased to 81,248 in year 2015.

TABLE 5.1.1.2.1 THE NUMBER OF DOCTORS AND AVERAGE POPULATION PER DOCTOR IN SINGIDA DISTRICT, 2010 AND 2015

	2010			2015		
	Total Population	Total Doctors	Average Population Per Doctor	Total Population	Total Doctors	Average Population Per Doctor
Singida DC	486,901	11	44,264	243,743	3	81,248
Total	486,901	11	44,264	243,743	3	81,248

Source: Computed Data from District Executive Directors' Offices, Singida District, 2015

2.11.3 Population per Hospital Bed Ratio

Table 5.6 shows average population per hospital and health centers bed, it shows that between 2010 and 2015 there was tremendous improvement in the number of beds. It shows that Singida district had a total of 310 beds in 2010 by which in 2015 there were 234 beds. There might be a very huge difference of beds from 2010 to 2015, the number dropped

TABLE 5.1.1.3.1 THE NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS AND AVERAGE POPULATION PER BED IN SINGIDA DISTRICT, 2010 AND 2015

District	2010			2015		
	Total Population	Total Number of Beds	Average Population Per Bed	Total Population	Total Number of Beds	Average Population Per Bed
Singida DC	486,901	310	1570.6	243,743	234	1042
Total	486,901	310	1570.6	243,743	234	1042

Source: Computed Data from District Executive Director's Office (District Medical's Office), Singida District, 2015

2.11.4 Primary Health Facilities

As the available official health facilities were not enough to serve the ever growing population of the country, Singida district established primary rural health centers to complement the then existing facilities in villages. These centers are operated by Village Health Workers (VHWs) with the assistance of Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) under supervision of Village Health Committees (VHCs). Table 5.7 shows that by 2010, the region had 64 trained Tradition Birth Attendants, 40 Village Health Workers and 24 Village Health Committees. It also reveals that the average numbers of primary health infrastructure per village for the 2015 were 4.0 Trained Traditional Birth Attendants, 1.2 Village Health Workers and 0.1 Village Health Committee per village. Table 5.1.1.4.1 also shows the average number of carders per village for each rural district. Singida district had the best ratio of traditional birth attendants being 4.0 attendants per village

TABLE 5.1.1.4.1 DISTRIBUTION OF COMPLEMENTARY RURAL HEALTH FACILITIES BY WARD AND VILLAGES IN SINGIDA DISTRICT, 2015

	Number of Ward	Number of Village	Total Trained TBAs	Ratio of TBAs per Village	Total VHWs	Ratio of VHWs per Village	Total VHCs	Ratio of VHCs per Village
	21	84	64	4.0	336	1.2	168	0.1
Total	21	84	64	4.0	336	1.2	168	0.1

Source: District Medical Office – MTUHA Database, Singida District, 2015

2.11.5 Status of Health Personnel

Singida District Council has 313 (47%) total number of Medical personnel out of 672 which are required and results to shortage of 359 (53%), by which they have been divided into health facilities (faith based organization and Public facilities).

Table 5.1.1.5.1 shows the number of government health care workers in the council for the year 2015.

TABLE 5.1.1.5.1 TYPE AND NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT MEDICAL PERSONNEL SINGIDA DISTRICT , 2015

Medical Personnel	Required	Available	Shortage	Percentage
Specialist Doctors	1	0	1	0
Medical Doctors	4	3	1	0.9
Assistant Medical Officer	4	3	1	0.9
Environmenta Health Officers	1	0	1	4.5
Phamacists	1	1	0	0.44
Nursing Officers	1	2	-1	0.9
Clinical Officers	37	29	-8	16
Clinical assistant	28	25	3	
Nurses	120	47	73	21
Nursing Asst.	32	14	18	5.4
Health secretary	1	2	1	0
Labaratory Technologist	3	3	0	
Laboratory ass.	34	25	9	
Medical attendant	44	34	10	
Others Medical Carders*	181	51	130	51.1
Total	490	239	251	100

Source: CCHP 2016/2017

TABLE 5.1.1.5.2 TYPE AND NUMBER OF PRIVATE MEDICAL PERSONNEL SINGIDA DISTRICT , 2015

Name of Institution	Required	Available	%	Shortage	%
St. carolus Mtinko Hospital	200	92	46	108	54
	200	92	46	108	54

Source:CCHP 2016/2017

Looking at the reasons for attrition of health personnel in the District, Table 5.9 shows that the situation was not bad since only 5 staff left the sector. Death was among the cause of dropout (1 staff), while other reasons (4 staff) was the second causal of attrition in the district for the year 2015.

Table 5.1.1.5.3 Causes of Attrition of Health Personnel in Singida Dc for the year 2015

	Total Personnel as at 1.1.2015	Cause and Number of dropouts					Total Personnel as at 31.12.2007
		Death	Retirement	Brain Drain	Other	Total	
	228	1	4	0	1	5	223
Total	228	1	4	0	1	5	223
Percent	98.2	0.0	1.7	0.0	3.5	100.0	

Source: CCHP 2016/2017

2.10.6 Morbidity in Singida District

The health sector aims at solving the problems of morbidity or sicknesses along with mortality and these are the key targets of any health service development efforts. However, in order to take care of morbidity, the government has to have an inventory of these health problems. The inventory has shown that the ten most commonly reported causes of illnesses are those in Table 5.1.2.2 for the year 2010 and table 5.1.2.3 for the year 2015.

Most ten commonly causes of morbidity were also observed in Singida district, Malaria was reported to be the most cause of morbidity in Singida district in 2010 and ARI seems to be the leading cause of morbidity in the Council in 2015.

TABLE 5.1.2.2 LIST OF THE TEN MOST COMMONLY REPORTED CAUSES OF MORBIDITY IN SINGIDA DC IN 2010

OPD Diagnoses top ten diseases (2010)

Na.	Diagnosis	<5 years		5+ years		Total
		M	F	M	F	
1	Malaria	28230	24203	19357	21276	93067
2	ARI	11025	11227	10415	12518	45185
3	Diarrhea disease	4375	5079	2747	2984	15185
4	Intestinal worms	2356	1298	2041	2729	8424
5	Pneumonia	2977	3750	2,811	2,912	12450
6	Eye conditions	1836	1623	1,438	1,193	6090
7	Skin diseases	1293	1619	984	1036	4932
8	Non-skin fungal Infections	651	589	1072	1368	3680
9	Ear conditions	773	657	462	551	2443
10	Urinary Tract Infections	364	322	856	647	1503
	GRAND TOTAL	53880	50367	42,183	47,214	192959

TABLE 5.1.2.2 LIST OF THE TEN MOST COMMONLY REPORTED CAUSES OF MORBIDITY IN SINGIDA DC IN 2015

Outpatient cases per Diagnosis for top ten diseases 2015

SN	Diagnosis	< 5 years				5+ years			
		M	F	Total	% of total	M	F	Total	% of total
1	ARI	227	262	489	1.8	9,408	12,070	21,478	46.3
2	Diarrhea disease	4,482	4,739	9,221	33.4	2,743	3,046	5,789	12.5
3	Skin diseases	1,920	2,098	4,018	14.6	1,991	2,173	4,164	9
4	Malaria	2,006	2,107	4,113	14.9	1,744	1,871	3,615	7.8
5	Pneumonia	1,876	2,057	3,933	14.3	1,462	1,739	3,201	6.9
6	Intestinal worms	721	744	1,465	5.3	1,545	1,766	3,311	7.1
7	Eye conditions	885	831	1,716	6.2	873	891	1,764	3.8
8	Other diagnosis	656	765	1,421	5.2	901	862	1,763	3.8
9	Ear condition	436	438	874	3.2	294	343	637	1.4
10	Anemia	165	158	323	1.2	424	235	659	1.4
Total		13,374	14,199	27,573	100	21,385	24,996	46,381	100

Source: CCHP 2016/2017 (District Medical's Office), Singida District, 2016

2.11.7 Mortality

Deaths due to Malaria lead in 2010 (4.3%) of most ten diseases cause mortality in the District while in 2015 many deaths occurred due to Pneumonia (3.46%). Malaria severe as a cause of deaths dropped down in 2015, since there was mass campaign by which community seems to be aware of proper using of ITNs nets together with cleanliness of environment.

Table: 5.1.3.1 The top ten diseases leading to Admissions and Deaths per Diagnosis in the district. 2010

Diagnosis	< 5 years				5+ years				Total				CFR in %
	Admission		Deaths		Admission		Deaths		Admission		Deaths		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Malaria uncomplicated	681	718	3	2	487	693	1	2	1168	1411	4	4	0.3
Malaria severe	224	245	6	9	117	135	7	9	341	380	13	18	4.3
Pneumonia	362	329	6	4	228	249	0	0	590	578	6	4	0.8
Diarrhea diseases	155	194	3	5	173	200	1	1	328	394	4	6	1.4
ARI	126	111	3	2	328	309	3	4	454	420	6	6	1.4
Anemia	57	59	1	2	34	41	2	4	91	100	3	6	4.7
Urinary Tract Infection	30	37	0	0	46	40	0	0	76	77	0	0	0
Peri –natal condition	34	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	29	0	0	0
Intestinal worm	14	16	0	0	42	37	0	0	56	53	0	0	0
Burns	16	12	0	1	3	1	0	0	19	13	1	0	3.1
Poisoning	12	13	1	0	8	11	0	0	20	24	1	0	2.3
Clinical AIDS	6	4	1	0	7	10	1	4	13	14	2	4	22.2
Tuberculosis	2	3	0	0	41	54	6	7	43	57	6	7	13
Non –Infection Kidney disease	0	0	0	0	87	64	0	0	87	64	0	0	0

2015

S/N	Diagnosis	< 5 years				5+ years				Total				CFR in %.
		Admission s		Deaths		Adminissions		Deaths		Adminissions		Deaths		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	Normal Deliveries	0	0	0	0	0	3,744	0	1	0	3,744	0	1	0.03
2	Diarrhea diseases	393	332	0	1	674	353	15	9	1,067	685	15	10	1.43
3	Pneumonia	414	349	14	18	173	249	7	2	587	598	21	20	3.46
4	Malaria severe	114	238	2	3	288	215	3	4	402	453	5	7	1.4
5	Other diagnosis	84	85	0	0	353	225	1	0	437	310	1	0	0.13
6	Malaria uncomplicated	142	195	0	0	133	114	0	0	275	309	0	0	0
7	ARI	82	58	0	0	48	74	0	0	130	132	0	0	0
8	Emergency surgical conditions	16	12	0	0	145	66	1	0	161	78	1	0	0.42
9	Other Injuries	11	5	0	0	88	36	1	0	99	41	1	0	0.71
10	Fractures	5	7	0	0	57	30	0	0	62	37	0	0	0
Total		1,261	1,281	16	22	1,959	5,106	28	16	3,220	6,387	44	38	0.03

Source: CCHP 2016/2017 (District Medical's Office), Singida District, 2016

Wayforward to reduce sanitation related diseases like diarrhea is to sensitize communities by using community participatory approaches like CLTS, Mtumba approaches through sanitation campaign.

2.11.8 HIV/AIDS Infections

The first case to be reported in Singida District was in 1986, in 2010, 403 cases were reported, the number of new cases seems to be dropped down to 222 new cases in 2015 which results to percent change in rate 2010 to 2015.

TABLE 5.1.4.1 THE RATE OF NEW AIDS CASES IN THE POPULATION BY SINGIDA DISTRICT, 2010 AND 2015

District	2010			2015			Percent Change in Rate 2010/2015
	Population	No. of New Cases	Cases per 100,000 Persons	Population	No. of New Cases	Cases per 100,000 Persons	
Singida DC	486,901	403	248	243,743	222	91	0.1
Total	486,901	403	248	243,743	169	592	0.01

Source: CCHP 2016/2017 -DHIS 2015

Table 5.1.4.2 Care and treatment sites in the district, started its implimentation in the year of 2008 where by only 1 site were established, until 2015 sites increased to 5 in singida Distict.

	HOSPITAL	HEALTH CENTERS	DISP	TOTAL
Singida DC	1	2	28	31
TOTAL	1	2	28	31

Table 5.1.4 .3 Number of PHLHIV started on ART

Council	2014		2015	
	Number of PLHIV registered	Number of PLHIV on ART	Number of PLHIV registered	Number of PLHIV on ART
SINGIDA DC	584	261	783	384
TOTAL	584	261	783	384

In the year 2014 **584** PLHIV were registered in the Council, the number were increased to **783** for the year 2015. This shows community are now aware of the benefits of getting services.

Table 5.1.4.4 Number of PLHIV (before 15) started on ART

Council	2014		2015	
	Registered	Started ART	Registered	Stated ART
SINGIDA DC	68	25	73	49
TOTAL	68	25	73	49

Table 5.1.4.5 Number of TB Patients year 2013-2015

Council	YEAR 2013	YEAR 2014	YEAR 2015
SINGIDA DC	175	199	208
TOTAL	175	199	208

Number of patients with TB increased from 175 in 2013 to 208 in 2015, the community is un aware of early diagnosis and results the spread of infection. The council keeps on providing education of ealry diagnosis and proper treatment to the community.

Table 5.1.4.6 HIV Services to tb infected clients for the year 2015

Registered TB clients	TB clients Tested HIV	TB clients tested HIV+	%	TB clients referred to HIV services	TB clients on ART	TB clients on CTX
208	208	25	12	25	25	25

Data from the table above shows that, all registered TB clients were able to be tested HIV, all the patients found HIV positive were sent to HIV services.

2.11.9 Social Welfare Services 2015

Cases attended to social welfare offices – 2015, Table 5.1.5.1 shows, Many GBV/VAC Cases happens due local beliefs, poverty, alcoholism and low knowledge about parenting skills.

Council	Type of Cases				Complete cases	On Progress	Referral to the court
	Matrimonial	Maintenance	Affiliation	Total number of cases attended			
Singida DC	78	43	39	160	142	10	8
Total	78	43	39	160	142	10	8

Source : quarterly and annual reports from councils, 2015/2016

Table 5.1.5.2 Number of Most vulnerable children registered 2015

Council	Ward	Street/villages	Number of MVC Registered
Singida DC	21	84	5326
Total	21	84	5326

Most vulnerable children means children under the age of 18 years falling under extreme condition characterized by severe deprivation as to endanger their health, well-being and long term development.

Table 5.1.5.3 Number of people with disabilities registered 2015

Council	Deaf	Blind (visual impairment)	Albinism	Mental disorder	Mental retardation	Physical	Total
Singida DC	62	211	85	81	-	1085	1443
Total	62	211	85	81	-	1085	1443

Table 5.1.5.4 Number of elders registered 2015

Council	Number of elders registered
Singida DC	9004
Total	9004

The way forward is to proceed discrediting them and measure the status in order to support them accordingly and register them to

2.11.9 The Impact of HIV/AIDS

The socio-economic assessment of Singida District can not be discussed without addressing the extreme challenges caused by the HIV/AIDS and the effect of efforts so far made by various local and international organisations in combating the epidemic. The other reason for addressing the epidemic stems from the role it plays in impoverishing families and generating widows, orphans and vulnerable children due to the loss of breadwinners in their families.

The Increase of Orphaned Children

Lack of data on status of orphanhood in the region as well as district level, has created a problem of not understanding the trend and level of orphanhood, street children and lack of assistance to vulnerable children. Nevertheless, orphans are classified as persons whose both parents, mother and father are dead. According to the 2012 Population and Housing Census data, 24934 children aged 0 – 17 years were classified as orphans in Singida District. Table 5.1.6.1 Number of Orphans according to the census of 2012

Council	Number of children in the council	Father Alive Mother Dead	Father Dead, Mother Alive	Father Dead Mother Dead
Singida DC	222613	6700	26784	24934
Total	222613	6700	26784	24934

Source: URT, The 2012 Population and Housing Census

2.11.10 Malaria Prevalence

In 2015 total of 855 patients were admitted due to Malaria by which there were 12 deaths reported during that period of time. Number of cases and deaths seems to be highly dropped out in 201, this is due to partition of Councils (Singida Dc and Ikungi District).

The first incident shows that the number of admitted persons due to malaria has decreased from 4,733 in 2010 to 855 in 2015.

TABLE 5.1.7.1 MALARIA CASES (IN PATIENTS ONLY) AND DEATHS CAUSED BY MALARIA IN SINGIDA DISTRICT BETWEEN 2010 AND 2015.

	2010			2015		
	Cases	Deaths	Percent	Cases	Deaths	Percent
	4,733	67	1.5	855	12	1.4
Total	4,733	67	1.5	855	12	1.4

Source: CCHP 2016/2017, 2015

2.11.11 Diarrhoea Prevalence

Table 5.1.7.2 shows the trend of diarrhea cases in Singida District from 2010 to 2015, whereby in 2010 it shows that, diarrhea cases were 93061 and caused deaths of 22 patients and in 2015 cases were 16,762 and deaths were 25. The number of cases seems to decrease in 2015, this is due to district partition (Ikungi DC).

TABLE 5.1.7.2: DIARRHOEA CASES IN SINGIDA DISTRICT COUNCIL .

	2010			2015		
	Cases	Deaths	Percent	Cases	Deaths	Percent
	93061	22	0.02	16762	25	0.41
Total	93061	22	0.02	16762	25	0.41

Source: CCHP 2016/2017, 2015

2.11.12 Child Nutrition

Children, from the stage of foetuses to under - five years and their mothers are the most vulnerable group in the society. Therefore, reproductive and child health services are the most vital services in the region. Besides vaccination programme, children are also weighed to reveal the prevalence of underweight is among them and hence the extent of child malnutrition. Nutritional food intake is associated with child health and therefore, poor diet can result into severe malnutrition which in turn manifests itself in high infant and child mortality rates.

Though past records indicate that the problem of severe malnutrition in Singida district was at the highest increased from 0.3 percent in 2010 to 1.4 Percent in 2015. District-wise, Table 5.1.9.1 shows percentages of children with underweight was reported in Singida District in 2010 and 2015.

TABLE 5.1.9.1: PERCENTAGE OF SEVERE MALNUTRITION FOR CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR IN SINGIDA DISTRICT 2015

Ward	2010		2015	
	Total Weighed	Percent of Severely Underweight	Total Weighed	Percent of Severely Underweight
Singida DC	16410	0.3	120180	1.4
Total	16410	0.3	120180	1.4

Source: CCHP 2015/2016, 2015

2.11.13 Mother and Child Health Care

The quality of a society can be assessed by the levels of infant and child mortality. According to the 2012 census data, infant and child mortalities are declining steadily in Singida district. In the period of 2010 – 2015, Singida District managed to reduce infant mortality tremendously, from 75 deaths (5 per 1,000 live births) in 2010 to deaths in 2015 and further down to 29 deaths in 2015. Infant mortality rate was 29 deaths (7 per 1,000 live births) in 2015 in Singida District Council.

A similar situation has been observed on the reduction efforts of Under Five Mortality Rates in the District. The 2012 Census report indicated that Singida district had 95 deaths (6 per 1,000 live births).

Table 5.1.10.1 Data shows that maternal mortality rates have been decrease since 2010. In 2010, maternal mortality rate was 12 for every 100,000 live births in the region. The rate was decreased to 1 in 2015.

TABLE 5.1.10.1: TRENDS IN MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE AND AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF REDUCTION IN SINGIDA DISTRICT FROM 2010 TO 2015

District	Maternal Mortality Rate					Average Annual Rate of Reduction in MMR 2010 - 2015	Percent Change 2010-2015
	2010	Rank	2015	Rank			
Singida	6	37	1	25		5	17%

Source: CCHP 2015/2016, 2015

Although the district had the massive coverage of immunization campaigns done in the district. Table 5.1.10.2 reveals that in 2010 a total of 17045 or 51 percent of targeted expectant mothers were vaccinated with TT2 in the district. In 2015 was 5935 out of 8083 which results to 73 percent of targeted pregnant women were vaccinated.

The success of immunization depends mostly on the awareness of women on its benefits. Local Authorities should put more efforts on sensitization campaigns to motivate

voluntary immunization of expectant mothers in all the districts in order to have good coverage in the future.

TABLE 5.1.10.2: PERCENTAGE OF EXPECTANT MOTHERS VACCINATED TT2 IN SINGIDA DISTRICT IN 2010 UP TO 2015

District	2010			2015		
	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage	Total Targeted	Total Vaccinated	Percent Coverage
Singida	17045	14369	51	8083	5935	73
Total	17045	14369	51	8083	5935	73

Source:(CCHP 2010/2011 – 2016/2017), 2015

2.11.14 Investment Opportunities in the Health Sub-Sector.

This sub-sector faces many problems including prevalence of diseases such as Pneumonia, Malaria, Diarrhoea, Clinical AIDS, e.t.c and shortage of workers and drugs. Investment is needed in the construction of more health facilities, availability of instruments/drugs and training of health/medical personnel.

2.12 Water and Sanitation

2.12.1 Water Supply

Owing to the topographic nature and climate of Singida district council, shallow wells are the major source of water supply in Singida district areas, followed by other water sources such as Bore holes, Lake water, Charco or Dam, Rain water harvesting, Spring water and Hand dug well is also commonly used.

TABLE 5.43: NUMBER AND TYPE OF DISTRICT WATER SOURCES ; SINGIDA DISTRICT COUNCIL, 2015

YEAR	Charco/Dam	Spring	Shallow Well	Rain water harvesting	Bore holes	Dam	Ox-bows
2010*	26	2	291	34	29	3	-
2011*	27	2	297	34	29	3	-
2012*	28	2	298	37	29	3	-
2013*	29	2	339	40	31	3	-
2014	17	2	225	70	34	3	-
2015	17	2	225	70	34	3	-

Source: Compiled Data from District Water Engineer Office (water Department) 2015:

Note: From 2010 to 2013 Compiled data from Ikungi and Singida District Council before partition.

Note: Data not available (-)

The data from the Water Department shows that in 2015 the District population was supplied water by 225 hand pump water schemes, 70 rain water harvesting schemes, 1 wind mills and 22 of the District water schemes consisting of diesel engines as indicated in Table 5.44.

TABLE 5.44: NUMBER AND TYPE OF TECHNOLOGIES USED IN DISTRICT WATER SUPPLY; SINGIDA DISTRICT COUNCIL, 2015

District	Type of Technology						
	Wind Mill	Electricity Pump	Diesel Pump	Hand Pump	Gravity Piped	Rain Water harvesting	Total Harvesting
Singida District Council	1	12	22	225	0	69	329

Source: Compiled Data from Singida District water Engineer Office (water Department), 2015

Table 5.45 shows the percentage of the Singida district who were being served with clean water over five years, 2010 and 2015. Through government initiatives and efforts made by other development partners, including religious institutions in late 1990's the percentage of District population served with clean water increased from 47 percent in 2010 to 53 percent in 2015.

TABLE 5.45: PERCENTAGE OF DISTRICT POPULATION SERVED WITH CLEAN WATER ; SINGIDA DISTRICT COUNCIL, 2010 AND 2015

Year	Est.pop	Est.Pop Covered	Percent Covered
2010	215494	103437	47
2011	220,451	105816	48
2012	225,521	110505	49
2013	230,708	115,585	50.1
2014	236014	124379	52.7
2015	241443	127965	53

Source: District Water Engineer Office (Water Supply and Sanitation Department), Singida Distric Concil, 2015

The management of District water supply schemes in the Singida district, according to the water policy, is carried out by Community owned water supply organisations (COWSOs). Table 5.45 shows that villages in Singida District Council had managed to establish eight (8) Community owned water organizations. Nevertheless, 65 out 83 villages were efficiently operated by Village water committees as indicated in Table 5.46. Table 5.45 also shows that Community owned water organization in Singida district council had collected a total amount of Tshs. 20,682,643.85/= by the end of 2015 and Tshs. 21,055,000/= were collected by the village water committees by the end of 2012.

TABLE 5.46: NUMBER OF DISTRICT COMMUNITY OWNED WATER ORGANIZATIONS, COWSOs WATER FUNDS AND FUND IN COWSOs SINGIDA DISTRICT COUNCIL AS AT 2015

Year	COWSOs			COWSOs Fund			
	Number of village	Active	Inactive	Operate	Dormant	Total	Total funds(Tshs) as per 2015
2010	181	5	-	5	-	5	5,739,000.00/=
2011	181	5	-	5	-	5	8,965,000.00/=
2012	181	11	-	11	-	11	25,653.450.00/=
2013	181	11	-	11	-	11	30,458,900.00/=
2014	83	7	-	1	-	7	18,398,000.00/=
2015	83	8	-	7	1	8	20,682,643.85/=

* COWSOs = Community owned water organization,

Source: Compiled Data from District Water Engineer Office (Water Supply and Sanitation Department), Singida district Council, 2015

TABLE 5.46: NUMBER OF DISTRICT VILLAGE WATER COMMITTEES, VILLAGE WATER FUNDS AND FUND IN THE VWFS ; SINGIDA DISTRICT COUNCIL AS AT 2012

District	Number of Village	VWC's			VWF's		Total Funds (TShs) as per 2012
		Active	Inactive	Total	Operate	Dormant	
Singida DC	83	65	10	83	65	10	21,055,000/=

* VWCs = Village Water Committees, VWFs = Village Water Funds

Source: Compiled Data from District Water Engineer Office (Water Supply and Sanitation Department), Singida district Council, 2012

2.12.1.2 Investment Opportunities in Water Supply

Singida district is endowed with a Underground water. Although the district has made some efforts in providing safe and clean water to its population, Investment is needed in district to the supply of pipes, drilling and pumping equipment and the increase of the capacity of water storage. This can increase the availability of safe and clean water to the Singida District society and increase the income of the COWSOs and VWC's.

2.12.2 Sanitation

Singida district does not have a wastewater disposal system. Very few households have septic tanks and the most common way of disposing human waste is through traditional pit latrines (Table 5.50). Moreover, with the lack of cesspit emptiers and solid waste dump trucks, over-flooding sewage and uncollected garbage pollutes the environment of district. At the same time, diarrhoea and water born diseases are rampant in the district due to uncollected animal dung and improper covering of human faces during the rain seasons.

Table 5.50: Availability of Toilet Facilities ; Singida District Council, 2010 and 2015

Year	Number of HHs	Number of HHs visited	Number of HHs with Toilet Facility	Percentage of HHs with Toilet Facility
2010	39735	38611	27314	71%
2011	40694	39051	29732	76%
2012	41652	38731	29875	77%
2013	42610	39007	30134	77%
2014	43590	37346	29572	79%
2015	44592	35676	29875	83%

Source: Compiled Data from District Health Officer , Singida District Council,2015

Absence of modern technology of solid waste in the District has been attributed to poor utilization of technology of sewerage and sanitation as indicated in Table 5.51 Data shows that the most common toilet facilities used by majority of households in Singida district are uncovered pit latrine followed by Covered Pit latrine, VIP toilet and flash toilet (WC).

TABLE 5.51:NUMBER AND TYPE OF BASIC SANITATION FACILITIES; SINGIDA DISTRICT COUNCIL, 2015

Year	WC	VIP	Covered Pit Latrine	Uncovered/Traditional Pit Latrine	Number of Households Without Toilet	Total Households visited	Total Households
2010	231	453	9,897	28216	9887	38611	39735
2011	265	564	10,074	27981	9319	39051	40694
2012	342	675	10,997	27321	8856	38731	41652
2013	387	704	11,545	25979	8873	39007	42610
2014	405	734	12,876	24538	7774	37346	43590
2015	470	811	13,246	234511	5301	35676	44592

Source: Compiled Data from District Health Officer , Singida District Council, 2015.

2.13 Adminstration and human resources management

For quite some time now, the Public service has been viewed as a liability to the tax payer rather than as an asset. This is because of low productivity, erosion of work ethics, indiscipline, blatant violation of rules, regulations and procedures, weak control and corruption have been observed as common features in the service. Among other aspects, the prevailing employment and management practices have been identified as major contributing factors to current problems in Government Service Employment.

Availability of qualified and competent personnel ensures effectiveness and efficiency of service delivery. During the past five years the Council has trained and recruited a number of staff in order to balance council establishment for better service delivery. There is a need to enhance optimal staffing by having in place proper human resource planning and development policy. Currently staff turn over rate is not a serious problems, the increase of higher salary paying institutions/employers in the country poses a major challenge to staff retention.

2.14 Planning

Planning Department plays a big role in attaining the council objectives. It gives advices, coordinates, monitors and evaluates all planning activities undertaken at the community level council and other stakeholder. For the past five years the department has coordinated and consolidated preparation of quarterly and annual reports, budgets preparation, and interpretation of various relevant laws, regulations, policies and directives issued by the Government to the council. Also conduct project site visit to ensure that the activities planned are implemented in accordance with National Standards. Despite of the existing mechanism of data collection (Local Government Management data base and Planning and Reporting data base (PlanRep), still there is inadequate data for effective planning due to lack of skilled manpower especially at lower levels. Likewise, there is inefficient mechanism for data flow from lower levels to the Municipal level due to lack of ICT facilities, Inadequate office accommodation few and unreliable sources of revenue. Thus, there is a need to build capacity at all levels on data collection, storage, Process, analysis and dissemination together with facilities for handling data, improvement of working place environment by rehabilitation of Municipal head Office, construct new building, staff houses , purchase of office equipments and solicit financial assistance from stakeholders and development partners by producing project proposal write- ups.

2.15 Community development management

Community Development plays an important role by mobilizing the community and enables them to recognize their ability to identify and solve their problems using the available resources to improve their livelihood. Singida municipal has abundant resources including people, land, water, livestock which are necessary ingredients for development of the people. However, due to inadequate capacity in terms of knowledge, skills and lack of appropriate technology, most of community has been unable to properly utilize these resources for their development. During the past five years of implementation of strategic plan, the Singida District Council had managed to assist children living in most vulnerable condition, mobilizing people to form committees, creating awareness which enabled people to understand child rights. Apart from these initiatives, efforts are still needed in order to enhance more community development, by assisting them to identify and solve their problems using resources which are available in their respective areas.

The table below show the number of CBOs within district, NGOs, SACCOS and groups that registered in SDC.

Table 6.2: Active Women Groups by Ward; Singida Distric Council, 2015

NO	NAMES	NO:MEMBER	WARD
1.	Kiwanje	5	Puma
2.	Mwasongambele	5	Mughamo
3.	Songambele	5	Mughamo
4.	Wapendanao	5	Ikungi
5.	Wakulima Wa Mfano	5	Mudida
6.	Bustani Ya Matunda	5	Ilongero
7.	Umoja	5	-//-
8.	Malwe	5	Ilongero
9.	Mkombozi 'A'	5	Ilongero
10.	Tumaini Ufinyanzi	5	Mhintiri
11.	Mshikamano	5	Msisi
12.	Mfafi	5	Msisi
13.	Upendo	5	Mudida
14.	Furahia	5	Makiungu
15.	Mawra Group	5	-//-
16.	Makiungu A	5	-//-
17.	Mzalendo	5	Siuyu
18.	Uyanjo	5	-//-
19.	Nguvukazi	5	Siuyu
20.	Riziki	5	-//-
21.	Amani	5	Mgori
22.	Faraja	5	-//-
23.	Upendo	5	-//-
24.	Amani	5	Issuna

25.	Uaminifu	5	-//-
26.	Tumaini	5	-//-
27.	Faraja	5	-//-
28.	Upendo A	5	Ihanja
29.	Mshikamano	5	-//-
30.	Tegemeo	5	-//-
31.	Tumaini	5	-//-
32.	Mamalishe 'A'	5	Kinyeto
33.	Mamalishe 'B'	5	-//-
34.	Faraja	5	Ntuntu
35.	Tuinuane	5	-//-
36.	Furaha	5	-//-
37.	Amani	5	-//-
38.	Ebeneza	5	Puma
39.	Nyota	5	-//-
40.	Uhuru	5	-//-
41.	Utulivu	5	-//-
42.	Mapambano	5	Makuro
43.	Utulivu	5	-//-
44.	Mshikamano 'A'	5	Ndung'unyi
45.	Mshikamano 'B'	5	-//-
46.	Jitegemee	5	-//-
47.	Nyota	5	-//-
48.	Mzalendo	5	Kikio
49.	Tumaini Ufinyanzi	5	Muhintiri
50.	Riziki	5	Siuyu
51.	Malwe	5	Ilongero
52.	Mshikamano	5	Misughaa

53.	Mkomoi	5	Muhintili
54.	Amani	5	Mang'onyi
55.	Uaminifu	5	Issuna
56.	Faraja	5	-//-
57.	Upendo	5	Mang'onyi
58.	Tumaini	5	Iseke
59.	Mwanasonga Mbele	5	Unyahati
60.	Songambele	5	-//-
61.	Lishe Amani	5	Kijota
	TOTAL	305	

Source: Singida District Council (Community Development Department office): **2015**

Table 6.2.3: Active CBOs by Ward; Singida District, 2015

NO	Name Of Fbos	BENEFICIARIES	ACTIVITY	REGISTRATION	Ward/Area
1.	Jipe Moyo	25	Vicoba	SDC/CSO/258	Kinyagigi
2.	Maendeleo	18	Ufundi Uashi	SDC/CSO/160	Mughamo
3.	Kinyamwenda Beekeeping	30	Ufugaji Nyuki	SDC/CSO/159	Itaja
4.	Kkk 3 Mjughuda	15	Vicoba	SDC/CSO/162	Ikhanoda
5.	Pamoja Tunaweza	22	Ufundi Uashi	SDC/CSO/164	Mtinko
6.	Kujikomboa Group	10	Lishe	SDC/CSO/165	Mtinko
7.	Nguvukazi	30	Ufundi Uashi	SDC/CSO/166	Mgori
8.	Myopea	14	Elimu Rika	SDC/CSO/167	Mtinko
9.	Kmkmb Malolo	24	Kilimo/Biashara	SDC/CSO/169	Mtinko
10.	Ijima	27	Ufundi Uashi	SDC/CSO/170	Ilongero
11.	Mema	30	Mazingira	SDC/CSO/178	Makuro
12.	Umoja Ir Vicoba	26	Kuweka/Kukopa	SDC/CSO/179	Ngimu
13.	Silc Upendo Ndang'ong'i	21	Vicoba	SDC/CSO/182	Mughamo

14.	Upendo	10	Vicoba	SDC/CSO/183	Ilongero
15.	Jiu	19	Ufugaji Nguruwe	SDC/CSO/184	Mtinko
16.	Jitegemee	24	Kilimo/Vicoba	SDC/CSO/185	Kinyagigi
17.	Nguvukazi	12	Vicoba/Lishe	SDC/CSO/186	Ikhanoda
18.	Kikihacha	23	Ufugaji Kuku	SDC/CSO/187	Mtinko
19.	Mrama Group	12	Hifadhi Mazingira	SDC/CSO/188	Mrama
20.	Mwangaza	30	Vicoba	SDC/SCO/189	Ngimu
21.	Amani	12	Vicoba	SDC/SCO/190	Ngimu
22.	Mn Yaturo	19	Ufugaji Nyuki	SDC/SCO/191	Mgori
23.	Upendo Taabu	13	Ujasiriamali	SDC/SCO/192	Kijota
24.	Msimamo	17	Ufugaji Nyuki	SDC/SCO/193	Ilongero
25.	Wirwana	10	Ufugaji Nyuki	SDC/SCO/194	Ilongero
26.	Malkia	14	Ufugaji N7yuki	SDC/SCO/195	Ilongero
27.	Nambaro A	12	Vicoba	SDC/SCO/196	Ilongero
28.	Murimi Womean Group	5	Ufugaji Nyuki	SDC/SCO/197	Ilongero
29.	Weru Group	25	Vicoba	SDC/SCO/198	Msange
30.	Faidika	29	-/-	SDC/SCO/199	Kinyagigi
31.	Mwamko	30	Ufugaji Nyuki	SDC/SCO/200	Ilongero
32.	Juhudi	30	-/-	SDC/SCO/201	-/-
33.	Nyuki Ikhanoda	27	-/-	SDC/SCO/202	Ikhanoda
34.	Mazingira Group	13	Utunzaji Mazingira	SDC/SCO/204	Mgori
35.	Furaha Group	24	Ufugaji Nyuki	SDC/SCO/205	Ilongero
36.	Amka Group	29	-/-	SDC/SCO/206	-/-
37.	Imara	21	-/-	SDC/SCO/207	-/-
38.	Wazee Group	28	-/-	SDC/SCO/208	Mgori
39.	Muungano	24	-/-	SDC/SCO/209	Ilongero
40.	Muungani Njia	27	-/-	SDC/SCO/210	Mughamo

	Panda				
41.	Safina	27	Biashara Ya Mazao	SDC/SCO/211	Ikhanoda
42.	Chemken	12	Ufugaji Kuku	SDC/SCO/219	Kinyeto
43.	Kone	30	Vicoba	SDC/SCO/220	Mwasauya
44.	Bondeni	23	Vicoba /Ufugaji Kuku	SDC/SCO/221	Kinyagigi
45.	Mjindami	11	Mgahawa	SDC/SCO/222	Msange
46.	Tunaweza	24	Mamalishe	SDC/SCO/223	Msange
47.	Upendo	26	Kiosk	SDC/SCO/224	-//
48.	Tumaini	28	Mamalishe	SDC/SCO/225	-//-
49.	Neema	19	Ufumaji	SDC/SCO/226	-//
50.	Lishe	22	Kutoa Lishe Bora	SDC/SCO/228	Mtinko
51.	Amani	15	Vicoba	SDC/SCO/229	Kinyagigi
52.	Mkulima	26	Ukamuaji Alizeti	SDC/SCO/230	Makuro
53.	Faidika B	30	Vicoba	SDC/SCO/231	Kinyagigi
54.	Tamtam	28	Ufugaji Nyki Na Biashara	SDC/SCO/225	Ughandi
55.	Kituo Cha Kisheria Ilongero	20	Msaada Kisheria	SDC/CSO/161	Ilongero
56.	Mapambano	14	Vicoba	SDC/SCO/226	Kinyagigi
57.	Badilika	30	Vicoba	SDC/SCO/231	Kinyagigi
58.	Juhudi	26	Ujasiriamali	SDC/SCO/234	Mudida
59.	Mkombozi	20	Ufugaji Kuku/Nyuki	SDC/SCO/235	Makuro
60.	Hamasa	18	Vicoba	SDC/SCO/236	Mgori
61.	Muungano	27	Uzalishaji Mali	SDC/SCO/237	Msisi
62.	Vicoba Hazina	29	Vicoba	SDC/SCO/238	Ikhanoda
63.	Songambebe	16	Kilimo, Ufugaji Na Vicoba	SDC/SCO/230	-//-
64.	Baraka	28	Kilimo, Ufugaji Na Biashara	SDC/SCO/231	-//-

65.	Amani Croup	29	Vicoba	SDC/SCO/232	Msange
66.	Mshikamano	15	Vicoba	SDC/CSO/253	Msange
67.	Mkombozi Group	30	Vicoba	SDC/SCO/254	Mughunga
68.	Mkhomoi	26	Vicoba	SDC/SCO/255	Mudida
69.	Mapambano B	30	Kilimo Na Vicoba	SDC/SCO/256	Mudida
70.	Tupendane	22	Vicoba	SDC/SCO/258	Mudida
71.	Tumaini Group	29	Ujasiriamali	SDC/SCO/259	Mudida
72.	Samampa Group	18	Ujasiriamali	SDC/SCO/260	Mudida
73.	Ukombozi	20	Vicoba	SDC/SCO/261	Mudida
74.	Mapambano Group	27	Vicoba	SDC/SCO/262	Mughunga
75.	Mjindami	30	Ufugaji Nyuji Na Mazingira	SDC/SCO/263	Msange
76.	Mjindami	23	Ufugaji Kuku	SDC/SCO/264	Makuro
77.	Mkombozi Mpambaa	10	Kilimo Cha Alizeti	SDC/SCO/265	Mtinko
78.	Dahwa	24	Kilimo	SDC/SCO/266	Mtinko
79.	Singisa	25	Vicoba	SDC/SCO/267	Mudida
80.	Tumaini Mudida	19	Vicoba	SDC/SCO/268	Mudida
81.	Chapakazi Group	13	Kilimo Na Umwagiliaji	SDC/SCO/269	Mtinko
82.	Mjindami	30	Vicoba Na Kilimo	SDC/SCO/270	Ikhanoda
83.	Mwami	17	Vicoba	SDC/SCO/272	Kijota
84.	Ukombozi	21	Vicoba	SDC/SCO/274	Kinyagigi
85.	Amani	30	Vicoba	SDC/SCO/275	Kijota
86.	Tumaini	26	Vicoba	SDC/SCO/276	Mughunga
87.	Wema	23	Vicoba	SDC/SCO/277	Msange
88.	Jipemoyo	10	Ujasiriamali	SDC/SCO/278	Maghojoa
	Total	1927			

Source: Singida District Council (Community Development Department Office):2015.

Table 6.2.5: Active NGOs; Singida District by 2015

S/No	NAME OF ORGANIZATION	OBJECTIVES	AREA OF OPERATION	NO. OF BENEFICIARIES
1.	Sustainable Environmental Management Association (SEMA)	Promoting socio economic and environmental improvement of rural communities through natural resources management, water and hygiene and sanitation and rural development intervention.	All 21 wards	17,021
2.	Health Actors Promotion Association (HAPA)	Promoting socio economic and environmental improvement of rural communities through natural resources management, water and hygiene and sanitation and rural development intervention.	All 21 wards	6,321
3	WIRWANA ASSOCIATION	Promote social service delivery, good governance, advocacy and capacity building.	All 21 wards	6000
4	MEDO (Mtinko Education Development Organization)	Promote capacity building and social accountability monitoring.	All 21 wards	5536
5.	Action Aid (T)	Promoting socio veconomic and environmental improvement of rural communities through natural resources management, water and hygiene and sanitation and rural development intervention.	Mrama, Ilongero, Mudida, Mtinko, Mughamo, Maghojoa, Ikhanoda, Mwasauya, Merya, Kinyagigi, Kinyeto, Msisi and Ntonge.	9,000
6	PEACE CORPS(USA GVT AGENCY)	Empowering community in the villages in Environmental and Agriculture, Health, Education and good governance sectors.	Ntonge, Itaja, Mughunga, Mudida, Kinyeto, Ilongero and Merya.	2,862

7	Students Integration in Community Development(SICD)	Helping Children living in difficult environment	Msisi, Ntonge, Ilongero, Mrama, Kijota, Mtinko, Ikhanoda, Merya, Msange, Maghojoa, Kinyeto and Mughamo	2,847
8	Youth Movement for Changes (YMC)	Deals with Youth Development and preventing Sexual transmission diseases.	All 21 wards	8,982
10	HELVETALS	Empowering women in agriculture sector.	Msange, Mgori, Mughamo, kinyeto, Mwasauya and Mtinko.	10,690
11	ENGENDAR HEALT	Reproductive Health	All 21 wards	9,621
12	MARIESTOPS	Reproductive Health	All 21 wards	4,121
13	WHO	Strengthening Health services of the district.	All 21 wards	11,621
14	PSI	Reproductive Health	All 21 wards	10,921
15	WFP	Provision of Nutrition to Children with malnutrition and pregnant women.	All 21 wards	12,521
16	IFAKARA	Strengthening collection of statistic of death and birth in community level.	All 21 wards	9,106
17	MIVARAF	Construction of market infrastructure,		19,215
18	JHPIECO	Strengthening and facilitation of HIV/AIDS test.	All 21 wards	5,686
19	WORLD VISION	Facilitation of children rights and protection, agriculture and livestock keeping, enhancing health sector and Nutrition	Ughandi, Mtinko, Msisi, Kijota, Mudida, Makuro.	6,788
20	CEDHA	Reproductive and Children Health	All 21 wards	16,781
	TOTAL			164,104

2.16 Finance

In SDC the major role of Finance department is to provide Financial Services including revenue collection, controlling expenditure, and safeguard all council properties including assets. In the strategic plan 2010/2011 – 2015, department mainly dealing with improvement in the system of internal control, preparing regular financial reports, budget control and maintaining a sound system for safe record keeping. Despite the good performance, the department is still challenged by the increasing demand for improved financial management system using appropriate ICT technology. Furthermore, revenue collection need to be improved and solve all the bottlenecks encountered

2.17 Information and Communication Technology

Rapid development in ICT Worldwide has created new opportunities and challenges in Human recourse Data base management and transactions, information management, working methods and decision making process. The use of ICT is important since it facilitates the Council mission and vision because of its power in facilitating knowledge creation, processing, storage, sharing, dissemination and assimilation. During the past five yeas of the implementation of its first strategic plan, the Council plans to create and install operationalized local area network, initiates its website, access to internet and computerized its financial and administrative functions. Despite these plans, the use of ICT at Singida District Council is constrained with various limitations including lack funds to install ICT infrastructures, ICT software, lack of skilled management and lack of manpower in ICT. To enhance ICT applications, there is a need to address the aforesaid bottlenecks.

2.18 Works

Road sector is major part of transport sector contributing to the economic growth of Singida DC people hence reducing poverty. Singida DC, has a road network of 730.55 km out of which gravel road 73.86 km and earth road 656.69km. Likewise, earth roads in remote areas should be upgraded to gravel so that they are passable throughout the year. All these works should be done diligently in terms of workmanship and specifications thus staff professionally competent should be in place to supervise the contractors awarded to carry out the works. At present, there is no enough staff thus some contractors take advantage resulting into no value for money.

With regard to rescue services, the past years witnessed more fires outbreak and rescue emergency events which resulted to loss of life and properties. The Council doesn't own fire vehicles that giving fire and rescues services in our areas.

Table 4.1: Road Networks by Type and Wards, Singida District Council, 2016.

Wards		Type (km)				
		Trunk	Regional	District	Collector	Total
1	Mtinko	-	-	29.5	16.4	45.9
2	Ilongero	-	-	10.64	18	28.64
3	Mgori	-	-	11.53	77.8	89.33
4	Merya	-	-	18.9	18.5	37.4
5	Makuro	-	-	19.3	39.1	58.4
6	Mudida	-	-	-	25.9	25.9
7	Msisi	-	-	-	40.5	40.5
8	Kijota	-	-	-	6	6
9	Ntonge	-	-	-	18.4	25.9
10	Ikhanodi	-	-	-	-	-
11	Mwasauya	-	-	-	5.3	5.3
12	Mrama	-	-	-	13.2	13.2
13	Kinyagigi	-	-	-	20	20
14	Kinyeto	-	-	38.33	105.6	143.93
15	Mughamo	-	-	-	6	6
16	Msange	-	-	-	11	11
17	Maghojoa	-	-	-	46.5	46.5
18	Ngimu	-	-	15.7	43	58.7
19	Itaja	-	-	13.45	17	30.5
20	Mughunga	-	-	-	20	20
21	Ughandi	-	-	-	12.5	12.5
TOTAL				153.35	577.2	730.55

Source: Compiled data from Director Executive Director: Singida District Council Engineer's Office, 2015.

Table 4.2: Road Networks by Surface Type and Wards, Singida District Council, 2016.

Wards		Surface Type (Km)			
		Tarmac	Gravel	Earth	Total
1	Mtinko	-	5.5	40.4	45.9
2	Ilongero	-	5.5	23.14	28.64
3	Mgori	-	14	75.33	89.33
4	Merya	-	-	37.4	37.4
5	Makuro	-	23.3	35.1	58.4
6	Mudida	-	4	21.9	25.9
7	Msisi	-	-	40.5	40.5
8	Kijota	-	-	6	6
9	Nfonge	-	-	25.9	25.9
10	Ikhanodi	-	-	-	-
11	Mwasauya	-	-	5.3	5.3
12	Mrama	-	-	13.2	13.2
13	Kinyagigi	-	-	20	20
14	Kinyeto	-	11	132.93	143.93
15	Mughamo	-	-	6	6
16	Msange	-	-	11	11
17	Maghojoa	-	-	46.5	46.5
18	Ngimu	-	10.56	48.14	58.7
19	Itaja	-	-	30.5	30.5
20	Mughunga	-	-	20	20
21	Ughandi	-	-	12.5	12.5
Total		-	73.86	656.69	730.55

Source: Compiled data from Director Executive Director: Singida District Council Engineer's Office, 2015.

Table 4.3: Road Network Condition and Length by Wards, Singida District Council,

Wards		Surface Condition and Length (Km)						
		Tarmac		Gravel		District		Total
		Length	Condition	Length	Condition	Length	Condition	
1	Mtinko	-		5.5	Fair	40.4	fair	45.9
2	Ilongero	-		5.5	Fair	23.14	Bad	28.64
3	Mgori	-		14	good	75.33	Fair	89.33
4	Merya	-		-		37.4	Fair	37.4
5	Makuro	-		23.3	Bad	35.1	Bad	58.4
6	Mudida	-		4	Bad	21.9	Fair	25.9
7	Msisu	-		-		40.5	Fair	40.5
8	Kijota	-		-		6	Fair	6
9	Ntonge	-		-		25.9	Bad	25.9
10	Ikhanodi	-		-		-		-
11	Mwasauya	-		-		5.3	Fair	5.3
12	Mrama	-		-		13.2	Fair	13.2
13	Kinyagigi	-		-		20	Fair	20
14	Kinyeto	-		11	Bad	132.93	Fair	143.93
15	Mughamo	-		-		6	Bad	6
16	Msange	-		-		11	Fair	11
17	Maghojoa	-		-		46.5	Fair	46.5
18	Ngimu	-		10.56	Good	48.14	Bad	58.7
19	Itaja	-		-		30.5	Bad	30.5
20	Mughunga	-		-		20	Fair	20
21	Ughandi	-		-		12.5	Fair	12.5
Total		-		73.86		656.69		730.55

Source: Compiled data from Director Executive Director: Singida District Council Engineer's Office, 2015.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 SITUATION ANALYSIS

3.1 ARCHIVEMENT AND OBSTACLES FOR THE LAST STRATEGIC PLAN 2010/2015

Despite SDC has been constrained by several factors during the implementation of its first strategic plans. In general, the following are considered to be the major constraints that have been faced by SDC during the implementation of the First Five Years Strategic Plan:

3.1.1 Achievements

The following is a summary of the major achievements made during the past five years:

- Improved planning knowledge and skills among key stakeholders
- Active participation of communities to various development activities
- Improved access and availability of social services within the district
- Improved revenue collection
- Increased budget support from the Government
- Clean certificates for final financial report obtained
- Community development fund established in TASAF and CDG Communities
- Increased use of improved agricultural and livestock keeping practices
- Improved management of water catchments areas
- Pre-primary classes established in all primary schools in SDC
- Increase number of trees that were planted in various areas of the district.
- Awareness campaigns on environmental conservation achieved.
- Village land use plans were developed.
- All villages have been sensitized on CHF contribution
- Increase household use of Insecticide Treated Nets
- Dispensaries equipped with facilities for malaria diagnosis
- Sensitization was done to all wards on HIV testing

3.1.2 Obstacles

- Inadequate financial resource to implement all planned activities
- Inadequate appropriate working facilities
- Inadequate qualified human resources for undertaking SDC mission activities
- Resistance of community to change

- Decrease of government financial support related to budgeted planned
- Unpredictable weather associated with prolonged drought

3.3 VISION

While its mission statement states that, *“Provision of quality services to the community through effective and efficient use of resources, capacity building and good governance leading to improved living standards of our people”.*

3.4 MISSION

While its mission statement states that, *“Provision of quality services to the community through effective and efficient use of resources, capacity building and good governance leading to improved living standards of our people”*

3.5 LONG-TERM GOALS

In order to realize its vision and mission the Singida District’s council current and future long-term goals are:-

1. To enhance capacity of Singida District Staffs to perform mandated functions more effectively and efficiently
2. To provide best facilitation services per demands of community members in SDC and other stakeholders.
3. To hoist management of the critical interfaces and information flow between Regional Secretariat, PMO-RALG, other Ministries, LGAs and other Stakeholders.
4. To augment administration of cross-cutting issues such as poverty reduction, good governance, HIV/AIDs pandemic, environment, disaster management, gender issues and special groups’ welfare.
5. To promote venture with PMO-RALG, other Ministries, LGAs and other Stakeholders in the prioritization and promotion of agricultural production and environmental business strategies in the district.
6. To improve capacity of the health facilities to deliver high quality Preventive and curative services.

3.6 CORE VALUES

In order to achieve the vision and mission, the SDC and other stakeholders are required to observe and behave under the following guiding core values.

- Equally owned by citizen through representation.

- Gender Equality
- Commitment to local community empowerment
- Transparency
- Effectiveness
- Efficiency
- Team work and participatory approach
- Action learning and flexibility
- Integrity and accountability
- Impartiality in service

In order to achieve the vision and mission, the SDC and other stakeholders are required to observe and behave under the following guiding core values.

1. Equally owned by citizen through representation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All major decisions shall be made with high involvement of SDC Consultative Committee. • All citizens shall possess equal opportunities to influence major decisions of the District Consultative Committee through representation • All stakeholders should be given equal opportunities of being involved in all processes of planning and decision making.
2. Gender Equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All administrative and technical positions should be distributed with balance of gender in consideration. • The District should play a critical role in ensuring gender sensitivity is captured in all matters related to regional development by all organizations. • The District should ensure all potential resources are equitably shared on the basis of gender, age and social groups
3. Commitment to local community empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Singida District Council activities should aim at bringing an impact to local community. • Local community should be allowed to monitor and evaluate the impact of the district at their local level
5. Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring transparency of process, structure and communication. • All financial matters should be open to all citizens and other stakeholders. • All financial transaction should be liable for auditing and investigation.

6. Effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Singida District should be output-oriented, striving to deliver high quality services to its customers and clients. • Singida District should set and maintain high standards for its work. • SDC should make things happen and be proactive to anticipate and address future matters and issues. • SDC should aim at choosing activities that deliver utilities to its customers and clients – doing the “right” things.
7. Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDC should consciously aim at using all of its resources in the most efficient way possible to serve its internal and external customers and clients. • SDC should strive to deliver its services at minimal cost and in time. • As it is always conscious of time, SDC should use its own and other people’s time effectively. • SDC should constantly improve the way it works – doing things “right”.
8. Team work and Participatory approach.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDC should manage itself through a participatory style, involving its internal and external stakeholders in decision-making processes • SDC should work as a team to increase effectiveness and efficiency. • SDC staff should put their personal interests aside to serve its organisational needs and those of the customers and clients.
9. Action learning and flexibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDC should use action learning approach in developing its new ideas and plans • SDC should adapt flexibility in all its undertakings so as to increase its effectiveness and efficiency.
10. Integrity and Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being truthful, sincere, fair and consistent in all undertakings • Acknowledging a person’s dignity. • Being thoughtful of people’s needs and supporting them in ways that protect their self-esteem. • Spending time and energy to ensure that people are well served • Avoid corruption practices. • Every person should be accountable to his/her decisions and actions.

11. Impartiality in service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All staff should perform their functions without favouratism or discrimination of some customers. • All staff should avoid all forms of nepotism in terms of sex, religion, political ideology, race and tribalism. • All staff should not be affiliated to any political party, and there should be a distinction between politics and civil services. • All functions of the Singida District council (SDC) should be executed fairly by everybody.
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3.7 SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Well defined organization structure with good chain of command and feedback. 2. Presence of council by laws and establishment of by laws that used to the WARD level to consolidate the social development. 3. Capability in generating own fund 4. Trainable technical staff in their respective fields. 5. Readiness of community to participate in development activities. 6. Effective and efficient use of local available resources for construction of development infrastructures. 7. Willingness of the community to participate in development activities. 8. Availability of natural resources; i.e. minerals, Sand, Timber and land. 9. Competent and qualified SDC staff in their respective areas of specialization. 10. There is enthusiasm and commitment of Leaders who are always accessible to staff. They also make themselves accessible through staff meetings and promote an open door policy. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate staff at all levels SDC. 2. Lack of frequent capacity building of the staffs especially teachers and other development workers at low level. 3. Poor writing skills and time to do it. 4. Poor decision making 5. Shortage of working facilities 6. Poor law enforcement 7. Un – conducive working environment 8. Poor division of roles/responsibilities. 9. Delay in loan repayment by women/youth debtors. 10. Poor division of roles/responsibilities especially to the down level. 11. Poor and insufficient secondary schools' local technical infrastructure. 12. Political interventions on education policy implementation which confiscate volunteering spirit to the community members.

<p>11. Mechanisms for communication are in place, and ensure distribution and dissemination of staff circulars through scheduled meetings and committees.</p> <p>12. There is political will towards performance management system.</p> <p>13. The SDC conducts management meetings and Incentives are provided to best performers.</p> <p>14. The SDC has a Active Workers Council and Workers' Trade Union.</p> <p>15. The SDC has a sound Organization Structure, which will determine departmental staffing levels and job descriptions for each post holder.</p> <p>16. Willingness of SDC Management and staff to change, cooperate and help their subordinates to solve work related problems.</p> <p>17. Policies and manuals disseminated to responsible technical advisors and adopted. e.g. Staff Circulars and Financial Regulations.</p> <p>18. SDC is considering contracting-out some non-core activities (security, office cleaning etc.).</p> <p>19. Transparent Procurement and recruitment process which has enabled the SDC to get better quality goods and services at competitive prices.</p> <p>20. The SDC obtains and uses information from the Leadership and Management.</p>	<p>13. Low motivation to lower level teachers.</p> <p>14. Insufficient Financial and human resources to facilitate various WARDs plans effectively and efficiently.</p> <p>15. Lack of knowledge and skills on Leadership and communication to key SDC staff</p> <p>16. Poor system for information sharing downward, upward and across sections.</p> <p>17. Lack of orientation on policies and guidelines</p> <p>18. Poor internal communication system (intercom) and WAN services.</p> <p>19. Poor networking programmes for SDC community and development workers in order to promote their further awareness.</p> <p>20. Inadequate awareness mechanism through printing leaflets, and brochures and issuing Press releases on the roles and responsibilities and performance of the SDC.</p> <p>21. Lack of systematic and proper recognition and appreciation accolade and awards to exemplary client performers.</p> <p>22. Climate Change.</p>
OPPORTUNIIES	THREATS
<p>1. Presences of regional Secretariat</p> <p>2. Employment permits from Civil service Commission provided.</p> <p>3. Access to new and existing donors</p> <p>4. Political stability</p>	<p>1. Corruption from top to down level.</p> <p>2. Abolition of some of revenue sources.</p> <p>3. Unfavorable condition of loans and grants</p> <p>4. HIV/AIDS pandemic and related diseases</p> <p>5. Increasing number of most vulnerable</p>

<p>5. Existence of community needs</p> <p>6. Availability of national strategies, documents and policies</p> <p>7. Willing of central government to allocate resources for the council</p> <p>8. PMORALG willing to support our council</p> <p>9. Sector ministries policies</p> <p>10. Community willingness to participate in development activities</p> <p>11. Quality agricultural crops</p> <p>12. Availability of Natural Resource</p> <p>13. Qualified council for capital development Grant fund.</p> <p>14. Development partners/stakeholders</p> <p>15. Good policies/regulations.</p> <p>16. We have International and Local Development partners/stakeholders ; i.e HAPA, TUWALEE,WB,WATER AID,PAMOJA TUWALEE,HELVETAS,MARIE STOPES,COMPASSION INTERNATIONAL TANZANIA,SIRUFA,CIP,ACTION AID,SEMA, WORLD VISION, ACTION AID and WFP/SFP.</p> <p>17. Good policies/regulations.</p> <p>18. Presence of Financial institution</p> <p>19. Effective and efficient use of resources in secondary education department and Council in general.</p> <p>20. Availability of natural resources; i.e minerals, Sand, Timber and land.</p> <p>21. Presence of development partners to support Regional facilitation and development activities.</p> <p>22. Presence of Non-Governmental Organizations to support Regional development.</p> <p>23. Presence of Government funding for supporting regional secretariat reforms and other activities.</p> <p>24. Work force trends: it was revealed that the labour</p>	<p>children.</p> <p>6. Lack of entrepreneurial skills</p> <p>7. Selfishness and prestige (Local leaders i.e. Politicians.</p> <p>8. Political interference when implementing project</p> <p>9. Competition of project fund between LGAs</p> <p>10. Community myths regarding project funding and implementation.</p> <p>11. Environmental degradation.</p> <p>12. Lack of reliable markets.</p> <p>13. Presence of vermin/pests.</p> <p>14. In adequate budget.</p> <p>15. Delay in disbursement/release of fund.</p> <p>16. Inflation of budget.</p> <p>17. Change of regulations/policies.</p> <p>18. Change of technology.</p> <p>19. Some stakeholder approaches differs from our approach.</p> <p>20. Transparency of other stakeholder budget.</p> <p>21. Centralized recruitment procedure.</p> <p>22. In adequate budget.</p> <p>23. Delay in disbursement/release of fund</p> <p>24. Regular changes of School Curriculums, regulations and policies.</p> <p>25. Regular changes of new technology.</p> <p>26. Low motivation towards education matters amongst pastoral societies.</p> <p>27. People's negative response towards development and cost sharing policies.</p> <p>28. Presence of Ignorant and unskilled labour.</p> <p>29. Poor networking with Non-Governmental Organizations.</p> <p>30. Poor Public-Private Partnership especially</p>
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<p>market will be characterized by increased labour mobility; performance based pay; continuous skill improvement through training, development of retention schemes.</p> <p>25. Presence of peace, tranquility and political stability in the region</p> <p>26. A computerized working environment which facilitates the SDC to cope with the increased workload and quality improvement requirements.</p> <p>27. Proximity to our Parent Ministry (PMO-RALG) facilitates the institutions daily operations.</p> <p>28. Presence of Higher land and reserve areas that can attract the investors to establish the industries.</p>	<p>between producers and business sector and the public.</p> <p>31. Inadequate budget to meet the RS's identify priorities.</p> <p>32. Inability of SDC to recruit and retain highly qualified personnel with anticipated competition from the private sector and elsewhere in government.</p> <p>33. Eruption of sanitation related diseases.e.g cholera, UTI, diarrhea and typhoid that contribute to devastation of national and household economy.</p> <p>34. Modern technology is expensive and continues to threaten the equipment improvement pace in our offices.</p>
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CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 General Strategic Aims, Area of Operation, Strategic Objectives and Strategies

4.1 OVERVIEW

The District Executive Director (DED), who is the Chief Executive Officer of the district Council, shall be responsible and accountable for the implementation of this strategic plan of 2016/2017 - 2020/2021. The DED, with the support of the Management, shall regularly report to the Full Council with regards to the Plan implementation and its overall performance. Moreover, the Strategic Plan cuts across all objectives of the SDC institutional structure, therefore it is advisable that the Planning Department should be dedicated to coordinate and provide oversight on the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the strategic plan. Thus, the respective Departments and Units/Sections shall be responsible for the day to day implementation of the Strategic Plan by designing activities which have not been included here to meet the long term objectives. This shall go hand in hand with a helping hand from the key stakeholders.

According to organization structure of government there are thirteen departments as shown below and six units; The District Executive Director (DED) is the head of the executive wing of the council. The DED is assisted by **thirteen (13)** departments and **six (6)** Units. These departments are:-

- (i) Human resource & administration dep.
- (ii) Planning & statistics dept
- (iii) Secondary education dept,
- (iv) Health dept,
- (v) Finance & commerce dept,
- (vi) Primary education dept.
- (vii) Water dept.
- (viii) Agriculture & co-operative dept.
- (ix) Livestock & fisheries dept,
- (x) Community dev. & social welfare dep.
- (xi) Works dept,
- (xii) Environmental dept,
- (xiii) Land & natural resource dept,

Six units are as here under

- I. Legal Unit
- II. Internal Audit
- III. Procurement unit
- IV. Communication, & technology unit
- V. Election unit
- VI. Bee – keeping unit

4.1 Strategic Aim One.

To establish and maintain effective administration, governance, planning and coordination, financial accountability and strengthening staff capacity to ensure effectively and efficiently delivery of District Secretariat Services as per mandated functions.

General Area of operation	Objectives	Strategies
4.1.1 District Administrative Secretary	To maintain effective district administration and governance as per Government directives district Consultative Committee advices and Stakeholders demands.	Solicit adequate financial resources to suffice communications, meetings law, enforcement, coordination and advisory functions from 2017.
		Ensure high quality service delivery and maintain strong public relations between the District Council, Regional Secretariat, PMO-RALG, Other Ministries, LGAs, Private Sector and other stakeholders by 2021.
		Set a programme to promote awareness on the rule of law and prevention of corruption, gender balance, democratization, transparency, integrity, accountability and other forms of good governance within the district by 2021.
		Lay down and sharpen a strong accountability system within the, District offices and general public by 2021.
		Promote and liaise for economic growth of SDC from 2017.
		Mainstream and promote the Hapa Kazi tu and other slogans like kilimo kwanza strategy into district economic plans and strengthen the operations in all level from 2017.
		Coordinate, oversee general performance and administer all sections within the wards level to perform their mandated functions from June 2016.
4.1.2 Administration and Human Resource	To provide expertise and services to Human Resources Management and Administrative matters.	Ensure SDC is availed with adequate, effective and motivated staff by June, 2021.
		Improve physical working environment including premises, equipment and furniture for the SDC by 2021.

		Provide Conducive Social working environment including organizing social events, staff meetings and suggestion tools to the Secretariat staff from 2016.
		Supervise implementation of staff remunerations to promote effectiveness and efficiency of SDC from 2016.
		Develop and implement staff skills and knowledge through trainings programme from 2016.
		Coordinate implementation of Open Performance Review and Appraisal system and quality control measures from July, 2016.
		Coordinate implementation of Private Sector participation in the full council from 2016.
		Coordinate the collection and dissemination of official Information to relevant authorities and general public from June 2016.
		Interpret staff policies, Acts and Regulations by the year 2021.
		Promote ethic values including corruption prevention and discipline matters from 2016.
		Coordinate functions which address cross-cutting issues such as gender, disability, HIV/AIDS etc. by 2021.
		Coordinate registry functions which include office and staff records keeping including office Security, protocol and transport services from 2016.
		Handle staff and public Complaints and grievances from 2016.
		Facilitate provision of services related to staff pensions and other entitled allowances by 2021.
4.1.4 Finance and Accounts.	To collect revenues from viable sources and ensure effective management.	Set stable and effective funds mobilization strategies for the SDC meetings from 2016
		Ensure allocated funds are effectively used to support SDC demands from 2016.
		Improve Skills of Financial Unit Staff to meet

		modern financial systems requirements from 2016..
		Acquire modern equipment, software and facilities to meet modern financial requirements from 2017.
4.1.5 Procurement Management	Ensure that DED accomplishes its objectives by bringing a systematic discipline approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management control and governance process to provide independent objective assurance and consulting activities designed to add value and improve SDC operations.	To evaluate the adequacy and effectiveness of control on the reliability and integrity of financial and operation information, safeguarding of the public assets and compliance with laws, regulation and circulars from 2017.
		To review operations and programs to ascertain the extent to which results are consistent with established goals and objectives of the full council meeting from 2017..
		To evaluate the design, implementation and effectiveness of the public service's ethics-related objectives, programs and activities from 2017..
		To monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the management systems from 2017.
4.1.6 Internal Audit	To ensure financial management and human resources are efficiently, effectively and economically utilized.	Set an effective audit and inspection framework of the District financial transactions from 2016.
		Ensure effective, efficient and timely collection and spending of financial resources starting from June 2017.
		Promote awareness and skills development on use and reporting of financial resources among Staffs by 2021.
		Equip Auditing Unit with modern financial

		auditing equipment and software by 2021.
		Ensure effective and timely financial auditing and inspection reports regularly from 2017.
4.1.7 Planning	To provide technical support of planning, economics and statistics.	Set District Integrated Plan, district investment potentials, poverty reduction strategies, sector development potentials and other district development issues from 2017.
		Ensure timely and effective formulation and implementation of wards strategic plans and villages O&OD plans from 2016.
		Compose inter-departmental collection, use and management of planning data using planning-data management system from 2016.
		Harmonize programs, projects and activities monitoring, evaluation and reporting system for all sections and units within the district from 2016.
		Ensure Stakeholders involvement in all level of district development plans and interventions from 2016.
		Improve planning operations by equipping Planning and Coordination sectors with modern equipment, software and transport facilities from June 2017.
		Improve planning and budgeting skills among council staffs from 2017.
		Ensure all department and units development plans comply with National Development Vision, MKUKUTA and other Sectoral policies from June 2017.
		Establish an M&E framework and district development indicator to guide SDC intervention and assessment structure by 2021.
		Update the District Profile regularly from 2016.
		Initiate and solicit Donors for funding projects at village levels from Jan 2017

4.2 Strategic Aim Two

Ensures all social sectors are provides best services to meet Local government Authorities, PMORALG, other ministries, Private Sector and other stakeholders demands.

General Area of Operation	Strategic Objective(s)	Strategies
4.2 Social Services section	To promote high quality education, health, cultural and sports services to all people in the district.	Integrate a District Social Development Plan into District Integrated Development Plan from June 2016.
		C-ordinate and advice on the implementation of social services policies in the district from 2016.
		Monitor and advice on proper management of social services provided by public and private sector from 2016.
		Build capacity in various social services delivery by 2021.
		Facilitate achievement of adequate number and quality of teachers in primary and secondary schools and vocational training colleges in the districts by 2021.
		Facilitate achievement of adequate number of classrooms and teachers' offices in primary and secondary schools and initiate vocational training colleges trainings in the district from June 2017
		Facilitate achievement of adequate number of desks and office furniture in primary and secondary schools and vocational training colleges in the district by 2021.
		Advocate the construction of adequate and high quality school latrines in the district from 2017.
		Coordinate and advise on establishment of new schools to meet current and future demand of primary and secondary schools and vocational training, colleges from 2017.
		Ensure all secondary schools in the district have libraries and laboratories by 2021.
4.2.1 Education		

4.3 Strategic Aim Three

Ensure all economic and productive sectors provide best services to meet Local government Authorities, PMORALG, other ministries, Private Sector and other stakeholder's demands.

General Area of Operation	Strategic Objective(s)	Strategies
4.3.1 Agriculture and Livestock	To promote agriculture and livestock productivity by annually to raise farmers income and food security, starting from June 2017.	Continue Implementation Kilimo Kwanza strategy and facilitate other staffs to adopt it from June 2017.
		Facilitate LGA's in improvement of agriculture and livestock extension services by 2021
		Facilitate the availability of adequate financial resources in the agricultural and livestock sectors by 2021.
		Provide Technical expertise on reducing risks in agriculture and livestock by 2021.
		Increase farmers' access to agricultural implements and inputs by 2021.
		Ensure LGA's assist farmers get access to agricultural land and grazing areas from June 2017
		Encourage use of appropriate technologies in agriculture and livestock keeping from June 2017.
		Facilitate increase of Veterinary services in the district by 2021.
		Continue facilitating expansion of use of irrigation potentials to increase agricultural productivity from July 2017.
		Facilitate effective packaging and storage of agricultural and livestock products and by-products from June 2017.
		Facilitate the establishment and strengthening of the market infrastructure for agricultural and livestock products by 2021.

		Advocate proper use and management of food reserves within the district by 2021.
		Promote environmental conservation, sustainability of land use and other natural resources by 2021.
		Create stronger linkages between farm and off-farm income-generating activities from June 2017.
		Promote primary goods processing starting from June 2018
		Advocate districts' and wards' agriculture and livestock extension staff to acquire transport facilities by 2021.
		Advocate incentives to Agriculture and Livestock staff in order to motivate their performance by 2021.
4.3.2 Cooperatives	To improve quality of cooperative services and facilitate establishment SACCOSs in the district.	Proceed facilitating establishment and strengthening of saving and credit cooperatives societies starting from June 2017.
		Instruct staffs to increase SACCOS's access to financial and banking services starting by 2021.
		Promote entrepreneurship skills and practices among producers and businessmen from July 2017.
		Link cooperative societies with donor funding and development partners from June 2017.
		Facilitate establishment of Community Bank to improve crop marketing and pricing by June 2018.
4.3.2. Industry Trade and Marketing	To raise number of businesses and industries in the district.	Supervise improvement of business services within the district starting from June 2017.
		Facilitate provision of land for industrial sites and information about SDC ' industrial potentials to investors in the region from June 2017.
		Stimulate expansion of current industry, trade and investments in the district starting from July 2017.

		Link district Marketing information with other network' markets from 2017.
		Facilitate establishment of processing, packaging and milling industries for sorghum, maize , simsim bambaranuts and rice in the region from 2019.
		Facilitate establishment of district investment centre to promote CBOs from 2017 to 2020.
		Facilitate establishment of district investment area and link it with required services by June 2018.
		Facilitate formalization of micro-enterprises and raise their capacity to access business services by June 2019.
		Facilitate expansion of SMEs in the district starting from 2019.
4.3.3 Environment, Natural Resources and Tourism	To facilitate sustainable use of natural resources and ensure they benefits local population in the district.	Campaign for local people's participation in natural resources management by 2021.
		Ensure consistent increase of district share in the revenues accrued from Natural resources and tourism from June 2017.
		Improve and preserve quality of natural resources and touristic attractions by 2021.
		Ensure natural resources and tourism sector is equipped with adequate modern equipment and transport facilities to meet current and future demands by 2021.
		Establish and implement district tourism market strategy starting from July 2017.
		Facilitate viable environment for tourism investments in the district by June 2021.
4.3.4 Bee-keeping	To promote Bee-keeping activities and productivity in the district	Promote both local and foreign tourism for the district starting from July 2017.
		Promote modern Bee-keeping to increase honey production and wax processing starting from 2017.

		Advise staffs to establish and implement strategy of Bee Products marketing starting from 2016.
4.3.5 Fishing	To promote sustainable fishing practices and productivity in the district.	Facilitate identification of fishing potential and establish aquaculture farms to raise productivity and sustainable fishing by June 2017
		Promote marketing for fish and its products starting from August 2018.
		Improve fishing technologies and access modern fishing gears in the district by June 2018.
		Facilitate establishment of fishing processing and packaging industries from 2017.
		Facilitate the acquisition of adequate and quality fishing sector staff officials by June 2017.
		Encourage public private partnership involvement to promote fishing activities in the district by June 2017.
4.3.6. Mining	To promote mining activities and productivity in the district.	Attract mining prospecting companies in the district by June 2017.
		Develop policy guide to ensure mining activities support district economic development and poverty reduction from Jan 2017.

4.4 Strategic Aim Four

Ensure infrastructure Services provide best services to meet Local communities, PMORALG, other ministries, Private Sector and other stakeholders' demands

General Area of Operation	Strategic Objective(s)	Strategies
4.4.1 District Council Management Service	To provide technical expertise and services in developing	Scrutinize budget and facilitate proper use of public finances from June 2017.

	good governance in the district council.	Build Capacity and Promote good governance from 2017
		Facilitate review of organizational structures and reform processes from 2017.
		Take part in routine inspections of District staffs' performance from June 2017
		Advice LGAs on human resources Management and recruitment from 2017.
		Advice unit on Legal and Administrative matters from June 2017
		Oversee the implementation by wards of the Election Manifesto from June 2020.
		Act as a link with the Ministry responsible for SDC in advocating Decentralization by Devolution to staffs from June 2017.
4.4.2 Infrastructure	To facilitate sustainable use of land resources and sufficient access to Infrastructural services in the district.	Facilitate Reviewing and updating districts, wards and villages land use plan to meet current and future demands from 2016.
		Create awareness on relevant land policy and acts to LGAs by June 2017.
		Provide technical advice to staffs to Ensure all settlements development are made in accordance with land use plans and regulations from June 2017.
		Facilitate SDC staffs to empower wards and villages landmanagement committees with skills and equipment by June 2018.
		Improve integration of environmental conservations measures in the district land use plan from Jan 2017.
		Supervise and provide technical expertise and advice working actors in their road construction and maintenance works from June 2017.
		Promote Participatory security in the public roads from 2016.

		Promote Participatory security in the public roads from 2016 .
4.4.3 Telecommunications		Solicit for the availability of widespread telecommunication services networks in the district from June 2017.
4.4.4 Financial services		Collaborate with financial Institutions within the district to facilitate loans and other transactions to SDC staffs from jan 2017
		Solicit for soft loans from various financial Institutions to individual entrepreneurs and SMEs to enable them acquire capital for their businesses from June 2011.
4.4.5 Postal services		Collaborate with post office to improve its service delivery starting from 2017.

4.5 Strategic Aim Five

Ensure cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS, Good Governance, Vulnerability, Environment and Gender are appropriately mainstreamed into sectors so as to achieve broad impact in poverty reduction initiatives.

General Area of Operation	Strategic Objective(s)	Strategies
4.5.1 HIV/AIDS	To facilitate mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care in all sectors and assure reduction of its infection in the district.	Establish and implement the district integrated HIV/AIDS prevention strategy by from 2016.
		Promote collaboration with Organizations dealing with HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care in the district starting from Jan 2017.
		Increase coverage of HIV/AIDS education to youth, women, pupils and other groups in the district from 2017.
		Increase coverage of services to groups of people affected with HIV/AIDS through

		medical and financial assistances starting from 2016.
		Facilitate increased access of HIV/AIDS preventive gears starting from 2016.
7.5.2 Governance	To ensure SDC is featured by peace harmony and active civil societies.	Ensure principles of good governance are mainstreamed into sector operations from Jan 2017.
		Disseminate information about the district to the community through news, media for transparency to Secretariat information and plans starting from 2017.
		Collaborate with Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau in creating awareness and combating corruption practices among starting from 2017.
		Facilitate staffs to build capacity of Ward tribunal to ensure rule of law starting, from July 2017
		Facilitate establishment of civil societies and involve them in development planning and decision making at district, wards and villages from 2017.
		Encourage staffs to Promote full community participation in development activities in the district by June 2017.
		Facilitate processes of holding free and fair elections within the district by October 2020.
4.5.3 Vulnerability	To contribute to the reduction of human vulnerability.	Establish a district vulnerability profile and Disaster management Plan from June 2017.
		Collaborate with NGOs and private sector to establish and implement strategies to assist people with disabilities, Orphans and Vulnerable Children starting from June 2017.
		Link with financial institutions to support special groups such as disabled, women, youth and elders in the district by 2021.

		Collaborate with NGOs and law enforcement organs to address child and women abuse, albino killings from 2016.
4.5.4 Environment Management	To facilitate integration of environmental preservation measures in all social and economic activities.	Improve, integrate and implement the regional environmental plan starting from 2017.
		Ensure all investors in the district have sound Environment Impact Assessment reports from 2017
		Establish an effective monitoring, enforcement and evaluation framework for environmental management in the district from June 2017.
		Increase collaboration with NGOs, CBOs, FBOs and groups in environmental rehabilitation and preservation initiatives like tree planting and best farming practices from 2017.
4.5.5 Gender	To facilitate sustainable and balanced gender relations within the district.	Set a framework which will facilitate gender balanced ownership of resources, political and administrative participation, equal access to education and financial services from 2016.
		Mainstream gender related activities into budgets from 2017.

4.6 Strategic Aim Six

Provide best care, Promotive, Preventive, Curative and Rehabilitative Health Services.

Area of operation/ Section /Unit	Strategic objective(s)	Strategies
4.6.1 Health Services	To facilitate administrative, promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services to the SDC.	Conduct awareness creation on outbreak diseases prevention by 2021
		Distribute IEC/BEC materials which bring changes in community health attitude by 2021.

		Provision of vaccination ,health education, vitamins supplementation, sensitize use of condoms and advocate use family planning methods from June 2017
		Co-ordinate and advice on implementation of health policy in the district from June 2017
		Build capacity to ward officers and communities in health service delivery from 2017
		Monitor proper management of health services provided by public and private sector dispensaries and health facilities in the district from 2016.
		Provide clinical services to in patients and out patients referred from the Districts to the hospitals from July 2017.
		Provide backstopping support during health epidemic in the district from June 2017.
		Co-ordinate availability of pharmaceutical products for the health services providers from June 2017.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

5.1 Implementation plan

The District Executive Director (DED), who is the Chief Executive Officer of the Council, shall be responsible and accountable for the implementation of the SDC Rolling Strategic Plan (2016/17 – 2020/21). The DED, with the support of the Management, shall regularly report to the Full Council with regards to the Plan implementation and its overall performance.

Since the Rolling Strategic Plan cuts across all mission activities of SDC structure and is advisable that a Planning Department is dedicated to coordinate and provide oversight on the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the strategic activities. Thus, the respective Departments and Units/Sections shall be responsible for the day to day implementation of the Strategic Plan with a helping hand from the key stakeholders.

5.2 Monitoring

A monitoring and evaluation system is needed for effective implementation of this plan. Therefore monitoring implementation of the plan shall be a continuous process. Its objectives shall include the following:

- Determine whether implementation is focused on the fulfillment of the mission of the Council
- Facilitate review of the implementation process
- Facilitate feedback to management which is necessary for decision making
- Ensure that objectives are being accomplished within the expected timeframe and taking necessary measures for timely implementation
- Ensure that the activities are carried out as planned and that any deviations are corrected promptly
- Ensure that financial discipline as a cornerstone for proper and prudent use of resources is sustained.

Monitoring reports shall be prepared quarterly, semi-annually and annually and shall be presented by the Head of the Planning Department to the organs representing the SDC Community such as the CMT and Full Council. Apart from reporting at the various Council committees, there shall be one internal review meeting annually, bringing together the

representative of all internal stakeholders to review the strategic plan implementation process. Once in two years, these meetings will also involve external stakeholders. These meetings together with the discussions in various committees will provide opportunities to enhance awareness and ownership of the strategic plan.

5.3 Evaluation

In order to assess the Plan performance, there shall be annual Plan Evaluation exercises for the entire plan period. In order to match activity funding with plan implementation, evaluation and review; it is recommended that the evaluation exercises are conducted at the end of the financial year. Two types of evaluations are further recommended. These are Interim Evaluation to be conducted after two and half years and to be carried out by internal evaluators. The second type of evaluation to be carried at the end of the planned period (five years) using external evaluators with the assistance from internal evaluators. These reports, including the quarterly ones, shall form the basic inputs of updating and rolling over the planned but unexecuted activities of the Strategic Plan activities.

5.4 Review

Plan review is important in order to remain focused in realizing the SDC core missions and therefore stay the course to the vision. Plan reviews shall be triggered by the results of evaluation activities. That is, Plan reviews are meant to be responses to the shortcomings in the course of Plan implementation. There shall be minor Plan reviews annually, Medium Plan reviews after two and half years and a major Plan review after five years.

5.5 Assumptions and Risks

For the objectives of this strategic plan (2016-2021) to be achieved, the following are the major assumptions which need close monitoring and timely response by SDC management.

- Continued conducive political and socio-economic environment
- Continued willingness of stakeholders to support and respond effectively to the needs of SDC in implementing the strategic plan
- Improved conditions for effective staff retention and motivation.

The major risk is the availability of adequate financial resources to implement the planned activities for achievement of the strategic plan.

APPENDACE 1

1.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX.

1.1 PRIMARY EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

S/N	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	STRATEGIES	KEY ACTORS	ASSUMPTION
1	Prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS decreased from 1.6% in 2016/2017 to 0.1% by 2020/2021	Number of HIV/AIDS prevalence rates reduced from 9% to 2 % respectively by June 2021	To conduct training to Development partners and Community on life skills, gender and reproductive health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DPLO • DEO (P) • DMO • TACAIDS • SIKIKA 	Availability of Funds and qualified HIV/AIDS personnel
2	Measures to combat petty and grand corruption improved from 79% in 2016/2017 to 99% in 93 Primary schools by June 2020/2021	Reduction of petty and grand corruption from current prevailing 79% to 99%	To conduct training to Development partners and Community on effect of petty and grand corruption. Formation of Anti-corruption clubs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DPLO • DEO (P) • PCCB 	Availability of Fund and free corruption committed community
3	Improve Working environment to Primary Education Department staffs improved from 80% to 99% in 2016/2017 to 100 % 2020/2021	Payment of legal debt for all employees.	- Statutory payments / benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DPLO • DEO (P) • H/TEACHERS • TEACHERS • FACILITATORS 	Availability of Funds

S/N	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	STRATEGIES	KEY ACTORS	ASSUMPTION
		Improve working tools from 80% to 95% by June 2021	-Ensuring availability of working tools and teaching and learning tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DPLO • DEO (P) • H/TEACHERS • TEACHERS • FACILITATORS 	Availability of Fund
4	Managerial skills to Primary schools teachers and schools supervisors enhanced by June 2021	Increase managerial skills from 50% current to 100%	<p>-Establishment of staff and teachers training roster.</p> <p>Release of staff and teachers to pursue professional and academic studies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DEO (P) • H/TEACHERS • TEACHERS • FACILITATORS 	Availability of Fund
5	Pass rate of STD IV increased from 90% in 2015 to 100% and for STD VII 64% to 96% by June 2021.	<p>Rise pass rate</p> <p>For STD IV from 90% to 100% by June 2021.</p> <p>For STD VII 64% to 96% by June 2021</p>	<p>Making school supervision regularly (on monthly basis)</p> <p>Conducting Ward (neighborhood) Examinations.</p> <p>Conducting joint Terminal and Annual Examinations.</p> <p>Conducting Mock Examinations for STD IV and VII.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DEO (P) • H/TEACHERS • TEACHERS 	Availability of Fund committed and hard workers
		Enrich the use of participatory methods of teaching from 65% to 96%	Conducting on job trainings for Primary school teachers on participatory teaching methods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DEO (P) • H/TEACHERS • TEACHERS 	Availability of Fund and committed teachers

S/N	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	STRATEGIES	KEY ACTORS	ASSUMPTION
		Enhance a workshop to attain common consensus on difficult topic	Conducting seminar on teachers concerning difficult topics in each subject.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DEO (P) • H/TEACHERS • TEACHERS 	Availability of Fund
6	Government Primary schools having title deeds increased from 0 to 3 schools by June 2021	Prepare a title deeds to all 93 Primary schools by June 2021	Facilitating schools to have Title deeds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DEO (P) • DPLO • DLNRO • H/TEACHERS • TEACHERS 	Availability of Fund
7	Improve teaching and learning environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of 100 classrooms by June 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budgeting fund for construction of different buildings in Primary schools. • Sensitize education stakeholders and Community on importance constructing quality school infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DEO (P) • DPLO • DLNRO • DE • DWE • H/TEACHERS 	Availability of Fund
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of 350 teachers Houses by June 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budgeting fund for construction of teachers Houses in Primary schools. • Sensitize education stakeholders and Community on importance of contributing to the construction of teachers houses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DEO (P) • DPLO • DLNRO • DE • DWE • H/TEACHERS 	Availability of Fund

S/N	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	STRATEGIES	KEY ACTORS	ASSUMPTION
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Hostel Constructed rise from 0 to 3 by June 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budgeting fund for construction of Hostel at 3 Primary schools. Sensitize education stakeholders and Community on importance of contributing to the construction of Hostels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DED DEO (P) DPLO DLNRO DE DWE H/TEACHERS 	Availability of Fund
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Pit Latrines Constructed rise from 1,021 to 1,721 by June 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budgeting fund for construction of 700 Pit latrines at 93 Primary schools. Sensitize education stakeholders and Community on importance of contributing to the construction of Pit Latrines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DED DEO (P) DPLO DLNRO DE DWE H/TEACHERS 	Availability of Fund
8		Number of Desks made rise from 17,200 to 22,200 by June 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budgeting to purchase 5,000 desks for 93 Primary School Sensitize education stakeholders and Community on making Desks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DED DEO (P) DPLO DLNRO DE DWE H/TEACHERS 	Availability of Fund

1.2 SECONDARY EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

S/N	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	STRATEGIES	KEY ACTORS	ASSUMPTION
1	Prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS decreased from 1.6% in 2016/2017 to 0.1% by 2020/2021	Number of HIV/AIDS prevalence rates reduced from 9% to 2 % respectively by June 2020/2021	To conduct training to Development partners and Community on life skills, gender and reproductive health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DPLO • DEO (S) • DMO • TACAIDS • SIKIKA 	Availability of Fund and qualified HIV/AIDS personnel
2	Measures to combat petty and grand corruption improved from 79% in 2016/2017 to 99% in 26 Secondary schools by June 2020/2021	Reduction of petty and grand corruption from current prevailing 79% to 99%	<p>To conduct training to Development partners and Community on effect of petty and grand corruption.</p> <p>Formation of Anti-corruption clubs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DPLO • DEO (S) • PCCB 	Availability of Fund and free corruption committed community
3	Improve Working environment to Secondary Education Department staffs by 2020/21	Payment of legal debt for all employees.	-Statutory payments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DPLO • DEO (S) • HOS • TEACHERS • FACILITATORS 	Availability of Fund
		Improve working tools by 2020/2021	-Ensuring availability of working tools and teaching and learning tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DPLO • DEO (S) • HOS • TEACHERS • FACILITATORS 	Availability of Fund

S/N	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	STRATEGIES	KEY ACTORS	ASSUMPTION
4	Managerial skills to Secondary schools teachers and schools supervisors enhanced by June 2021	Increase managerial skills from 50% current to 100%	-Establishment of staff and teachers training roster. Release of staff and teachers to pursue further education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DEO (S) • HOS • TEACHERS • FACILITATORS 	Availability of Fund
5	Pass rate of Form II, IV and VI increased from 64.4, in 2015 to 84% for Form II, from 84.9% in 2015 to 100% for Form IV from 93 % in 2015 to 100% for Form VI by June 2021.	Increase performance For form II from 84% to 100% by June 2020/2021	Making school supervision Monthly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DEO (S) • HOS • TEACHERS 	Availability of Fund committed and hard workers
		Enrich the use of participatory methods of teaching from 65% to 100%	Conducting training for secondary school teachers on participatory methods of teaching.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DEO (S) • HOS • TEACHERS 	Availability of Fund and committed teachers
		Enhance a workshop to attain common consensus on difficult topic	Conducting seminar on teachers concerning Difficult topics in each subject.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DEO (S) • HOS • TEACHERS 	Availability of Fund
		Rise pass rate For form II from 84% to 100% by June 2020/2021	Conducting Mock Examinations for Form II, IV and VI.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DEO (S) • HOS • TEACHERS 	Availability of Fund
		Rise pass rate For form II from 84% to 100% by June 2020/2021	Conducting joint Terminal and Annual Examination. Conducting National examination for Form II, IV and VI.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DEO (S) • HOS • TEACHERS 	Availability of Fund

S/N	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	STRATEGIES	KEY ACTORS	ASSUMPTION
6	Government Secondary schools having title deeds increased from 0 to 3 schools by 2020/21	Prepare a title deeds to all 26 secondary schools by 2020/2021	Facilitating schools to have Title deeds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DEO (S) • DPLO • DLNRO • HOS • TEACHERS 	Availability of Fund
7	To improve teaching and learning environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of 50 classrooms by June 2020/2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budgeting fund for construction of different buildings in secondary schools. • Sensitize students, parents, and education stakeholders on importance of contributing on the secondary buildings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DEO (S) • DPLO • DLNRO • DE • DWE • HOS 	Availability of Fund
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of 260 teachers Houses by June 2020/2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budgeting fund for construction of teachers Houses in secondary schools. • Sensitize students, parents, and education stakeholders on importance of contributing on the building of teachers houses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DEO (S) • DPLO • DLNRO • DE • DWE • HOS 	Availability of Fund

S/N	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	STRATEGIES	KEY ACTORS	ASSUMPTION
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of 71 laboratories by June 2017/2018 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budgeting fund for completion of 71 laboratories secondary schools. Sensitize students, parents, and education stakeholders on importance of contributing on the Hostels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DEO (S) • DPLO • DLNRO • DE • DWE • HOS 	Availability of Fund
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Hostel Constructed rise from 6 to 20 by June 2020/2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budgeting fund for construction of Hostel at 20 secondary schools. Sensitize students, parents, and education stakeholders on importance of contributing on the Hostels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DEO (S) • DPLO • DLNRO • DE • DWE • HOS 	Availability of Fund
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Libraries Constructed rise from 0 to 26 by June 2020/2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budgeting fund for construction of 26 Libraries at 29 secondary schools. Sensitize students, parents, and education stakeholders on importance of contributing on the construction of libraries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DEO (S) • DPLO • DLNRO • DE • DWE • HOS 	Availability of Fund

S/N	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	STRATEGIES	KEY ACTORS	ASSUMPTION
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Administration blocks Constructed rise from 4 to 26 by June 2020/2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budgeting fund for contraction of 22 Administration blocks at 22 secondary schools. Sensitize students, parents, and education stakeholders on importance of contributing on the construction Administration blocks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DED DEO (S) DPLO DLNRO DE DWE HOS 	Availability of Fund
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number pit latrines Constructed rise from 136 to 544 by June 2020/2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budgeting fund for contraction of 544 Pit latrines at 26 secondary schools. Sensitize students, parents, and education stakeholders on importance of contributing on the construction Pit latrines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DED DEO (S) DPLO DLNRO DE DWE HOS 	Availability of Fund
		Purchase 2000 chairs and tables for 26 secondary schools by June 2020/2021	Budgeting to purchase 2000 chairs and table for 26 secondary schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DED DEO (S) DPLO DE HOS 	Availability of Fund

1.3 DEPARTMENT OF WORKS:

OBJECTIVES	TARGET	STRATEGIES	KEY ACTORS	ASSUMPTION
1.Service improved, HIV infection and AIDS reduced	Increase the number of staffs for Works department from 0-9 for HIV testing.	Sensitize and mobilize 9 staffs of works department for HIV testing.	DED, DE, DMO	Availability of fund
2.Effective implementation of the National Anti-Corruption and Strategic enhanced	Enhance transparency and anti-corruption for 9 staffs of works department.	Sensitize and mobilize 9 staffs of works department on corruption prevention.	DED, DE	Availability of fund
3. Quantity and Quality of Economic Services Improved.	Maintain quality of 461.5km of district and feeder Roads and 280m of culverts, 6 drifts, 3 bridge by June 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate 1 road test kit Facilitate 1 concrete test kit Facilitate 1material test device 	DED, DE	Availability of funds
4.Environmental and Natural Resources management improved	Reinstate environment and natural resources around roads and bridges.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate. plantation of trees/grass Facilitate reduction of dust during construction activities. Facilitate land degradation. 	DED, DE,	Availability of funds

5.Socio-economic infrastructure improved	Maintain 461.5km of district and feeder Roads and 280m of culverts, 6 drifts, 3 bridge by June 2021.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate Periodic Maintenance works (17km) Facilitate Spot Improvement works (10km) Facilitate Routine Maintenance works (65.3km) Construct 56m of culvert and 1 drift. Construct 1 bridge 	DED, DE	Availability of funds
6. Effective improvement of department staffing.	Increase the number of staffs for Works department to 13 for supervision by June 2021.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate 3 Engineers. Facilitate 4 Technicians. Facilitate 6 supporting staff. Facilitate 1 supervising car. Facilitate 1 motorcycle. 	DED, DE, DHRO	Availability of funds
7. Effective improvement of department mechanical workshop.	Maintain quality of 30 district motor vehicle.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate procurement of 2 mechanical tool kit Facilitate procurement of 2 mechanical equipments/machines. 	DED, DE	Availability of funds

1.4 AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

OBJECTIVE	TARGET	STRATEGIES	KEY ACTORS	ASSUMPTIONS
Increase quality and quantity of social services and infrastructure.	<p>1. Increased number of irrigation scheme from five to ten by end of 2020.</p> <p>2. Number of farmers using irrigation</p>	Construct five agriculture facilities in Msange, Mughamo and Ilongero.	<p>DED</p> <p>DPLO</p> <p>DAICO</p> <p>D.ENG</p>	Availability of fund

	increased from 50 to 500 by the year 2020.			
	30 extension staff capacitated by the year 2020	Improve working efficient for 30 extension staff improved by june 2019.	DED DAICO	Availability of fund
	Increased numbers of farmers that use machineries from 300 to 500 by 2021.	Awareness creation on improved agriculture technology.	DED DPLO DAICO D.ENG PMU	Availability of fund
	Increased number of farmers that use improved technology on crop production and marketing increased from 750 to 2,200	Provision of technical knowledge in crop production and marketing to 2,200 by 2021.	DED DAICO.	Availability of fund
Ensure improvement of quality and quantity of social services and agriculture infrastructure.	Increased technical knowledge for livestock keepers from 550 to 2,200.	Capacity building on technical knowledge in production and marketing to 2,200 livestock keeper by 2021.	DED DLFO	Availability of fund
	Increased livestock infrastructure/facilities from 5 to 12.	Build Five livestock infrastructure/facilities in Mughamo and Ilongero wards improved by 2021.	DED DLFO	Availability of fund
	20 Extension staff capacitated by June	Improve working efficiency for 20	DED	Availability of fund

	2020.	extension staff improved by june 2018	DLFO	
	Number of farmers using improved technology on livestock keeping and marketing increased from 750 to 2,200	Increase technical knowledge in production and marketing to 2,200 livestock keeper.	DED DLFO	Availability of fund
	Increased improvement of fish production from 9 to 12 villages.	Improve management of fish production in 9 villages by June.	DED DLFO	Availability of fund
	Increased number of 29 SACCOS groups by 2017.	To register new 29 SACCOS at the end of 2017.	DED DAICO DCO RCO	Availability of fund.
	Increased number of training for supervisor committee from 3,500 to 3,800 to 15 SACCOS groups by 2021.	To train 300 of supervisor committee in 15 SACCOS	DED DAICO DCO	Availability of fund.
	Increased inspect/audit for AMCO and SACCOS from 15 to 30 from 2017.	-To inspect/Audit the books of Accounts. -To prepare the balance sheet. -To produce audit inspection report.	DED DAICO DCO	Availability of fund.
	Increase awareness meetings in 18 wards by 2021.	To sensitize meeting in 21 Wards working place.	DED DAICO DCO	Availability of fund.

1.5 WATER DEPARTMENT

OBJECTIVE	TARGET	STRATEGIES	KEY ACTORS	ASSUMPTIONS
Improve access, quality and equitable social Services delivery	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Population with access to clean, affordable and safe water increased from 53% to 85% by year 2021. 2. Number of water scheme increase from 30 to 44 by year 2021 3. Number of Dip Borehole increase from 30 to 44 by year 2021. 4. Number of Medium Borehole increase from 60 to 90 by year 2021 5. Number of Shallow well increase from 218 to 238 by year 2021 6. Number of COWSO increase from 7 to 37 by year 2021. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize community meeting for contribution of local material cash in kind and manpower. • Initiate proposal writing. • Establish fund rise meetings by inviting key stakeholder. • Formulating COWSO 	<p>DED</p> <p>DPLO</p> <p>DWE</p> <p>DCDO</p>	Availability of fund

1.6 FINANCE DEPARTMENT 2016/2017

OBJECTIVE	TARGET	STRATEGIES	KEY ACTORS	ASSUMPTIONS
Improve quality and access to social service.	To deliver good services, remove payments claims and insure massive revenue collection by June 2021.	Clean certificate every year assured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DT • ACCOUNTANTS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FUND AVAILABLE
		Government financial accounting procedures adhered to and strengthened Preparation and submission of monthly, quarterly and annual financial reports and statements ensured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FUND AVAILABLE
		Improve financial control systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FUND AVAILABLE
		Council Revenue collection increase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DT • ACCOUNTANTS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FUND AVAILABLE • TRANSPORT

1.7 INTERNAL AUDIT.

S/N	OBJECTIVE	TARGET	STRATEGIES	KEY ACTORS	ASSUMPTIONS
1	Prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS decreased from 1.6% in 2016/2017 to 0.1% by 2020/2021	Number of HIV/AIDS prevalence rates reduced from 9% to 2 % respectively by June 2020/2021	To conduct auditing to see if HIV funds are utilized in to the intended purposes and as per budget allocations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DIA • IA • DCDO • DPLO • DHRO 	Availability of Fund and qualified HIV/AIDS personnel

2	Measures to combat petty and grand corruption improved from 79% in 2016/2017 to 99% in 26 Secondary schools by June 2020/2021	Reduction of petty and grand corruption from current prevailing 79% to 99%	To conduct audit to see if services provision, projects implementation and issuing of tender are in accordance with law and regulations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DIA • IA • DPLO • DCDO • DPO • DHRO • DEO(P) • DEO (S) • PCCB 	Availability of Fund.
3	Improve access, quality and equitable social services delivery by June 2020/2021	Internal control systems are effectiveness and adequacy over the receipts, custody and proper utilization of financial resources by June 2020/2021	To conduct audit for 80% of development projects in the Council.	DED, DIA, IA DEO(S) DEO(P) DE DWE DPLO DMO	Availability of funds and skilled staff.

1.8 HEALTH DEPARTMENT

OBJECTIVE	TARGET	STRATEGIES	KEY ACTORS	ASSUMPTIONS
Improve services and reduce HIV/AIDS infection	New HIV infection reduced from 2.2% to 1.1% and AIDS related mortality reduced 0.05 to 0.02% by June 2020/2021	Creation of awareness to community on prevention of new HIV AIDS Council and Voluntary testing to community	DMO DACC	Fund and technical staff availability.
Improve access, quality and equitable social services delivery	Maternal mortality rate reduced from 58/100000 to 0/100000 live births by June 2020/2021	Using by Laws for those who late comes to clinic during pregnant and for those who delivery at home	DED DMO DRCHCO	Fund and technical staff availability.
	Infant Mortality rate reduced from 8/1000 to 5/1000	Provision of vaccine to unvaccinated children	DMO DIVO	Fund and technical staff

	livebirth by June 2020/2021	through mobile clinic and outreach		availability.
	Under five mortality rate reduced from 1 to 0.5 /1000 by June 2020/2021	Provision of vaccine to unvaccinated children through mobile clinic and outreach Provision of Vitamin A and Albendazole To conduct assessment of nutrition to under five children	DMO DNUCO DIVO	Fund and technical staff availability.
Improve access, quality and equitable social services delivery	Prevalence rate of malaria cases reduced from 14% to 6% by June 2020/2021	Distribution of ITNs Application of larvicides to 390 mosquitoes breeding site each year	DMO DHO DMFPCO	Fund and technical staff availability.
	Prevalence rate of non communicable diseases reduced from 6% to 2% by June 2020/2021	Creation of awareness to community toward prevention of non communicable disease like diabetes mellitus, Acute and Chronic Respiratory diseases, cardiovascular diseases, neoplasms/cancers, Anaemia ie balances diet, body exercises.	DNUCO DMO	Fund and technical staff availability.
	Food hygiene and safety monitoring mechanisms improved from 30% to 60% by June 2020/2021	To make sure essential equipments for waste segregation and cleaning supplies	DED DMO DHO	Fund and technical staff availability.
	Sanitation facility coverage increased from 60% to 80% by June 2019	Community sensitization on hand hygiene	DED DMO DHO	Fund and technical staff availability.

1.9 PLANNING DEPARTMENT

OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	STRATEGIES	KEY ACTORS	ASSUMPTIONS
i. Increase quantity and quality of Socio-Economic services and Infrastructures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase of Singida District Council Infrastructures and investment opportunities at 21 wards and 84 villages by June 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of good working tools Projects write ups to obtain funds from internal and external sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DED DPLO DS PLOS Other head of Departments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of donors Availability of funds Willingness of the participants into projects Availability of fuels and transports
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of data collection mechanism at 21 wards and 84 villages and 7 NGO's representative for 50 days by June 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of good working tools Training 50 council staff and coordinators such as 2 ICT specialists, 2 statisticians and 2 economists. Capacity building of data collectors at all level of wards and villages. 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of Opportunities and Obstacles (O&OD) at 21 wards and 84 villages by June 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of good working tools Capacity building of participants at lower level into 21 wards and 84 villages 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality preparation of participatory and consolidated MTEF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of good working Tools Engaging community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DED DPLO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of donors Availability of

	Plan and budget preparation at 21 wards, 84 villages and 10 NGO's representatives for 120 days by June 2021	and other representatives into budget preparation through their administrative managements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DS • PLOS • Other head of Departments 	funds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingness of the participants into projects • Availability of fuels and transports
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly participatory and integrated M&E of development projects at 21 wards, 84 villages and 10 NGO's representatives for 25 days by June 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of good working tools • Participating of responsible council staff 		
ii. Reduce HIV/AIDS infection and improve services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating awareness through one facilitator from health department to 5 staff in the planning department by June 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide education to the 5 staff planning department. • Provision of working tools • Addressing the challenges related to the HIA/AIDS to 5 staff in the planning department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DMO • DPLO • PLOS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of funds • Availability of facilitators
iii. Enhance effective implementation of the National Ant-Corruption and strategic.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure transparency and corruption prevention among 5 staff in the planning department by June 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of working tools • Provide education to 5 staff in the planning department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DMO • DPLO • PLOS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of funds • Availability of facilitators

1.10 TRADE DEPARTMENT.

OBJECTIVE	TARGET	STRATEGIES	KEY ACTORS	ASSUMPTIONS
Increase quantity and Quality of social services and Infrastructure	Increased revenues from Tsh 842,745,000 to 1,041,101,746 ensured by June 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervise, promote and strengthening private sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DED DTO SIDO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FUND AVAILABLE
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the number of markets at ward levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DED DTO SIDO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FUND AVAILABLE
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revenue collection for the District council. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DED DTO DT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FUND AVAILABLE TRANSPORT
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional of values to our products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DED DTO DT SIDO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FUND AVAILABLE EDUCATION ON ADDING VALUES
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing programmes to support the on going viability of local business and investment centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DED DTO DT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FUND AVAILABLE RESERVED AREA FOR INDUSTRIES

1.11 INFORMATION AND TECHNOLOGY UNIT

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OBJECTIVE	TARGET	STRATEGIES	KEY ACTORS	ASSUMPTIONS
Enhance Good Governance and Administrative Services	1 Effective Information sharing in Singida District Council ensured by June 2021	i. Developing a website for Singida District Council. ii. Publication of materials beneficial to the public on the website. iii. Maintaining availability of the website. And ensuring minimum downtime.	DED DPLO ICTO	Funds Available
	2 Improve performance of Computer systems in Singida District Council by June 2012	i. Maintaining security of Computer systems by granting access only to authorized personnel and implementing both network level and client level security. ii. Providing technical assistance in	DED ICTO	i. Funds Available ii. Properly working Local Area Network

		<p>timely manner.</p> <p>iii. Providing training to system users on right uses of the systems.</p>		
Improve access, quality and equitable social services delivery	<p>1 Conducive working environment at ICT office improved by June 2021</p>	<p>i. Ensuring ICT unit has all the required tools for it to function well.</p> <p>ii. Ensuring ICT Unit staffs are well equipped with the knowledge Information Communication Technologies.</p>	<p>DED DT ICTO</p>	<p>Availability of funds.</p>
	<p>2 Reliable Internet connection to all offices at Council's HQ ensured by June 2021</p>	<p>i. Ensuring that Internet connection is available at Singida DC HQ 24/7</p>	<p>DED DT ICTO</p>	<p>Availability of funds.</p>

1.12 LEGAL UNIT

S/N	OBJECTIVE	TARGET	STRATEGIES	KEY ACTORS	ASSUMPTIONS
1	Prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS decreased from 1.6% in 2016/2017 to 0.1% by 2020/2021	Number of HIV/AIDS prevalence rates reduced from 9% to 2% respectively by June 2020/2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create awareness through one facilitator from health department to 2 staff in the legal department and by June 2021 Conduct training to Development partners and Community on Human rights and issues concerning gender equality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DED DMO DLO DHRO LO 	Availability of Fund and qualified HIV/AIDS personnel
2	Measures to combat petty and grand corruption improved from 79% in 2016/2017 to 99% in 26 Secondary schools by June 2020/2021	Reduce petty and grand corruption from current prevailing 79% to 99%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conduct training to Development partners and Community on effect of petty and grand corruption. Educating the society on their rights and how corruption is detrimental from the individual to national level. Providing basic knowledge as to what to do after detecting corrupt activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DED DLO DCDO DHRO PCCB 	Availability of Fund.
3	Enhance Community Empowerment and Gender Equality.	Reduce gender based violence, domestic violence, rape and social degradation of the female gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing education to 84 VEO's on Gender involving Rights and issues. Providing education on Basic Human Rights and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DED DLO DHRO DCDO DPLO DMO 	Availability of funds and skilled staff.

		June 2020/2021	<p>how to observe them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising awareness on procedures and how to deal when an issue of gender arises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LO 	
4	Ensure Good Governance and managerial Services	Enhance good public services and best managerial services by the Singida District Council.	Providing intensive knowledge to 21 Singida District Council staff on good governance, transparency and responsibility at work places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DHRO • DLO • LO 	Availability of funds.
5	Enhance Legal services and Matters concerning Court and Tribunal cases	Enhance of legal services in Land tribunals and reducing disputes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Yearly Training to Village and District Land tribunals on matters concerning land disputes and administration of justice. • Providing training on to VEO's and WEO's concerning Local Government Rules, Regulations and Laws. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DLO • LO 	Availability of funds.

1.13 PROCUREMENT UNIT

OBJECTIVE	TARGET	STRATEGIES	KEY ACTORS	ASSUMPTIONS
Enhance good Governance and Administrative services.	1.Number of trained procurement staffs increased from 2 to 4 by the year 2021. 2.Knowledge on procurement Act and its Regulations increased from 50% to 90% by June 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train procurement Management Unit staff on procurement Act and its Regulations. • Train Tender Board Members on procurement Act and its Regulations. • Sensitize the 18 Departments/Units about compliance on Annual Procurement plan. 	DED	Availability of fund

1.14 ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT

OBJECTIVE	TARGET	STRATEGIES	ACTORS	ASSUMPTION
Improve services and reduce HIV/AIDS infection	Awareness about HIV/AIDs to one staff of environmental department ensured by June, 2019	Capacity building for staff	DED DLNRO OTHER STAFF	Availability of funds
Enhance sustain and effective implementation of the National anti – corruption strategy	Awareness about corruption to one staff of environmental department ensured by June 2019	Capacity building for staff Corruption Seminar for staff	DED DLNRO OTHER STAFF	Availability of funds
Enhance good governance and administrative services	Ensure office works are done and office consumable are available by June 2018	1 seminar to be provided to 17 staff of land and Natural resources	DED DLNRO OTHER STAFF	Availability of funds
	Purchase patrol gears by June 2020	To conduct 1 seminar to 17 staff of Land and Natural Resources by June, 2018		Availability of funds

OBJECTIVE	TARGET	STRATEGIES	ACTORS	ASSUMPTION
Improve access quality and equitable social service delivery	Ensure Land management and utilization through provision of granted and customary certificates right occupancy from 81 to 300 and 1 to 450 achieved by June, 2019	Conduct Community meeting to villages Governments	DED DLNRO OTHER STAFF	Availability of funds
	Ensure rating valuation for Singida District Council achieved by June, 2019			
Environmental and Natural resources management improved	Service Delivery	Carryout Natural resources operations	DED DEMO DLNRO OTHER STAFF	Availability of funds
Wildlife management and protection improved in Singida District Council	Service Delivery	Protection community against Wildlife in 5 villages	DED DEMO DLNRO OTHER STAFF	Availability of funds

1.15 LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

OBJECTIVE	TARGET	STRATEGIES	ACTORS	ASSUMPTION
Improve services and reduce HIV/AIDS infection	Awareness about HIV/AIDs to one staff of environmental department ensured by June, 2019	Capacity building for staff	DED DLNRO OTHER STAFF	Availability of funds
Enhance sustain and effective implementation of the National anti – corruption strategy	Awareness about corruption to one staff of environmental department ensured by June 2019	Capacity building for staff Corruption Seminar	DED DLNRO OTHER STAFF	Availability of funds

OBJECTIVE	TARGET	STRATEGIES	ACTORS	ASSUMPTION
		for staff		
Enhance good governance and administrative services	Ensure office works are done and office consumable are available by June 2018	1 seminar to be provided to 17 staff of land and Natural resources	DED DLNRO OTHER STAFF	Availability of funds
	Purchase patrol gears by June 2020	To conduct 1 seminar to 17 staff of Land and Natural Resources by June, 2018		Availability of funds
Improve access quality and equitable social service delivery	Ensure Land management and utilization through provision of granted and customary certificates right occupancy from 81 to 300 and 1 to 450 achieved by June, 2019	Conduct Community meeting to villages Governments	DED DLNRO OTHER STAFF	Availability of funds
	Ensure rating valuation for Singida District Council achieved by June, 2019			
Environmental and Natural resources management improved	Service Delivery	Carryout Natural resources operations	DED DEMO DLNRO OTHER STAFF	Availability of funds
Wildlife management and protection improved in Singida District Council	Service Delivery	Protection community against Wildlife in 5 villages	DED DEMO DLNRO OTHER STAFF	Availability of funds

1.16 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	STRATEGIES	KEY ACTORS	ASSUMPTION
Reduce violence against women and Children.	Eliminate all violence against women and children by 60% in 2020	Improve awareness of it scope and its impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DCDO • CDOS 	Availability of Fund and cooperation with other stakeholders
		Improve services for survivors of violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DCDO • CDOS 	Availability of Fund and cooperation with other stakeholders
		Strengthen prevention efforts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DCDO • CDOS 	Availability of Fund and cooperation with other stakeholders
		Strengthen Children Baraza in every school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DCDO • CDOS 	Availability of Fund and cooperation with other stakeholders
Improve effort for combating HIV/AIDS		Reduce HIV/AIDS from 1.6% to 0.5%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DCDO • CHAC • DAC • CDOS 	Availability of Fund and cooperation with other stakeholders
		Reduce new infection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DCDO • CHAC • DAC • CDOS 	Availability of Fund and cooperation with other stakeholders
		Improve HIV/AIDS awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DCDO • CHAC • DAC • CDOS 	Availability of Fund and cooperation with other stakeholders
Enhance and sustain effective	1. Reduce all form of corruption in	Rising anticorruption awareness to the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED. • DCDO 	Availability of Fund and cooperation with

implementation of National Ant-Corruption strategy	district by 85% by 2020 2. Increase provision of social services without bribery by 90% by 2020	community and enabling clients to understand their right.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDOS 	other stakeholders
Address violence against marginalize group	1. End discrimination of marginalize group by 2020	Eliminate killing against older people and albino.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED. • DCDO • CDOS 	Availability of Fund and cooperation with other stakeholders
	2. Insure availability of disable people in government institution by 2020	Promote contraction of infrastructure suitable for disable people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED. • DCDO • CDOS 	Availability of Fund and cooperation with other stakeholders
		Eliminating discrimination against marginalize groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED. • DCDO • CDOS 	Availability of Fund and cooperation with other stakeholders
Promote health lives and wellbeing of the community	1. Insuring all people join CHF by 2020 2. End by 70% all mortality death by 2020 3. Make sure all pregnant, lactating mother and children under 5 attend clinic by 2020	Promote community to join CHF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED. • DCDO • CDOS 	Availability of Fund and cooperation with other stakeholders
		Improve awareness on important of Heath check	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED. • DCDO • CDOS 	Availability of Fund and cooperation with other stakeholders
		Enhance pregnant, lactating mother and children under 5 to attend clinic.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED. • DCDO • CDOS 	Availability of Fund and cooperation with other stakeholders
Enhance Gender	1. Minimize gender	Promote Gender equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED. 	Availability of Fund

equitable and empowerment to both women and Girls	gap by 70% by 2020	in Primary and Secondary Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DCDO • CDOS 	and cooperation with other stakeholders
		Increase women ownership and management of resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED. • DCDO • CDOS 	Availability of Fund and cooperation with other stakeholders
		Increase number of Girls attending school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED. • DCDO • CDOS 	Availability of Fund and cooperation with other stakeholders
		Increase women participation in decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED. • DCDO • CDOS 	Availability of Fund and cooperation with other stakeholders
Increase awareness on climate change and it impact	2. Make sure all 84 villages is reach with climate change by 2020	Conscioustise community impact of water bodies distortion		Availability of Fund and cooperation with other stakeholders
	3. Planting 200000 by 2020	Increase awareness on effects of deforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED. • DCDO • CDOS 	Availability of Fund and cooperation with other stakeholders
Enhance environmental preservation	1. Make sure all people in the district participant in environmental preservation.	Enhance afforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED. • DCDO • CDOS 	Availability of Fund and cooperation with other stakeholders

APPENDICE 2.

2.0 LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

This section presents the logical framework. It indicates strategic objectives, strategic issues, outputs, verifiable indicators and the associated assumptions. The framework forms the basis of implementation of the plan and its accomplishment given that the underlying assumptions will hold.

The basic assumptions include availability of funds, availability of professionals in the labour market, willingness of the management to implement the plan, staff commitment, conducive policies and favorable political and economic conditions. Details of the logical framework are contained in a table below.

2.1 BEE-KEEPING UNIT .

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	ACTIVITY	OUTPUT	INDICATORS	BUDGET
Sustainable existence of honeybees and diversity of bee forage and ensured supply of improved quality and quantity of bee product.	Sensitize community meetings on beekeeping technology by 2021.	Training in local levels for 25 villages by June 2020	Cross-sectoral multi –resource utilization planning is initiated and coordinated for increased integration of beekeeping activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There is reduced incidence of destruction of bee forage sites and increase number of beekeepers and villages with land title deeds for reserves.	50,000,000
	Survey game reserve by 2020	Initiate and designate areas for bee reserves at Mgori Villages Game Reserve by June 2020	Production, processing and storage facilities for bee products including services improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increase number of beekeepers and villages both men and women with land title deeds by 2020 Beekeeping Act in place 2020.• Appropriate	

				technologies are in use in production, processing and storage and an increased production of bee product from current production levels with required quality standards	
	Establish market centre for selling bees product by 2021	Construction of honey market at Msikii by June 2020	Market availability of bee products	There is increase production of bee products from current production levels and required National bee products quality standards	30,000,000
	Provide bee hives for the bee keepers groups by 2020	Buying and distribution 500 of bee hives for bee-keepers group at division of Ilongero, Mtinko, and Mgori by 2020	Increase of income generation to the community	There is increase production of bee products from current production levels and required National bee products quality standards	25,000,000

2.2 ENVIRONMENTAL DEPARTMENT

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	ACTIVITY	OUTPUT	INDICATORS	BUDGET
Improve access quality and equitable social service delivery	Facilitate creation of awareness on environmental issues to 84 villages.	Support 50 villages in environmental conservation by 2020	Community members briefed and aware	Number of villages supported	100,000,0000
	Facilitate	Tree planting raising to train	Community	Number of	50,000,000

	production of technologies which apply renewable energy.	communities on environmental Act 20 of 2004 and mobilization on environmental conservation by June 2020	members briefed and aware	Community trained in Environmental issues	
	Encourage proper waste management including recycling techniques	Protection of water sources and collection of liquid and solid waste	Community members briefed and aware	Number of water sources protected	50,000,000
		To demarcate and construct Dump site by June 2020	Community members briefed and aware	Number of Community benefited	20,000,000
		Conduct supervision and follow up on the implementation of the District sanitation campaign(DSC) by June 2020	Community members briefed and aware about sanitation campaigns	Number of community supervised	7,500,000
		Conduct promotion events (cleanliness competition ;bill boards &local radio	Community members briefed and aware	Number of community benefited in the competition	10,000,000
		Training staff on environmental monitoring and auditing	Staff/Community members briefed and aware	Number of community benefited	25,000,000
		In collaboration with CBOs and other private partners to sensitize and promote community participation in issues related to protection of environment	Staff/Community members briefed and aware	Number of community benefited and participated	5,000,000
		To organize campaigns design to enhance stakeholders awareness on the issues and actions required to protect the environment	Staff/Community members briefed and aware	Number of community benefited and participated	50,000,000

2.3 LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCE.

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	ACTIVITY	OUTPUT	INDICATORS	BUDGET
Improve services and reduce HIV/AIDS infection	To reduce rate of HIV/AIDS transmission by 2% from 3% to 1%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> conduct 10 training to 17 staff of land and Natural resource Department by June 2018 conduct 10 awareness meeting to 17 staff of land and natural resource department 	Internalization and practices HIV/AIDS prevention skills living free from HIV/AIDS	Number of people with HIV/AIDS reduced	10,000,0000
Enhance sustain and effective implementation of the National anti – corruption strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> conduct 10 awareness meeting to 17 staff of land and natural resource department conduct 10 training to 17 staff of land and Natural resource Department by June 2021 	Conduct 5 seminars tion By June 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17 employees facilitated Educating were provided to 17 staff 	Rise awareness to the community and clients to understand their rights	10,000,0000
Enhance good governance and administrative services	Conducive working environment ensured 100% to Employees	To facilitate welfare to Employees	Ensure office works are done and office consumable are available by June, 2020		10,000,0000
		To facilitate long and			15,000,0000

		short term training to 4 Employees			
Improve access quality and equitable social service delivery	Ensure land management and utilization through provision of granted customary and long term right of occupancy from 81 to 300 and 1 to 450 achieved by June 2021	Submission of 5 survey plans/work for approval and registration Ministry of Land – DSM	Ensure survey plans registration	Number of survey plans/work for approval available in place	3,500,000
		Preparation and approval of plot layouts in 6 planning areas	Ensure 6 approval plot layouts village	Presence of approval of 6 planning areas	3,000,000
		Preparation and issuing villages land certificates construct 15 village land registries and offering title deeds	Ensure village land certificate and 15 village land registries are available	Number of village certificate and 15 village land registries available in place	40,000,000
	To convene rating and valuation tribunal to deliberate on objections on valuation roll at Ilongero, Mtinko and Mgori town by June 2021	create awareness about valuation for rating to residence of Singida District Council by June 2021	Increase of income to Singida District Council	Improvement of welfare of in the community	15,000,000
		conduct valuation for rating in Singida District Council by June 2021	Increase of income to Singida District Council	Improvement of welfare of in the community	50,000,000
		Valuation for compensation for land and properties in planning areas	Targeted area are identified	Improvement of settlement to the community	
		Submission of 5 valuation report for approval to the Ministry of Land –	Targeted area are identified	Number of approval valuation report available in place	3,500,000

		DSM			
		conduct 5 seminar to 17 staff of Land and Natural Resources by June 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17 employees facilitated 	Rise awareness to the 17 staff to understand their duties	25,500,000
	Facilitate people in identifying and agreeing on village boundary based on Village Land Act No 5/1999	Demarcation and erection of survey marks (beacons) to agreed for 20 villages boundary points	Reduce boundaries conflicts resolution/guarantee of ownership to the owners	Peace and security to the society	40,000,000
		coordination and drawing of 20 villages boundary plans	Reduce boundaries conflicts resolution/guarantee of ownership to the owners	Peace and security to the society	3,000,000
		Convening 20 meetings for identification and agreements on boundary points in villages	Reduce boundaries conflicts resolution/guarantee of ownership to the owners	Peace and security to the society	3,000,000
Improve access quality and equitable social service delivery	Management of natural forest	To identify and demarcate 6 forest boundaries.	Reduced boundaries conflicts	Number of boundaries solved	50,000,0000
		Facilitation of 6 village communities to establish private forest reserves	Increase of environmental conservation	Number people aware of private forest environmental conservation	50,000,000

		Carrying out inventory in 5 village forests	Increase and improve environmental conservation	Number people aware of forest environmental conservation	40,000,000
		To formulate 10 forest management plans	Increase and improve environmental conservation	Well managed forest	
	Management of forest plantations	To sensitize individuals, institutions to establish tree nurseries, planting 5,000,000 trees and protection of planted trees by June 2021	Increase and improve environmental conservation	Well managed forest	25,000,0000
		Mobilize the 84 village communities to plant indigenous tree species by June 2021	Increase and improve environmental conservation	Number people within in the village aware of forest environmental conservation	21,000,000

2.4 SECONDARY EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

S/N	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	ACTIVITY	OUTPUT	INDICATORS	BUDGET
1	Prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS decreased from 1.6 % in 2016/2017 to 0.1 % by 2020/2021	To conduct training to Development partners and Community on life skills, gender and reproductive health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 29 Head Of Schools • 29Counseling and Guidance teachers • Educate sensitize to students on HIV/A 	Internalizati on and practices HIV/AIDS preventions Skills	Number of HIV/AIDS reduced.	21,360,000

S/N	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	ACTIVITY	OUTPUT	INDICATORS	BUDGET
			IDS prevention skills	Living free HIV/AIDS risk life		
2	Measures to combat petty and grand corruption improved from 79% in 2016/2017 to 91% in 8 Secondary schools by June 2020/2021	To conduct training to Development partners and Community on effect of petty and grand corruption. Formation of Anti-corruption clubs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish of anti corruption clubs to 29 secondary schools at Singida District Council. Train 29 secondary anti corruption teachers, 29 Head of secondary schools, at Singida District Council 	Non practices of corruption Awareness of effect of corruption and reject out rightly.	Number of people attending training on effect of petty and grand corruption. Number of Anti-corruption clubs.	21,360,000
3	Improve Working environment to Secondary Education Department staffs improved to June 2020/2021	-Statutory payments	Compile teaching and non teaching staffs legal demand and verify for due payment	Teachers and non teachers staffs legal demand paid on time	Number of teachers paid statutory payments.	100,000,000
		-Ensuring availability of working tools and teaching and learning tools	Mobilize resources to improve working tools for teaching	Good working tools are place	Availability of working tools Presence of computers labs, projectors flips charts	50,000,000
4	Managerial skills to Secondary schools teachers and schools supervisors enhanced by June	-Establishment of staff and teachers training roster. Release of staff and teachers to pursue	Prepare teachers training roster to release teachers to pursue further education	Competence s of teachers increased and efficiency	Numbers of staff and teachers pursuing furthers	10,000,000

S/N	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	ACTIVITY	OUTPUT	INDICATORS	BUDGET
	2021	further education.		on teaching and learning increased Students performance increased	studies.	
5	Pass rate of Form II, IV and VI increased from 65.4, in 2015 to 84% for Form II, from 72% in 2015 to 85% for Form IV and from 98 % in 2015 to 100% for Form VI by June 2021.	Making school supervision monthly.	Supervise 29 secondary schools at Singida District council	Teaching and learning improved	Number of school inspected. Number of teachers attending training on participatory methods of teaching.	4,000,000
		Conducting training for secondary school teachers on participatory methods of teaching.	Train 100 secondary education classrooms teachers participatory method of teaching	Use of participatory methods in teaching and learning	Number of teachers attending seminar on Difficult topics in each subject.	5,000,000
		Conducting seminar on teachers concerning Difficult topics in each subject.	Held workshop on discussion of difficult topics	Solve complicated issues in difficult topic Teaching and learning enhanced correctly	Number of teachers discussing difficult topics	5,000,0000

S/N	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	ACTIVITY	OUTPUT	INDICATORS	BUDGET
		Conducting Mock Examinations for Form II, V and VI.	Composing setting moderation of mock examination for form II and form four for 29 secondary schools	Performance s to national assessment and examination increased	Number of students attending Mock Examinations and assessment in each school.	50,000,000
		Conducting joint Terminal and Annual Examination. Conducting National examination for Form II, IV and VI.	Composing setting moderation of mock examination for form II and form four for 29 secondary schools	Performance s to national assessment and examination increased	Number of students attending Terminal and annual examination.	30,000,000
	Government Secondary schools having title deeds increased from 0 to 26 schools by 2020	Facilitating schools to have Title deeds.	Survey and process title deeds for 29 secondary education title deeds	26 secondary schools posses title deeds	Number of schools having Tittle deeds.	130,000,000
	To improve quality of teaching and learning environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budgeting fund for construction of classrooms buildings in secondary schools. Sensitize students, parents, and education stakeholders on importance of contributing on the classrooms. 	Construction of 50 classrooms at Kinyeto Misinko, Mughunga Kijota 4 classroms to each school. Mtinko,Mudida,Mughamo,Poahama and Singitu each 2 classrooms.Madaseng a 5 classrooms Merya 6 classrooms ,Nyeri 9 classrooms Matumbo 8 classrooms and	Classrooms constructed	Number of classrooms constructed	1,500,000,000

S/N	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	ACTIVITY	OUTPUT	INDICATORS	BUDGET
			Mwasauya 11 classrooms			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budgeting fund for construction of teachers Houses in secondary schools. Sensitize students, parents, and education stakeholders on importance of contributing on the building of teachers houses 	Construction of 260 teachers Houses to all 26 secondary school	Classrooms constructed	Number of classrooms constructed	13,000,000,000
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budgeting fund for completion of 71 laboratories secondary schools. Sensitize students, parents, and education stakeholders on importance of contributing on the Hostels 	Completion 71 laboratories at 24 secondary school	Laboratories completed	Number of Laboratories completed	2,840,000,000

S/N	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	ACTIVITY	OUTPUT	INDICATORS	BUDGET
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budgeting fund for construction of Hostel at 20 secondary schools. Sensitize students, parents, and education stakeholders on importance of contributing on the Hostels 	Construction of 20 Hostel to 20 secondary school	Hostel constructed	Number of Hostel constructed	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budgeting fund for contraction of 26 Libraries at 29 secondary schools. Sensitize students, parents, and education stakeholders on importance of contributing on the construction of libraries 	Construction 26 libraries at 26 secondary school	Libraries completed	Number of Libraries completed	1,300,000,000
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budgeting fund for contraction of 22 Administration blocks at 22 secondary schools. Sensitize students, parents, and education stakeholders on importance of contributing on the construction Administration blocks 	Construction 22 Administration blocks at 22 secondary school	Administrati on blocks completed	Number of Administration blocks completed	1,540,000,000

S/N	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	ACTIVITY	OUTPUT	INDICATORS	BUDGET
	To improve quality of teaching and learning environment	• Budgeting fund for contraction of 544 Pit latrines at 26 secondary schools.	Construction 544 Pit latrines at 26 secondary school	Pit latrines completed	Number of Pit latrines completed	5,440,000,000
		Sensitize students, parents, and education stakeholders on importance of contributing on the construction Pit latrines				
		Budget fund for purchase 2000 chairs and tables for 26 secondary schools	Purchase 2000 chairs and tables for 26 secondary schools	Completion purchase of chairs and table	Number of chairs and table available	110,000,000,000

2.5 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT	INDICATOR	BUDGET
Reduce violence against women and Children.	Improve awareness of it scope and its impact	Train 34 Community development Officers	34 community development officers were trained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve well being of the society Improved house income 	15,300,000
		Train community leaders and	community leaders and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease acts of violence against 	4,000,000

		influential people from 21	influential people from 21 were trained	women and Children.	
	Improve services for survivors of violence	Sensitize community not to hide abused women and Children in 60 village	60 villages were Sensitize not to hide abused women and Children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rise number of Case violence against women and Children violence. 	8,000,000
	Strengthen prevention efforts	Train and Facilitate community to identify abuse victims in 21 word	21 word community were trained and facilitated to identify abuse victims.	Rise number of victim identified	8,000,000
	Strength Children Baraza in every school	Capacity building to 34 community development officers concerning children rights	34 community development officers concerning children rights were trained		15,300,000
		Train 12 Children Barazas found in school and village about children rights	12 Children Barazas found in school and village about children rights were trained	Decreases number of violence against women and children	10,000,000
Improve effort for combating HIV/AIDS	Reduce HIV/AIDS from 1.6% to 0.5%	Facilitate training to 60 Employees	60 employees were trained and facilitated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease in new infection by 0.5% Rise number of employee who know their status 	20,000,000
	Reduce new infection	Provide free condoms to all	100 condoms were provided to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase awareness of HIV/ADS 	10,000,000

		public institution and guesthouse	all public institutions and guest houses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rise number of employee people who use protection 	
		Train 20 workers of restaurant and barmaids ill all 84 village	Train were provided to 20 workers of restaurant and barmaids ill all 84 village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rise number of people who know their status Increase awareness of HIV/ADS 	15,000,000
	Improve HIV/AIDS awareness	Train 12 HIV/AIDS clubs to fight HIV	12 HIV/ADS clubs were trained		10,000,000
		Facilitate HIV/AIDS test to all 84 villages.	10000 checked their HIV status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	50,000,000
	Rising anticorruption awareness to the community and enabling clients to understand their right.	To facilitate training to 60 Employees	60 Employees facilitated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rise awareness to the community and clients to understand their rights 	10,000,000
Enhance and sustain effective implementation of National Ant-Corruption strategy	Eliminate killing against older people and albino.	Provide education against wrong believe practice in the society 21 ward	Educating were provided to 21 ward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease number of killing against older people and Albino 	8,000,000
Address violence against marginalize group		Sensitize community the community in 42 villages about human Rights	Sensitization to community of 42 villages about human Rights took place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rise number of human rights awareness in the community 	30,000,000
	Promote contraction of	Facilitate and training to 36	187 infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rise awareness on important of disable 	7,000,000

	infrastructure suitable for disable people.	Employees the importance infrastructure suitable for disable people	were created	people to employees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rise number of disable people in public institutions 	
	Eliminating discrimination against marginalize groups	Provide education to community about human rights of marginalize groups in 84 villages	Education were provide education to community about human rights of marginalize groups in 84 villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease discrimination of marginalize group Rise number of disable group engaging in production activities 	9,000,000
	Promote community to join CHF	Sensitize community the importance of CHF	11,000 people join CHF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rise number of people in CHF Rise number of people attending hospital Rise number of health status n the society. Rise of economic status in the community Rise of production in the community 	40,000,000
Promote health lives and wellbeing of the community	Improve awarenances on important of Heath check	Enhance Capacity building to 168 influential and community leader	Capacity was build to 168 influential and community leader	Improve health status of the people	16,000,000
		Facilitate community the advantages of heath check in 21 wards	21 ward were facilitated on advantages of heath	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rise number of people attending hospital for medical checkup Rise number of health status n the society. 	16,000,000

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rise of economic status in the community • Rise of production in the 	
	Enhance pregnant, lactating mother and children under 5 to attend clinic.	Train religious leaders and influential people to train to influence community the advantages of clinic	96% of pregnant, lactating mother and children under 5 to attend attended clinic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rise number of pregnant, lactating mother and children under 5 that attend clinic • Decrease in infant mortality rate • Decreases number of maternal death 	10,000,000
	Promote Gender equality in Primary and Secondary Schools	Train both primary and secondary school key issues in addressing gender problems.	All secondary and primary school were trained		60,000,000
Enhance Gender equitable and empowerment to both women and Girls		Train gender equality to 12 HIV/AIDS clubs of secondary schools	All 12 HIV/AIDS school clubs received training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in gender equality • Increase in awareness about gender rights in schools • Decrease of gender inequality 	60,000,000
	Increase women ownership and management of resources	Sensitizing community in 84 villages the capability of women in management.	Capacity were build in all community of 84 villages received	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease of gender inequality in the society • Increase in awareness about gender rights in the society 	10,000,000
		Facilitating women rights in	84 villages were Facilitated with	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in awareness about gender rights in 	18,000,000

		the community in 84 villages	training women rights.	the society	
		Train women rights to 4,000 women in 84 villages	4,000 women in 84 villages were trained about their rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase number of women who know their rights • Increase number of women in management and decision making • Rise of production • Rise of household income 	20,000,000
	Increase number of Girls attending school	Facilitate girls rights of attending school to the community in all wards	97% of girl with age to attend schools, attended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase number of learning girls 	12,000,000
	Increase women participation in decision making	Train women right in all 84 village	84 village received training concerning women rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase number of learning girls • Increase number of women owning property • Rise of household income • Increase number of women in management and decision making 	60,000,000
		Sensitize community the role of women in decision making in 42 village	42 village were Sensitized the role of women in decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase number of women in management and decision making • Increase number of women owning property 	30,000,000
	Conscioustize community impact	Train 84 villages community near	all community near water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase awareness in result of water bodies 	60,000,000

	of water bodies distortion	water bodies the effect of water bodies distortion	bodies the effect of water bodies were trained about distortion	distortion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase perseverance of water bodies 	
Increase awareness on climate change and its impact		Provide train in 84 villages public meetings.	Training were provided to 84 villages public meetings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase environmental hygiene • Improve environmental preservation 	60,000,000
		Train 2 religious leaders and 2 influential people in 21 wards about climate change	84 religion and influential leader were trained in 21 wards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve environmental preservation • Increase awareness in result of water bodies distortion 	40,000,000
	Increase awareness on effects of deforestation	Train Government officer at ward level the impact of deforestation in 21 wards.	Train were provided to Government officer at ward level the impact of deforestation in 21 wards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease in deforestation activities • Increase number of tree planted 	20,000,000
		Sensitize community the impact of deforestation in 6 wards	Sensitization on the impact of deforestation were provided to 6 wards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decrease in deforestation activities in the community • Increase number of tree planted per house hold. 	15,000,000
	Enhance afforestation	Plant 2000 in 21 wards	2000 trees were planted in 21 wards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase number of tree in district • Appearance in new forest 	70,000,000
Enhance environmental preservation		Sensitizing and community to plant trees in 21 ward	200000 trees were planted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appearance in new forest • Increase number of tree planted per person. • Increase protection of biodiversity 	

2.6 LEGAL UNIT.

S/N	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	ACTIVITY	OUTPUT	INDICATORS	BUDGET
1	Reduce HIV/AIDS infection from 1.6% in 2016/2017 to 0.1% by 2020/2021 and improve services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create awareness through one facilitator from health department to 2 staff in the legal department and by June 2021 Conduct training to Development partners and Community on Human rights and issues concerning gender equality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide education to the 2 staff of the legal department and VEO's and WEO's in all 23 Wards. Provision brochures and booklets concerning the Bill of Rights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VEO's and WEO's have acquired and are well imparted with the knowledge of Human rights. VEO's and WEO's are aware and can identify gender issues which will help educate the society through regular village meetings. 	The community is aware and more corporate on reporting issues of Human Rights abuse	6,500,000
2	Enhance effective implementation of National Anti-Corruption and Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conduct training to Development partners and Community on effect of petty and grand corruption. Educating the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide basic education concerning prevention and combating of corruption to the 21 WEO's of in 23 Wards of Singida District 	<p>Acquired knowledge and awareness to 21 WEO's.</p> <p>Awareness to the community through village meetings.</p>	<p>Awareness is visible through the participation of the community with VEO's and WEO's</p> <p>Number of</p>	10,800,000

		<p>society on their rights and how corruption is detrimental from the individual to national level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing basic knowledge as to what to do after detecting corrupt activities. 	<p>Council.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 5 Head of Departments on issues concerning prevention and combating of corruption. 		<p>corruption cases/ reports has decrease.</p>	
3	Enhance Community Empowerment and Gender Equality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing education to 84 VEO's on Gender involving Rights and issues. • Providing education on Basic Human Rights and how to observe them. • Raising awareness on procedures and how to deal when an issue of gender arises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compile teaching materials and brochures on issues concerning Gender and Human Rights and Universal Conventions. • Liaison with National Social Welfare who may offer professional assistance during the training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VEO's and WEO's have acquired and are well imparted with the knowledge of Human rights and Gender Issues. <p>VEO's and WEO's are aware and can identify Gender Issues which will help educate the society through regular village meetings.</p>	<p>Awareness is visible through the participation of the community with VEO's and WEO's</p>	21,000,000

4	Ensure Good Governance and managerial Services	Providing intensive knowledge to 21 Singida District Council staff on good governance, transparency and responsibility at work places.	Prepare 21 staff for a participatory learning where train on issues concerning public services regulations and good governance.	Competence and efficiency of staff increased. Good work relationship among staff and people they serve.	Decreased number in complaints within staff and from the people they serve.	3,000,000
5	Enhance Legal services and Matters concerning Court and Tribunal cases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Yearly Training to Village and District Land tribunals on matters concerning land disputes and administration of justice. • Providing training on to VEO's and WEO's concerning Local Government Rules, Regulations and Laws. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attend 8 legal seminars per year on Law reviews and update on the legal system. • Liaison with other Lawyers from both Central Government s to local Government on issues Court procedures and Laws. 	Competence and efficiency increased. Good administration of justice in Land Tribunals. Fewer complaints.	Number of cases decreased. There are fewer complaints.	20,000,000

2.7.1 AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

	OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT	INDICATORS	BUDGET
	Increase quality and quantity of social services and infrastructure	Five agriculture/facilities in Msange, Mughamo and Ilongero	To strengthen irrigators organization and support construction of Msange irrigation schemes by June, 2017	Irrigation constructed at Msange village	More than 50 farmers use irrigation and production is continuing	88,909,000
	Increase quality and quantity of social services and infrastructure	working efficient of 30 extension staff improved by June 2019	To strengthen irrigators organization and support feasibility study for development of Mughamo irrigation schemes by June, 2017	30 extension staff working efficiency improved	Work improved by 30 extension workers	1,276,530,594
			To facilitate purchase and installation of one sunflower oil extracting machine for value addition for Itaja village by June, 2017	1 sunflower machine purchased and installed at Itaja village	1 sunflower machine installed	270,200,000
		five agriculture infrastructure/facilities in Msange, Mughamo and Ilongero	To conduct training for 5 AMCOS leaders and members by June, 2017.	5 AMCOS leaders trained	5 AMCOS in 5 wards trained	22,625,200
		Awareness on improved agriculture implements and environmental conservation	To facilitate purchase of two improved farm machinery (tractors) and conservation tillage implement for Msikii and Itaja villages by June, 2017	2 farm machines bought at Msikii and Itaja village	2 machine bought	855,000,000
	Increase quality and	provisional of	To collaborate with	50 acres	50 acres for	98,200,000

	quantity of social services and infrastructure	technical knowledge in crop production and marketing to 2,200	farmers to conduct QDS production for sunflower in Ntonge, Mrama, Mtinko, Mudida, Makuro, Ikhanoda, Mwasauya, Maghojoa, Msange, Itaja and Mgori wards by June, 2017	cultivated among 0f 160 acres within 84 villages	sunflowers cultivated	
			To conduct farmers field schools in 21 Wards to support value chain of selected crops by June, 2017.	21 wards supported in value chain of selected crop	21 wards supported	27,170,000
			To facilitate DADPs review meeting for extension staffs by June,2017	30 stuff facilitated in 21 wards and headquater stuff	30 stuff in 21 wards and headquater facilitated DADP's reviews meeting.	5,232,000
			To support vulnerable farmers with improved seeds (1,000kg) in 21 wards by June, 2017	1000 kg of improved seed supported in vulnarable groups at 21 wards	1000kg already supported in vulnarable group	8,850,000
			To support extension staff and farmers to participate in Nane Nane at National level by June, 2017	1 stuff and 12 farmers participated in nane nane in national level	1 stuff and 12 farmers participates	6,500,000
			To facilitate maintenance and repair of office equipments (motor vehicles, motorcycle, computers and photocopy machines) by June, 2017	1 motervehicle, 2 printers, 1 computer and 3motecycle maintained	All equipment working	7,200,000
			To improve households nutrition in four villages (Msange, Mughamo,	Nutritional in households improved in 4 villages	4 villages improved in nutrition	6,485,000

			Itaja and Msikii) by June, 2017			
			To educate 200 farmers on the best way of food preservation especially Yellow and Orange fleshed sweet potatoes & green vegetables so as food can be consumed nutritious throughout the year by June 2017.	200 farmers educated on yellow sweet potatoes processing	200 farmers processed the yellow sweet potatoes	55,937,500
			To support Ikhanoda irrigation project by June, 2017	1 irrigation supported at Ikhanoda	1 irrigation supported	367,091,000
			To support FFS training to 10 staff, cross visit and purchase of FFS inputs for 21 wards by June, 2017.	10 staff trained of farmers field school and cross and visit also purchased inputs in 21 wards	10 staff trained and purchase inputs in 21 wards	22,450,000
			To support 4 extension staff and farmers to participate in Nane Nane at National level by June, 2017	4 ext stuff participated in nane nane at national level	4 ext stuff participate at nanenane at Dodoma	14,362,000
			To support construction of Mtinko Warehouse which is under MIVARF programme by June, 2017	1 warehouse constructed under MIVAF at Mtinko	1 Ware house at mtinko working	92,298,000

2.7.2 COOPERATIVES

S/N	OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	BUDGET
1	Ensure registration of new groups.	To register new 29 SACCOS at the end of 2017.	To mobilize people to form Co-operative society.(SAC COS)	3 SACCOS registered	3 SACCOS at Mudida,Mtinko and one Head quarter registered	5,950,000
	Capacitate new groups on good Governance and financial management	To train 3,500 of supervisor committee in 15 SACCOS.	To conduct training for Supervisor committee for 15 co-operative society.(SAC COS)	500 supervisor committee are trained.	5 SACCOS at mudida,mvina,mitula, ilongero and mtinko are trained.	9,450,000
		-To inspect/Audit the books of Accounts. -To prepare the balance sheet. -To produce audit inspection report.	To conduct auditing and Inspection 61 primary societies (SACCOS) at the end of June 2017.	4 primary societies at audited and Inspection	4 primary societies at ilongero,mtinko,mitula and msange	15,000,000
4	Good Governance	To sensitization meeting in 21 Wards working place.	To mobilize 9,875 people to join in the SACCOS at the end 2017.	12 meeting are conducted	12 meeting are conducted at mudida, makuro and mtinko.	12,206,600
5	Good	To conduct	To mobilize	3 wards are	3 wards are mobilized	22,625,200

	Governance	mobilization meeting at 21 Wards and working space in the district. their Capital from 979,423,500 to 1,579,900,000 at the end of 2017	the members to increase their Capital from 979,423,500 to 1,579,900,000 at the end of 2017	mobilized meeting	meeting at mudida, makuro and mtinko.	
6		To make research of Economic viability in the society Area. To register the new Co-operative society after been meets the qualification or conditions.	To register 32 Agricultural and Marketing Co-operative Societies at the end of 2017.	3 Agricultural and Marketing Co-operative Societies are registered	3 Agricultural and Marketing Co-operative Societies are registered at mudida ,mtinko and makuro	5,950,000
7		To conduct sensitization to 21 Wards at quarterly basis.	Conduct sensitization meeting of 15,000 people to join in the AMCOS at the end of June 2017.	4 meeting are conducted	4 meeting are conducted at Msange Mipilo , Mgori and Ughandi.	19,291,000
8		To mobilize people to make contribution by cash and in kind.	Construction of 30 offices of SACCOS.	4 Construction of offices of SACCOS	4 Construction of offices of SACCOS at Msange ,Mipilo , Mgori and Ughandi.	100,050,000

9		To mobilize of funds for the purpose re-habitation of Go down store, Materials.	Re habitation of 30 Go down for storage Agricultural products.	5 Re habitated of Go down for storage Agricultural products	5 Re habitated of go down for storage Agricultural products Ngimu,Itaja, Msimu,Kinyagigi and Mery.	
10		To mobilize the funds from the community, GO'S	Construction of 2 small scale industries for process of sunflower.	one Constructed of small scale industries for process of sunflower	one Constructed of small scale industries for process of sunflower at mtinko.	92,298,000
11		To combat HIV/AIDS infection	To combat 500 HIV/AIDS infection.	120 combated HIV/AIDS infection	120 To combated HIV/AIDS infection at Ngimu,Itaja, Msimu,Kinyagigi and Mery.	12,206,600
12		To prevent corruption in co-operative society.	To prevent Corruption for more than 5600 members of co-operative society.	615 members prevented corruption of co-operative society.	615 members prevented corruption of co-operative society at mudida, mtinko and Makuro.	8,760,000

2.8 ICT UNIT.

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	ACTIVITY	OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	BUDGET
Enhance Good Governance and Administrative Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing a website for Singida District Council. Publication of materials beneficial to the public on the website. Maintaining availability of the website. And ensuring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing a dynamic website Purchasing a Domain name in a .go.tz TLD Hosting a website in e-Government Agency Servers. 	A domain name for Singida DC purchased singidadc.go.tz	A properly working website is launched and available online. Information Officers are well trained on	7,000,000

	minimum downtime.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training Information Officers on how to upload information to a website. 		uploading contents to a website.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining security of Computer systems by granting access only to authorized personnel and implementing both network level and client level security. • Providing technical assistance in timely manner. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Providing training to system users on right uses of the systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchasing a licensed anti-virus software to all computers in Singida DC HQ. • Connecting all buildings with a Local Area network 	i. 20 Computers installed with a licensed Anti-Virus software. ii. Six (6) buildings at Singida DC HQ interconnected with a Local Area Network	All computers installed with a licensed Anti-Virus software. All buildings interconnected with a Local Area Network.	5,000,000
Improve access, quality and equitable social services delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring ICT unit has all the required tools for it to function well. • Ensuring ICT Unit staffs are well equipped with the knowledge Information Communication Technologies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase of 1 Server Computer. • Purchase of 1 Laptop Computer. • Purchase of LAN installation Toolkit • Purchase of 2 Desktop Computers • Purchase of Office furniture. • Purchase of 1 Multi-functional Heavy duty printer. • Capacity building to ICT Staff 	Two (2) Desktop Computers in use at ICT Unit. One (1) Multifunctional Printer in use at ICT Unit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Server Computer available at ICT Unit • Laptop computer purchased and in use by ICT Unit • LAN installation toolkit available at ICT Unit • Heavy duty multi-functional printer available. • ICT Unit nice office furniture. 	40,000,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that Internet connection is available at Singida DC HQ 24/7 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paying monthly internet subscription fees 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internet connection available 24/7 	24,000,000

2.9 TRADE DEPARTMENT

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT	INDICATOR	BUDGET
Increase quantity and Quality of social services and Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervise, promote and strengthening private sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide entrepreneurship skills to 1230 individuals into 21 wards and 84 villages by June 2021. 	246 individuals have been trained.	100 businesses have increased.	5millions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the number of markets at ward levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 markets to be finished at ilongero ward and mtinko and 3 markets to be built at mwanyonye, pohama and ntunduu. 	The two markets, ilongero and mtinko are in use, the area for the planned market have been located.	Increased businesses at at mtinko and ilongero,	344.5 millions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revenue collection for the District council. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issuing of 1230 business licenses and fines for defaulters, also building five restaurants at ilongero market and launching a new bus stand construction at mtinko ward. 	300 licences have been issued, the list of defaulters is available, the area for a bus stand has been chosen.	Revenue from licences have increased from 15millions to 53 millions, some demand notes have been released and the use of mtinko bust stand have been started though there is no	145 millions

				construction made.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional of values to our products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilization of private sector to invest on small scale and medium industries. 	32 individual small industries are working	The markets for sunflowers is available and among them are the 32 industries	5 millions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing programmes to support the on going viability of local business and investment centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocation of industrial areas at ward levels encourage individuals and income generating groups to borrow from financial institutions. 	222 hectares have located at nkwa as a reserved area for industries	The land is there and it will be surveyed and measured	5 millions

2.10 INTERNAL UNIT

S/N	OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	ACTIVITY	OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	BUDGET
1	Prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS decreased from 1.6% in 2016/2017 to 0.1% by 2020/2021	To conduct auditing to see if HIV funds are utilized in for intended purposes and as per budget allocations.	Audit of HIV funds received by Council to ensure compliance is adhered.	Life expectancy to people living with HIV will increase.	Number of people living with HIV/AIDS reduced.	12,000,000
2	Measures to combat petty and grand corruption improved from 79% in 2016/2017	To conduct audit to see if services provision, projects implementation and issuing of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ► Audit of procurement procedures. ► Audit development 	Goods and services delivery in good standard.	Favorable results in development projects.	6,000,000.00

	to 99% in 26 Secondary schools by June 2020/2021	tender are in accordance with law and regulations.	project. ► Performing transaction audit			
3	Improve access, quality and equitable social services delivery by June 2020/2021	To conduct audit for 80% of development projects in the Council.	Conduct audit for development project to 23 Wards.	Attainable Value for money for development projects	Favorable results in development projects.	24,000,000. 00

2.11 ADMINSTRATION UNIT.

S/ N	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT		BURGET
1.	To create awareness of HIV/AIDS by 2020/2021	To conduct training staff on life skills, gender and reproductive health	Train 20 head of department units and units and other staffs	Internalization and practices HIV/AIDS prevention skills living free from HIV/AIDS	Number of people with HIV/AIDS reduced	6,000,000.00
2.	Measure to combat petty and grant corruption by June 2020/2021	To conduct training to staff on effect of petty and grand corruption	Train 125 staff on effect of petty and grand corruption	Corruption free from all staff	Number of staff attending on effect of petty and grand corruption	6,000,000.000
3.	To improve staff working environment by June 2020/2021	There are 50 Village and ward offices be built and rehabilitate as panned	To build 50 village and ward offices by 2020/2021 as planned	50 village anda ward offices built on time	50 village and ward Executives working on conductive on conductive environment	21,500,000.00
4.	Enhance good	• There are	• To fell 405	• 405	• Improved service	505,966,000.00

	governance and administrative services	405 vacant posts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statutory meetings at various levels are conducted as planned 	vacant posts by 2020/2021 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conduct statutory meetings at various levels as planned 	vacant posts are filled <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statutory meetings are conducted 	delivery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced complains 	
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2.12 WORK DEPT.

OBJECTIVES	TARGET	ACTIVITY	OUTPUT	INDICATOR	BUDGET
1.Service improved, HIV infection and AIDS reduced	Increase the number of staffs for Works department from 0-9 for HIV testing by June 2021.	Sensitize and mobilize 9 staffs of works department for HIV testing by June 2018.	9 staffs sensitized and mobilized	HIV infection reduced.	500,000/=
2.Effective implementation of the National Anti-Corruption and Strategic enhanced	Enhance transparency and anti-corruption for 9 staffs of works department by June 2021.	Sensitize and mobilize 9 staffs of works department on corruption prevention by June 2018.	9 staffs sensitized and mobilized.	Corruption reduced.	500,000/=
3. Quantity and Quality of Economic Services Improved.	Maintain quality of 461.5km of district and feeder Roads and 280m of culverts, 6 drifts, 3 bridge by June 2021.	Procuring of 1road test kit, 1concrete test kit and 1material test device by June 2018.	Road test kit, concrete test kit and material test device procured	Life span of roads and structures increased.	10,000,000/=
4.Environmental and Natural Resources management improved	Reinstate environment and natural resources around roads and bridges by June 2021.	Planting of trees/grass, reducing dust during construction and land degradations by June 2018.	Trees/grasses planted and dust and land destruction reduced.	Environment and natural resource conserved.	6,000,000/=

5.Socio-economic infrastructure improved	Maintain 461.5km of district and feeder Roads and 280m of culverts, 6 drifts, 3 bridge by June 2021.	Periodic, routine maintenance works (82.3km), spot improvement works (10km) and construction of 56m culvert, 1drift, and 1bridge by June 2018.	92.3km maintained and 56m of culvert, 1 drift, 1 bridge constructed.	92.3km are passable through a year	1,000,000,000/=
6. Effective improvement of department staffing.	Increase the number of staffs for Works department to 13 for supervision by June 2021.	Recruiting 3Engineers, 4Technicians, 6 supporting staff and procuring of 1car, 1motorcycle by June 2018.	13 staffs employed and 1car, 1 motorcycle procured	Work efficiency improved.	196,000,000/=
7. Effective improvement of department mechanical workshop.	Maintain quality of 30 district motor vehicle by June 2021.	Procure 2 mechanical tool kit and 2 mechanical equipments/ machines by June 2018.	2 mechanical tool kit and 2 mechanical equipments/ machines procured.	Motor vehicle efficiency improved.	30,000,000/=

2.13 FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS.

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	ACTIVITY	OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	BUDGET
Improve quality and access to social service.	Clean certificate every year assured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of financial reports monthly, quarterly and annual 	Reports are prepared and submission is done on time	No claims from the reports receivers	15millions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To monitor daily financial procedures 	Improved internal control system	Services are delivered timely	15millions

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To facilitate travelling costs for finance staff to attend meeting and professional updates 	6 staff have been facilitated	Staffs are updated professionally	10millions
	Government financial accounting procedures adhered to and strengthened Preparation and submission of monthly, quarterly and annual financial reports and statements ensured	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To facilitate daily payments and maintain epicor system. 	Payments and receipts are processed on time.	All payments are done in a system	10millions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prepare monthly reports and present to council committees 	Monthly reports are prepared and presented to the committee each month.	Monthly financial meetings	8millions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conduct quarterly departmental meetings and preparing financial statements. 	Four meetings are conducted per quarter and reports are prepared	Reduced departmental claims which are solved within departments.	5millions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prepare quarterly revenue and expenditure reports and to be submitted to PMORALG 	Reports are prepared quarterly, monthly, weekly and daily	Reports are available in the department office	10millions
	Improve financial control systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To facilitate all payments according to budget and financial regulations 	Every payments is done according to the budget and regulation	Reduced complains and auditors querre	5millions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Epicor installation and motivation to Epicor operating staff . 	Epicor is working with high efficiency and the staffs are highly motivated	7 staffs are able to operate epicor system.	-

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To install and train staff on Epicor 	6 staffs are trained on the system operation	All 6 staffs are competent on the use of the system.	5millions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conduct on job training for new employees 	-	-	1million
	Council Revenue collection increase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make follow up on new sources of Revenue in 84 villages 	Some changes have been done on levy per unit and one more source have been created.	Rised revenue per month from less than 10millions to up to 30millions per month	50millions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To Review sources of Revenue operating under council agents 	Sources have been reviewed and new targets have been made	Collection is proceeding well from the reviewed sources	5millions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To educate revenue collecting agents on strategies and improving revenue collection. 	Education has been given to all VEOs and WEOs, 30 electronic machines have been bought and we expect to buy other 84 machines.	Increased revenue and reduced wastage of revenues	100millions

2.14 HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	ACTIVITY	OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	BUDGET
Improve services and reduce HIV/AIDS infection	Creation of awareness to community on prevention of new HIV AIDS	To conduct CTC mobile clinic at Ughandi, Msange and Mdilu dispensaries monthly by June 2020/2021	Number of CTC mobile clinic conducted Number of routes conducted 15	Number of STI episodes treated	13,000,000
	Counseling and Voluntary testing to community	To conduct HIV/AIDS sensitization and voluntary testing and counseling to 30,00 people for 5 days during National Festivals by 30th June 2020/2021	Number of people who tested	Proportion of male and female who received HTC and know their HIV status	21,005,000
		To conduct 3 days training on STI/RTI case management training to 4 health care workers to 2 Health centres by June 2020/2021	Number of staff trained	Proportion of eligible PLHIV receiving ART	
Improve access, quality and equitable social services delivery	Using by Laws for those who late comes to clinic during pregnant and for those who delivery at home	To conduct 4 maternal and perinatal death auditing review meeting at the district level to assess contributing factors quarterly by June 2020/2021	Number of maternal meeting conducted	Proportion of clients attending for purposes of Deliveries Proportion of clients attending for purposes of ANC Proportion of clients attending for purposes of Postnatal Care	

		To procure 800 tins of sulfadoxine/pyrimethamine tablets and 750 tins of Ferrous+Folic acid for 31 health facilities quarterly by 30th June 2020/2021	Set of medicines procured		24,900,000
		To provide referral to 1200 patients from 28 dispensaries, 2 health centre's to Regional hospital by June 2020/2021	Number of patients referred		
		To refill 1250 gas cylinders for 1 health centers and 26 Dispensaries with no eletricity by June 2020/2021	Number of LPG cylinder refilled		

2.15 WATER DEPARTMENT.

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	ACTIVITY	OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	BUDGET
Improve access, quality and equitable social Services delivery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilize community meeting for contribution of local material cash in kind and manpower. Initiate proposal writing. Establish fund rise meetings by inviting key stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of new water pumping scheme 14 by year 2021. Drilling of new Dip Borehole 15 by year 2021. Drilling of medium Borehole 30 by year 2021. Drilling of shallow well 20 by year 2021. Rehabilitation of 5 dip Borehole, 21 medium Borehole and 55 shallow well by year 2021. Extend 5 water projects Construction of 36 rain water harvest tank. Formulating 25 COWSO. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14 pumping scheme constructed. 15 Dip B/hole, 30 Medium B/hole and 20 shallow well constructed. 5 Dip B/hole, 21 Medium B/hole and 55 shallow well rehabilitated. 5 water scheme project extended. 36 rain water harvest tank constructed. 25 COWSOs formed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Percentage of people access to safe and clean water increase from 53% to 85% Community run its project and sustainable. 	8,183,043,000.00

2.16 PLANNING

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	BUDGET
i. Increase quantity and quality of Socio-Economic services and Infrastructures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of good working tools Projects write ups to obtain funds from internal and external sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prepare development project write ups for 120 days by 10 council staff on investment opportunities by June 2021. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project write ups for the investment opportunities have been conducted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase number of development stake holders. Increase rate of funds released from other sources. 	40,000,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of good working tools Training 50 council staff and coordinators such as 2 ICT specialists, 2 statisticians and 2 economists. Capacity building of data collectors at all level of wards and villages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conduct training into 50 council staff and coordinators such as 2 ICT specialist, 2 statisticians and 2 economists for 50 days on data collection, analysis and utilization by June 2021. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 council staff have been trained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase number of statistical data collection from different wards and villages levels. 	25,000,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of good working tools Capacity building of participants at lower level into 21 wards and 84 villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conduct training into 24,500 participants for 50 days on identifying opportunities and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training to participants have been started. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase rate of opportunities investments into different wards level have taking place. 	65,000,000

		obstacles into their environment areas at 21 wards and 84 villages by June 2021			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of good working Tools Engaging community and other representatives into budget preparation through their administrative managements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To comprehensive and integrated MTEF plan and budget for 120 days by 30 councilors, 20 council staff and 5 NGO's representatives by June 2021. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MTEF plan and budget have been prepared for the execution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget allocation for the development projects have been conducted 	44,500,000.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of good working tools Participating of responsible council staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conduct 25 days participatory and consolidated monitoring and evaluation by 30 councilors, 21 WEO's, 84 VEO's and 20 council staff and 5 NGO's representatives on implemented development projects at 21 wards and 84 villages by June 2021. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numbers of development projects being monitored and evaluated have been increased. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase number of well established development projects within the district. 	112,000,000
ii. Reduce HIV/AIDS infection and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide education to the 5 staff planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase awareness on HIV/AIDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preventive measures of HIV/AIDS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase attendance number of 	2,000,000

improve services.	department. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of working tools • Addressing the challenges related to the HIV/AIDS to 5 staff in the planning department 	infections to 5 planning department staff by June, 2021.	have been increased <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rate of HIV/AIDS infections have been decreased. 	infected people into hospitals for preventive measures.	
iii. Enhance effective implementation of the National Ant-Corruption and strategic.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of working tools • Provide education to 5 staff in the planning department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide education and increase awareness of National Ant-Corruption law to 5 planning department staff by June 2021. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 planning department staff were provided education about National Ant Corruption law. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Numbers of corruption cases have decreased due to awareness. 	2,000,000

2.17 PRIMARY EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

S/N	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	STRATEGIES	KEY ACTORS	ASSUMPTION
1	Prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS decreased from 1.6% in 2016/2017 to 0.1% by 2020/2021	Number of HIV/AIDS prevalence rates reduced from 9% to 2 % respectively by June 2021	To conduct training to Development partners and Community on life skills, gender and reproductive health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DPLO • DEO (P) • DMO • TACAIDS • SIKIKA 	Availability of Funds and qualified HIV/AIDS personnel

S/N	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	STRATEGIES	KEY ACTORS	ASSUMPTION
2	Measures to combat petty and grand corruption improved from 79% in 2016/2017 to 99% in 93 Primary schools by June 2020/2021	Reduction of petty and grand corruption from current prevailing 79% to 99%	To conduct training to Development partners and Community on effect of petty and grand corruption. Formation of Anti-corruption clubs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DPLO • DEO (P) • PCCB 	Availability of Fund and free corruption committed community
3	Improve Working environment to Primary Education Department staffs improved from 80% to 99% in 2016/2017 to 100 % 2020/2021	Payment of legal debt for all employees.	- Statutory payments / benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DPLO • DEO (P) • H/TEACHERS • TEACHERS • FACILITATORS 	Availability of Funds
		Improve working tools from 80% to 95% by June 2021	-Ensuring availability of working tools and teaching and learning tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DPLO • DEO (P) • H/TEACHERS • TEACHERS • FACILITATORS 	Availability of Fund
4	Managerial skills to Primary schools teachers and schools supervisors enhanced by June 2021	Increase managerial skills from 50% current to 100%	-Establishment of staff and teachers training roster. Release of staff and teachers to pursue professional and academic studies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DEO (P) • H/TEACHERS • TEACHERS • FACILITATORS 	Availability of Fund
5	Pass rate of STD IV increased from 90% in 2015 to 100% and for STD VII 64% to 96% by June 2021.	Rise pass rate For STD IV from 90% to 100% by June 2021. For STD VII 64% to	Making school supervision regularly (on monthly basis) Conducting Ward (neighborhood)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DEO (P) • H/TEACHERS • TEACHERS 	Availability of Fund committed and hard workers

S/N	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	STRATEGIES	KEY ACTORS	ASSUMPTION
		96% by June 2021	Examinations. Conducting joint Terminal and Annual Examinations. Conducting Mock Examinations for STD IV and VII.		
		Enrich the use of participatory methods of teaching from 65% to 96%	Conducting on job trainings for Primary school teachers on participatory teaching methods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DEO (P) • H/TEACHERS • TEACHERS 	Availability of Fund and committed teachers
		Enhance a workshop to attain common consensus on difficult topic	Conducting seminar on teachers concerning difficult topics in each subject.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DEO (P) • H/TEACHERS • TEACHERS 	Availability of Fund
6	Government Primary schools having title deeds increased from 0 to 3 schools by June 2021	Prepare a title deeds to all 93 Primary schools by June 2021	Facilitating schools to have Title deeds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DEO (P) • DPLO • DLNRO • H/TEACHERS • TEACHERS 	Availability of Fund
7	Improve teaching and learning environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of 100 classrooms by June 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budgeting fund for construction of different buildings in Primary schools. • Sensitize education stakeholders and Community on importance constructing quality school infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DEO (P) • DPLO • DLNRO • DE • DWE • H/TEACHERS 	Availability of Fund

S/N	OBJECTIVES	TARGETS	STRATEGIES	KEY ACTORS	ASSUMPTION
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of 350 teachers Houses by June 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budgeting fund for construction of teachers Houses in Primary schools. Sensitize education stakeholders and Community on importance of contributing to the construction of teachers houses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DEO (P) • DPLO • DLNRO • DE • DWE • H/TEACHERS 	Availability of Fund
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Hostel Constructed rise from 0 to 3 by June 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budgeting fund for construction of Hostel at 3 Primary schools. Sensitize education stakeholders and Community on importance of contributing to the construction of Hostels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DEO (P) • DPLO • DLNRO • DE • DWE • H/TEACHERS 	Availability of Fund
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Pit Latrines Constructed rise from 1,021 to 1,721 by June 2021 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budgeting fund for construction of 700 Pit latrines at 93 Primary schools. Sensitize education stakeholders and Community on importance of contributing to the construction of Pit Latrines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DEO (P) • DPLO • DLNRO • DE • DWE • H/TEACHERS 	Availability of Fund
8		Number of Desks made rise from 17,200 to 22,200 by June 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budgeting to purchase 5,000 desks for 93 Primary School Sensitize education stakeholders and Community on making Desks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DED • DEO (P) • DPLO • DLNRO • DE • DWE • H/TEACHERS 	Availability of Fund

2.18 PROCUREMENT UNIT

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	ACTIVITY	OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	BUDGET
Enhance good governance and administrative services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train procurement management unit staff on procurement act and its regulations. Train tender board members on procurement act and its regulations. Sensitize the 18 departments/units about compliance on annual procurement plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To facilitate procurement process in 18 departments/units by june 2021. To support procurement office operations by june 2021. To facilitate 4 tender board meetings, pmu meetings and and evaluation committee by june 2021. To facilitate stock taking and fixed asset record and valuation of 18 departments/units by june 2021. To support procurement staff for professional development by june 2021. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18 departments/unit s facilitated by procurement services. Procurement office operations supported. 4 tender board meetings, pmu meetings and evaluation committee are facilitated. 18 departments/unit s are stock taken. 4 procurement staffs are professionally developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18 departmen ts /units facilitated. 4 tender board meetings, pmu and evaluative committee done. 18 departmen t/units records of stocks at place. 4 procureme nt staffs acquired knowledge . 	15,000,000/=

APPENDICES 3.

3.0 Stakeholder Needs/Expectations Matrix

S/N	Stakeholder	Expectation	Potential Impact of not meeting expectations	RANK
1	Community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers/Peasants Livestock keepers Businessmen Special groups e.g. students, women and Children. Ward Development Committees Village Councils PLWHIV Network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Passable roads through the year Well planned and durable buildings for different social services Facilitated market services Dissemination of new technologies on cash crops and farm implements Good Governance Conducive learning and teaching environment Maintenance of peace, law and order Information flow and feedback Transparency in Administration and operations Improved Services with Good governance principles Awareness of HIV/AIDS and protection measure Improved social infrastructure in (water, health, education vironment Improved trade areas, and transport network for investment and market Improved Animal breads and its products Improved agricultural and livestock extension 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor economy to the community leading to prevalence of poverty Increase of squatters in municipal Increase in land degradation Price fluctuations Poor productivity Poor Education Poor cooperation Low contribution to development projects 	HIGH
2	Regional Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper utilization of funds allocated Seek advice from Regional Secretariat Standards and targets set are met during implementing period Timely submission of performance reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Misuse of Government funds Development targets not met Poor and irrelevant and unrealistic projects 	MEDIUM
3	Local Contractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fairness and transparency on processing of tenders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of credibility Delay in completion of 	

S/N	Stakeholder	Expectation	Potential Impact of not meeting expectations	RANK
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Payments made on time Close monitoring and Timely and adequate supervision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> contracts Poor quality infrastructures 	MEDIUM
4	Road Fund Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper utilization of fund allocated Roads are constructed according to standards set Submission of budget plans done promptly Submission of expenditure and performance reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor quality roads Delay allocation of funds Loss of credibility 	HIGH
5	Sectoral Ministries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper utilization of funds allocated Standards and targets set are met during implementation period Implementation of Government policies and guidelines for the betterment of the community Information flow and feedback Good governance and leadership practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Misuse of funds allocated Poor projects plans Poor service delivery 	HIGH
6	NGO's (NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good cooperation in development plan, coordination of development activities Technical advice Provision of various policies Conducive investment environment Information flow feedback Good governance and leadership practices Environment Transparency Morale motivation to her Workers Good financial management Local personnel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office accommodation Pressure groups to the community and Council developments Provision of Social Services to their stake holders Education Health Water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uncoordinated plans Poor quality/design projects Discouragement 	MEDIUM
7	Donors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fund allocated utilized according to plan and budget Expenditure tally with physical performance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uncompleted of activities Loss of credibility Discourage donor 	MEDIUM

S/N	Stakeholder	Expectation	Potential Impact of not meeting expectations	RANK
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transparency Information flow feedback Good governance and leadership practices 		
8	Treasury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper utilization of funds allocated Standards and targets set are met during implementation period 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor implementation of projects/targets Poor service delivery Poor productivity Low fund allocation 	HIGH
9	Informal sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good cooperation Good information flow and feedback Technical advice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low contribution to GDP 	MEDIUM
10	Tax payers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Openness and transparency Information flow and feedback Good governance Good utilization of tax paid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in number of tax invaders 	HIGH
11	Politicians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Openness and transparency Good governance Good implementation of policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor implementation of planned activities 	HIGH
12	Controller and Auditor General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper utilization of funds allocated Information flow and feedback 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Misuse of funds Lack of credibility Adverse report from CAG 	HIGH
13	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT (PMO RALG) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Finance & Economic Sector Ministries Ministry of Finance Public Service Management, Regional Secretariat). 	Policy guidelines and economic development support services in the area of improved efficiency of human <ul style="list-style-type: none"> resource Agriculture Livestock Co – operative Commerce and Industries Natural resources and environmental 	Unorganized Administration Poor performances in the implementation of Plans to targeted groups by unorganized Human resources team. Inefficiency of sector plans Implementing services to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> stakeholders 	HIGH
14.	CO-OPERATE INSTITUTIONS (TANESCO, TTCL, Tanzania Posts Banks (NMB, NBC, CRDB, POSTAL).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bylaws Master plans Policy guidelines. Markets and customers High capital investment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor service delivery Un co- ordination group Increase Susceptibility to development activities income poverty 	HIGH
15.	CO-OPERATIVE UNIONS AND GROUPS (SACCOS, Credit schemes etc.)	Well stipulated Policy guidelines and loans procedures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic development support services Training Mobilization support Auditing and supervision Technical support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase Susceptibility to development activities income poverty Un co – ordination development activities Increase susceptibility to income poverty 	MEDIUM

S/N	Stakeholder	Expectation	Potential Impact of not meeting expectations	RANK
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved and affordable loan conditions High capital investment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor service delivery Conflicts among members Poverty 	
16.	Political parties Ruling Part (CCM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To facilitate & mobilize on good political leadership. Account for community mobilization on implementing election manifesto. To meet th needs/aspirations of their voters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low community participation in self helps activities. Council can loose political support. Drop in community morale to Council activities 	HIGH
17	Opposition Parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pressure groups to the ruling party and the Governments/Council facilitate & mobilize community on boosting, production. To meet the needs/aspirations of their voters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can lead to low community participation in leaders elections & self-helps. Council can lose the oppositions' political support may lead to complaints and chaotic situation 	MEDIUM
18.	NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES (Water Aid,TASAF,TANROADS, World Bank,WFP, TRA and e.t.c).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive districts development plan Technical support Good financial management Conducive working Environment Administration Linkages and co – ordination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Un co – coordinate plans. Duplication of activities/project Poor community participation. Misunderstanding and mistrust. Poor co – ordination. 	Medium
19.	Spiritual Institution (Religious Organizations) □□BAKWATA □□DCT (Anglican) □□Roman Catholic □□CCT,TAG,FPCT,KLPT,EAGT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved moral and faith among communities Co – ordination Transparency Financial, technical and social support Comprehensive district development plan Social Services Support on their initiative to assist service provisions Policy guidelines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor co – ordination hence poor service provision Duplication of activities/project and resources Poor participator Demoralized Increase of immoral practice in the community. 	MEDIUM
20.	PCCB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good cooperation Good governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in corruption Lack of peace and stability 	HIGH

APPENDICES 4

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