



UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA PRISEDENT'S OFFICE REGIONAL ADMINISTRACTIVE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

SINGIDA DISTRICT COUNCIL

STRATEGIC PLAN 2021/22-2025/26

REVIEWED 2024/25

The District Executive Director

Singida District Council P.O. Box 27, Singida.

Phone: +255 26 502252

Email: ded.singidadc@singida.go.t

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Singida District Council is one of the 185 councils in Tanzania, established in 1984 under Parliament Act No. 7 of 1982, which pertains to Local Government (District Authorities). This legislation empowers local government authorities (LGAs) to handle various responsibilities, including maintaining law and order, promoting the economic and social welfare of the community, delivering services effectively and equitably, managing the council's revenue appropriately, and engaging citizens in planning and execution of development initiatives.

The renewed strategic plan for Singida District Council outlines a comprehensive framework for planning and budgeting aimed at achieving its vision, mission, and strategic objectives. It identifies key strategic issues the council aims to address through the efficient use of available resources in partnership with development collaborators for sustainable community growth. During the planning process, critical operational challenges were recognized, strategic objectives and service outputs were evaluated, targets were prioritized, and strategies were devised to fulfill the district's vision and mission.

The Mid Review of the Strategic Plan offered Singida District Council a valuable opportunity to pinpoint essential issues that informed the creation of a shared vision and mission. This review involved a collaborative approach, engaging various stakeholders through participatory methods. Additionally, an internal situational analysis was conducted to assess the council's past, present, and future directions for the upcoming five years. The external environment was also analyzed to align the newly developed strategic plan with both global and national policies.

The updated strategic plan considers the Third Five-Year National Development Plan (FYDP III 2021/22-2025/26), the ruling party's manifesto (CCM 2020-2025), various cross-cutting and sectoral policies, as well as Tanzania's Development Vision 2025, the Long-Term Perspective Plan (LTPP- 3FYDP), and the Medium-Term Strategic Planning and Budgeting Manual (2005). It also considers the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which outline specific targets to be met by 2030, along with the African Agenda 2063 and the East Africa Agenda 2050, which define the aspirations for the continent and the region.

To achieve its vision and mission, the newly crafted five-year strategic plan (2021/22-2025/26) incorporates nine nationally harmonized strategic objectives. It sets prioritized targets across key service and result areas, establishing strategies and performance indicators for each division and unit. Finally, the strategic plan includes a framework for monitoring and evaluating its implementation over the next five years.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTI	/E SUMMARY		
TABLE OF	CONTENTS	ii	
LIST OF A	BBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	vi	
LIST OF T	ABLES	vii	
STATEME	NT OF THE DISTRICT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	x	
CHAPTER	ONE	1	
INTRODU	CTION AND STRATEGIC PLANNING PROCESS	1	
1.1	Background Information	1	
1.2	Geographical Location and Boundaries	1	
1.3	Climate, Soil and Topography	1	
3.1.1	Climate	1	
3.1.2	Soil	2	
1.4	Land Area	2	
1.5	Administrative Units	2	
1.6	Ethnic groups	3	
1.7	Economic activities	3	
1.8	Population size and growth	3	
1.9	Mandates	3	
1.10 Singida DC Strategic Planning Methodology			
1.11	Singida DC Strategic Plan Layout	5	
	? TWO		
	NAL ANALYSIS OF SINGIDA DISTRICT COUNCIL		
2.1	Introduction		
2.2	Internal Environment Analysis		
2.2.1	3		
2.2.2	3		
2.2.3	,		
2.2.4	, ,		
2.2.5	,		
2.2.6	,		
2.2.7			
2.2.8	9		
2.2.9			
2.2.1			
2.2.1			
2.2.1			
2.2.1	,		
2.2.1			
2.2.1	Waste Management and Sanitation Unit	47	

2.2.16	Government Communication Unit	49
2.2.17	7 Sports, Culture and Arts Unit	49
2.3	Policy and Planning Frameworks	50
2.3.1	The Tanzania Development Vision 2025	50
2.3.2	The Third National Five-Year Development Plan 2021/22 – 2025/26	50
2.3.3	Ruling Part Manifesto 2020-2025	51
2.3.4	The Tanzania Local Government (District Authorities) Act of 1982	52
2.3.5	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030	52
2.3.6	African Agenda 2063	53
2.3.7	East African Vision 2050	54
2.3.8	HIV/AIDS and Non-Communicable Diseases Guideline of 2014	54
2.3.9	National Anti-Corruption Strategy	55
2.4	Performance Reviews	55
2.4.1	Result area: Agriculture, irrigation and cooperatives Strategic objectives:	55
2.4.2	Result Area: Livestock and fisheries Strategic objectives	57
2.4.3	Result Area: Health Department	57
2.4.4	Result Area Primary Education Department	61
2.4.5	Result Area: Secondary Education Department	62
2.4.6	Result Area: Strategic Service Area: Land and Natural Resources Department	63
2.4.7	Result Area: Planning, Statistics and Monitoring Department	65
2.4.8	Internal audit unit	66
2.4.9	Result Area: Human Resource and Administration Department	66
2.4.10	Result area: Government Communication Unit	67
2.4.11	Result Area: Procurement and Management Unit Performance review	67
2.4.12	Result Area: Finance and Trade Department	68
2.4.13	Result Area: Legal Services Unit	69
2.5	SDC' Stakeholders and SWOC Analysis	69
2.5.1	Stakeholder Analysis	69
2.5.2	SWOC Analysis	73
2.6	Critical Issues	74
CHAPTER	THREE	76
THE STRA	TEGIC PLAN 2021/22-2025/26	76
3.1	Overview	76
3.2	SDC Vision, Mission and Core Values	76
3.2.1	Vision	76
3.2.2	Mission	76
3.2.3	Core Values	76
3.3	SDC Strategic Projects for 2021/22 – 2025/26	77
3.4	Strategic Objectives, Service Outputs, Strategies, Targets and Performance Indicators	78
3.5	Rationale of Objectives	
3.5.1	Objective A: Services Improved and HIV/AIDS Infections Reduced	78
3.5.2	Objective B: National Anti-Corruption Implementation Strategy Enhanced and Sustained	80

3.5.3	Objective C: Access to Quality and Equitable Social Services Delivery Improved	81
3.5.4	Objective D: Quality and Quantity of Socio-Economic Services and Infrastructure Increa	ased86
3.5.5	Objective E: Good Governance and Administrative Services Enhanced	91
3.5.6	Objective F: Social Welfare, Gender and Community Empowerment Improved	97
3.5.7	Objective G: Management of Natural Resources and Environment Improved	99
3.5.8	Objective H: Local Economic Development Coordination Enhanced	101
3.5.9	Objective I: Emergency and Disaster Management Enhanced	103
3.5.1	Objective Y: Multisectoral Nutrition Services Improved	105
CHAPTER	FOUR	107
RESULT F	RAMEWORK	107
4.1	Introduction	107
4.2	Development Objective	107
4.3	Beneficiaries of the Singida District Council	107
4.4	Result Chain	107
4.5	Result Framework Matrix	108
4.6	Monitoring, Reviews and Evaluation Plan	118
4.6.1	Planned Reviews	118
4.6.2	Evaluation Plan	119
4.7	Reporting Plan	129
4.7.1	Internal Reporting Plan	129
4.7.2	External Reporting Plan	129
4.8	Relationship between Results Framework, Results Chain, M&E, and Reporting	130
4.8.1	Level 1-Inputs	130
4.8.2	Level 2 -Activities	130
4.8.3	Level 3 - Outputs	130
4.8.4	Level 4 - Outcomes	130
ANNEXES		131
6.1	Annex 1: Strategic Plan Matrix	131
6.1.1	Strategic Service Area 1: Administration and Human Resource Management Division	131
6.1.2	Strategic Service Area 2: Pre-Primary and Primary Education Division	133
6.1.3	Strategic Service Area 3: Secondary Education Division	136
6.1.4	Strategic Service Area 4: Health, Social Welfare and Nutrition Services Division	138
6.1.5	Strategic Service Area: 5 Community Development Division	144
6.1.6	Strategic Service Area 6: Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Division	148
6.1.7	Strategic Service Area 7: Infrastructure, Rural and Urban Development Division	152
6.1.8	Strategic Service Area 8: Planning and Coordination Division	154
6.1.9	Strategic Service Area 9: Industry, Trade and Investment Division	156
6.1.1	Strategic Service Area 10: Legal Services Unit	158
6.1.1	Strategic Service Area 11: Finance and Accounts Unit	159
6.1.1	3	
6.1.1	Strategic Service Area 13: Solid Waste and Sanitation Unit	163
6.1.1	4 Strategic Service Area 14: Sports, Culture and Arts Unit	164

6.1.15	Strategic Service Area 15: Procurement Management Unit	166
6.1.16	Strategic Service Area 16: Internal Audit Unit	167
6.1.17	Strategic Service Area 17: Government Communication Unit	168
6.1.18	Strategic Service Area 18: Information Communication Technology Unit	169
6.2 An	nex 2: Monitoring Plan	173

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

AMCOS Agricultural Marketing Co-operative Societies

CAG Controller and Auditor General CBOs Community Based Organizations

CCM Chama cha Mapinduzi
CECAP Cervical Cancer Screening

CHMT Council Health Management Team
CHSB Council Health Service Board
CMT Council Management Team

DAOS District Academic Officer
DED District Executive Director

DEOS District Secondary Education Officer
DPCO District Planning Coordination Officer

FBOs Faith Based Organizations
FDI Foreign Direct Investment

FYDPIII Five Years Development Plan III

GDP Gross Domestic Product

HIV/AIDS Human Immune Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency

KPI Key Performance Indicators
LGA Local Government Authority

LGTI The Local Government Training Institute

LTPP Long Term Perspective Plan
MSD Medical Stores Department
MRDT Malaria Rapid Diagnostic Test

MTEF Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NECTA National Education Council of Tanzania
NGOs Non-Governmental Organizations

O&OD Opportunities and Obstacles to Development

PLHIV People Living with Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection

PO-RALG President's Office-Regional Administration and Local Government

PPP Private Public Partnership

RAS Regional Administrative Secretary

SACCOS Savings and Credit Cooperative Society

SDC Singida District Council

SLOS Statistics and Logistics Officer SDGs Sustainable Development Goals

SP Strategic Plan

SWOC Strength Weakness Opportunities and Challenges

TARURA Tanzania Rural and Urban Roads Agency

TASAF Tanzania Social Action Funds

TZS Tanzania Shilling

VE Village Executive Office WE Ward Executive Office

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1: Land area and administrative units by Singida District Council, 2021	3
Table 1.2: Population size and growth by Singida District Council; 2012 and 2022 Censuses	3
Table 2.1: SDC Staffing Establishment Level in Divisions and Units	7
Table 2.2: SDC budget trend for the year 2018/19-2020/21	10
Table 2.3: Total Area in acres for investment	12
Table 2.4: Number of businesses established in the Council	12
Table 2.5: Number of small and medium industries	13
Table 2.6: SDC Composition of Non-State Actors	15
Table 2.7: SDC Empowered Women Economic Groups	15
Table 2.8: SDC Empowered Youth Economic Groups	15
Table 2.9: SDC Empowered People with Disability Economic Groups	16
Table 2.10: SDC PLHIV Group Provide Education	16
Table 2.11: SDC Health facilities and type of ownership	18
Table 2.12: SDC Existing Health Facilities	18
Table 2.13: SDC OPD Top Ten Diseases/Diagnosis in the Council as per Outpatient attendance	
register	18
Table 2.14: SDC Inpatient Top Ten Diseases/Diagnosis in Council	19
Table 2.15: SDC Immunization Trend	20
Table 2.16: SDC Neonatal, under five, infant and maternal death	20
Table 2.17: Health Services Supporting Materials	20
Table 2.18: Number of Households Inspected	21
Table 2.19: SDC Hotel inspection and Food vendor's inspection	21
Table 2.20: SDC Pre-Primary and Primary School Enrollment	23
Table 2.21: SDC Pre-primary and Primary school pupils' enrollment 2022	23
Table 2.22: National standard seven performance from 2016 to 2020	24
Table 2.23: Standard IV Examination Results 2016 to 2020	24
Table 2.24: SDC Pre-Primary and Primary School's infrastructures	24
Table 2.25: SDC Number of Secondary Schools	27
Table 2.26: SDC Students enrolled in Secondary Schools	27
Table 2.27: SDC Secondary School Infrastructure	27
Table 2.28:FTNA-National examination performance 2016 – 2022	28
Table 2.29: CSEE National examination performance 2016 – 2021	28
Table 2.30: ACSEE National examination performance 2016 – 2021	28
Table 2.31: SDC Secondary School Students Dropout Trend (2016/2020)	28
Table 2.32: The district production capacity and productivity	30
Table 2.33: SDC Agricultural Implements Source	31
Table 2.34: Number of cooperative societies	31
Table 2.35: Livestock population	32
Table 2.36: Marketed livestock by type (Official Markets) and revenue earned	33

Table 2.37: The number of livestock hides and skins marketed by type 2019 and 2020	34
Table 2.38: Number of liters of milk marketed by type in Singida District Council, 2019 and 2	02034
Table 2.39: Four major poultry diseases which caused morbidity and mortality 2018, 2019 ar	nd 2020 36
Table 2.40: Fishery resource facilities and production, 2018/19-2020/21	37
Table 2.41: SDC road conditions	40
Table 2.42: SDC Road Set Compact	40
Table 2.43: SDC ICT Infrastructure	43
Table 2.44: SDC Own source revenue collection - Budget estimates V/S Actual Performance	e for
Financial Year 2019/20 - 2020/21	45
Table 2.45: SDC Solid Waste Generation	48
Table 2.46: SDC S Waste Equipment	48
Table 2.47: GCU infrastructure in SDC	49
Table 2.48: Stakeholder Analysis	69
Table 2.49: Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Challenges Analysis (SWOC)	73
Table 3.1: SDC Strategic Projects 2021/22 – 2025/26	77
Table 4.1: SDC Results Framework Matrix	108
Table 4.2: Review Meetings	118
Table 4.3: Evaluation Plan	119
Table 4.4: Internal Reporting Plan	129
Table 4.5: External Reporting	129

STATEMENT OF THE DISTRICT COUNCIL CHAIRPERSON



It is with great pleasure that I officiate the reviewed Strategic Plan (SP) for Singida District Council, covering the period from 2021/22 to 2025/26. This plan serves as a roadmap for our council over the next five years, aimed at achieving sustainable community development through the delivery of quality, client-centered services and the prudent use of available resources. The Council Management Team (CMT) and dedicated staff have played a crucial role in identifying the key challenges facing the council and formulating strategies to fulfill

our vision and mission. This updated strategic plan builds upon the successes of the previous five-year plan (2016/17-2020/21), providing a solid foundation for our future endeavors.

The development of this strategic plan was a collaborative effort that involved a diverse range of stakeholders. I extend my heartfelt gratitude to the Council Management Team, Councilors, community members, and all staff for their invaluable contributions. It is my hope that the engagement demonstrated during the planning phase will continue throughout the implementation of this strategic framework. This plan will serve as a guiding document for crafting the council's Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) budgets and will be essential for all staff and district stakeholders moving forward.

I would also like to express my sincere appreciation to the experts from the Local Government Training Institute (LGTI) in Dodoma for their professional support throughout the review and development process. Their unwavering commitment has been instrumental in producing this important document, and their efforts will be remembered.

I firmly believe that effective implementation of this strategic plan will enable the people of Singida District and its stakeholders to expect improved service delivery and a conducive investment environment, all aimed at fostering sustainable community development. I assure Councilors, CMT members, staff, and the community that my office will provide unwavering support to ensure the success of this strategic initiative. Therefore, I urge all SDC staff, Councilors, and stakeholders to fully commit to the execution of this five-year strategic plan for 2021/22-2025/26.

Elia Digha

COUNCIL CHAIRMAN

SINGIDA DISTRICT COUNCIL

STATEMENT OF THE DISTRICT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



The reviewed strategic plan for Singida District Council outlines our vision, mission, core values, and key strategic issues, known as the SDC Flagship projects, for the next five years. It details the primary service areas, strategic objectives, expected outputs, targets, strategies, and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) that will serve as the foundation for monitoring and evaluating the council's performance. This comprehensive plan is the result of a collaborative effort, involving a diverse range of

stakeholders, guided by the close coordination of the Singida District Council Planning Officer and their team.

In developing this strategic plan, we aligned with the broader National Planning Framework, particularly the Third National Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP III 2021/22-2025/26), the ruling party's manifesto (CCM 2020-2025), and various cross-cutting and sectoral policies. Additionally, we integrated global development initiatives such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 2030), the African Agenda 2063, and the East Africa Vision 2050 into our planning process. This comprehensive approach ensures that our objectives are relevant and aligned with both national and international development priorities.

From 2021/22 to 2025/26, Singida District Council, with the support of our stakeholders, is committed to achieving our vision of becoming "a high quality and reliable socio – economic service provider for sustainable development of its community." Our mission emphasizes collaboration with development partners "to provide high quality socio – economic services through efficient utilization of resources and adherence to the principles of good governance for sustainable development of the community."

To implement this strategic plan effectively, we will adhere to the nine nationally agreed strategic objectives. I urge all service areas and stakeholders to actively contribute to realizing the goals outlined in this strategic plan. Lastly, I extend my heartfelt gratitude to everyone involved in revitalizing the SDC strategic plan, especially the District Council Planning and Coordination Officer and the experts from the Local Government Training Institute (LGTI) for their invaluable guidance.

Ester Anania Chaula

THE DISTRICT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SINGIDA DISTRICT COUNCIL

Elhal 5:

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION AND STRATEGIC PLANNING PROCESS

1.1 Background Information

The local government system in Tanzania was established under the constitution of the Republic of Tanzania of 1977 under section 145 and 146. The operationalization of the local government system is pursued through the district council authorities. Singida District Council was established under section 5 was of the Local Government (District Authorities) Act No. 7 of 1982 under the Ministerial establishment order and certification of establishment issued by the clerk of the National Assembly on 31st December 1983.

Singida District Council like any other councils in Tanzania, operates with statutory powers and in line with legislation and regulations enacted by the parliament under the local government act no. 7 of 1982. The council is given wide-range of functions which include: (i) To maintain and facilitate the maintenance of peace, order and good governance in their area of jurisdiction, (ii) To promote the social welfare and economic well-being of all persons within its area of jurisdiction; (iii) Subject to the national policy and plans for the rural and urban development and to further the social and economic development of its area of jurisdiction.

1.2 Geographical Location and Boundaries

Singida District Council is located below the equator between latitudes 30 and 70. Longitudinally the District is situated between 330 and 350 east of Greenwich. To the north, it shares borders with Iramba District Council; on the northeast borders it shares with Hanang and Singida District Districts Councils. To the southeast it shares borders with Chemba District Council and to the south it shares borders with Ikungi District Council.

1.3 Climate, Soil and Topography

3.1.1 Climate

Regarding 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 15oC in July to 30oC 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 35oC and chilly nights going down up to average 10oC.

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.

3.1.2 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, literate and sandstone occupying only a very small proportion of the region.

1.4 Land Area

Singida District Council covers a total area of about 6,053 square kms. Agricultural land covers 4,031.8 km2, Grazing land is 1,423.2 km2, Forests and shrubs cover 517 km2, Water in the form of lakes, dams and rivers totals 77 km2. The rest is either mining sites, hills or rocks covering 4 km2 as described in Figure 1.1.

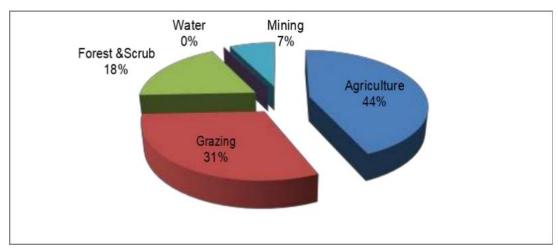


Figure 1.1: Distribution of the total area of Singida DC

1.5 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 1.1 shows the number of divisions, wards, villages and hamlets within a Singida District Council.

Table 1.1: Land area and administrative units by Singida District Council, 2021

District	Area Sq. Kms.	Divisions	Wards	Villages	Hamlets
Singida District Council	6,053	3	21	84	433

Source: Singida District Council Reports, 2015

1.6 Ethnic groups

The main indigenous ethnic groups found in the district council are Nyaturu, Sukuma, Taturu, Barbaig, Hadzabe and Kimbu. 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 the district have advanced from living on herding and collecting honey and are now growers of maize, beans and sweet potatoes.

1.7 Economic activities

The major economic activities in the district are farming and livestock keeping which take about 85%. Other activities include fishing, small businesses, Mining and processing industry which cover about 15%. Both food and cash crops are grown in the district. Food crops include maize, sorghum, millets, beans, cassava and sweet potatoes. Cash crops include sunflower, onions, groundnuts, finger millet, yellow peas, coriander, sesame, cotton and other newly introduced crops like pigeon peas and cashew nuts.

1.8 Population size and growth

Singida District Council has experienced a significant growth of population. Table 3 shows that the District council had 243,743 people projected in 2018 compared to 225,521 inhabitants counted in the 2012 Population Census

Table 1.2: Population size and growth by Singida District Council; 2012 and 2022 Censuses

Gender	Po	Population		
	2012	2022		
Male	111,772	128,176		
Female	113,749	133,408		
Total	225,521	261,584		

Source: Census 2022

1.9 Mandates

Singida District is one among of 185 Councils in Tanzania established under the Local Government (Rural Authorities) Act No. 7 of 1982 and its subsequent amendment which aimed at strengthening and promoting the local government system through Decentralization by Devolution (D by D). The Act provides mandate such as:

i. Maintain and facilitate the maintenance of peace, order and good governance within its

- area of jurisdiction
- ii. Promote the social welfare and economic wellbeing of all people within its area of jurisdiction
- iii. Further the social and economic development of the people
- iv. Take necessary measures to promote and enhance the environment in order to ensure sustainable development
- v. Give effect to the meaningful decentralization in political, financial and administrative matters relating to the functions, powers, responsibilities and services at all levels of SDC
- vi. Promote and ensure democratic participation in decision making by people concerned
- vii. Establish and maintain reliable sources of revenue and other sources enabling SDC to perform its functions effectively and enhance financial accountability of SDC.

1.10 Singida DC Strategic Planning Methodology

The Singida District Strategic Plan was developed through a comprehensive participatory approach aimed at addressing community development needs and integrating these insights into the revised five- year strategic plan for 2021/22-2025/26. Two key groups played a crucial role in this process: the heads of SDC divisions and units, and a representative group from the community, including councilors. The former group, comprising technical experts, focused on assessing the current sectoral conditions of SDC and formulating suitable vision, mission, core values, and targets that align with both strategic objectives and community needs. The latter group was chosen as essential stakeholders to identify the community's most urgent issues that require strategic attention in the upcoming plan.

To facilitate the planning process, a three-day workshop was organized. The first two days involved the heads of divisions and units, who participated in training on the strategic planning process and clarified their respective roles in the review and preparation phases. The primary goal of this training was to enhance understanding of strategic planning while equipping participants with skills to transform community challenges into strategic targets. A subsequent workshop included community representatives and division heads, ensuring that stakeholders were well-informed about the meeting's purpose and their contributions. Participants were encouraged to express genuine community concerns by sector, with division heads and the secretariat documenting these issues to develop targeted interventions.

In a collaborative manner, the strategic plan also incorporated external influences, aligning with the government's aspirations outlined in Vision 2025 and the current CCM party manifesto (2020-2025). Additionally, it considered the Tanzania National Third Five-Year Development Plan (2021/22-2025/26), various national policies, and sectoral frameworks, including the Medium-Term Strategic Planning and Budgeting Manual. The review process further integrated global agendas such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2030, as well as the African Agenda 2063 and the East Africa Vision 2050.

1.11 Singida DC Strategic Plan Layout

The strategic plan for the SDC is divided into four chapters where Chapter One presents background information; the mandate, and function of the WDC; the purpose of the plan, the approach, and the methodology. Chapter Two provides information on situation analysis that entail the performance review and SWOC analysis; analysis of recent initiatives; linkage between SDC's agency and national and international frameworks; and analysis of critical issues. Chapter Three presents the strategic direction in which the vision, mission, strategic objectives, strategies, targets, and Key Performance Indicators have been presented through the strategic plan matrix; and Chapter Four describes the resulting framework, monitoring plan, rapid appraisal, evaluation plan, review plan, internal and external reporting plan.

CHAPTER TWO

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF SINGIDA DISTRICT COUNCIL

2.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the situational analysis of Singida District Council (SDC), serving as a foundation for the strategic planning process by providing an overview of the council's current circumstances. The analysis was conducted in a participatory manner, focusing on both the internal and external environments. The internal assessment aimed to identify the status and specific challenges faced by each division and unit, ensuring that these insights are incorporated into the council's strategic plan for the next five years.

In parallel, the external environment was scrutinized to align with national aspirations as articulated in the National Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP-III) for 2021/22 to 2025/26, which serves as the third phase of the Long-Term Perspective Plan (LTPP) and supports the Tanzania Development Vision 2025. This analysis also considered the goals outlined in the ruling party's manifesto for 2020-2025, along with various cross-cutting and sectoral policies. Additionally, global frameworks such as the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2015-2030, the Africa Agenda 2063, and the East African Vision 2050, were integrated into the strategic planning process.

A SWOC analysis was conducted to highlight SDC's strengths and identify opportunities that could effectively address weaknesses and challenges. Finally, a stakeholder analysis was carried out to gauge the perspectives of various institutions and individuals regarding the potential success or failure of the SDC's strategic plan over the next five years. This comprehensive situational analysis provided crucial insights for informed decision-making and strategic direction.

2.2 Internal Environment Analysis

2.2.1 Administration and Human Resources Management Division

Administration and Human Resources Management division is one of the 9 division and 11 units in Singida District Council. Its core functions include:

- i. Interpret Public Service Regulations; Standing Orders and other Labor laws;
- ii. Oversee the implementation of ethics and value promotion activities including corruption prevention education.
- iii. Administer and oversee implementation of activities such as recruitment, selection, orientation, training and employee development, promotion, discipline, retention, motivation, performance management and general staff welfare;
- iv. Ensure optimal, efficient and effective management and utilization of human resource;
- v. Coordinate Workers Council and Trade Union affairs:
- vi. Oversee the development and implementation of effective policies, procedures and guidelines for recruitment, training and development, deployment, retention of staff, promotions, performance management;

- vii. Conduct regular human resources audit and inventory of current and needed skills;
- viii. Provide registry, messengerial and courier services; and manage Office records;
- ix. Handle protocol matters;
- x. Facilitate provision of security services, transport and general utilities;
- xi. Facilitate maintenance of Office equipment, buildings and grounds;
- xii. Coordinate implementation of ethics and value promotion activities;
- xiii. Coordinate implementation of diversity issues;
- xiv. Coordinate implementation of Private Sector Participation, Business Process Improvement and Client Service Charter; and
- xv. Provide advice on organizational efficiency of the Office.
- xvi. Coordinate election activities in Council; and
- xvii. To supervise General and LGAs elections.

2.2.1.1 Singida District Council staffing level

Singida District Council has 9 division 11 units, 21 wards, 84 villages ,435 hamlets and has a total of 2,024 employees as illustrated in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: SDC Staffing Establishment Level in Divisions and Units

NA	Division/Unit	Required staff	Existing staff	Shortage
1.	Administration and Human Resource Management Division	82	38	44
1.1	Ward Executive (WE)	21	21	0
1.2	Village Executive (VE)	84	84	0
2	Pre-Primary and Primary Education Division	1,785	940	845
3	Secondary Education Division	563	466	97
4	Health, Social Welfare and Nutrition Services Division	761	361	400
5	Infrastructure, Rural and Urban Development Division	14	6	8
6	Community Development Division	50	29	21
7	Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Division	110	44	66
8	Planning and Coordination Division	11	4	7
9	Industry, Trade and Investment Division	4	2	2
10	Natural Resources and Environment Conservation Unit	15	3	12
11	Finance and Accounts Unit	12	7	5
12	Waste Management and Sanitation Unit	4	2	2
13	Internal Audit Unit	3	3	0
14	Information Communication Technology Unit	7	6	1
15	Legal Services Unit	2	2	0
16	Procurement Management Unit	5	4	1
17	Sports, Culture and Arts Unit	2	0	2
18	Government Communication Unit	2	2	0
	Total	3,539	2,024	1,515

Source: SDC Administration and Human Resource Management Division (2023).

2.2.2 Planning and Coordination Division

Planning and Coordination Division is one of the 9 divisions Singida District Council. The core functions of Planning and Coordination Division include;

- i. Prepare mid- and long-term strategies, plans and budget;
- ii. Monitor and evaluate implementation of strategies, plans and budget;
- iii. Prepare and review LGA's economic profile;
- iv. Coordinate implementation of private sector participation;
- v. Coordinate data collection, analysis, interpretation and Storage to LGAs;
- vi. Provide technical advice on monitoring and evaluation processes;
- vii. Coordinate Council Disaster Management; and
- viii. Coordinate LGA's activities implemented by other institutions such as land and water.
- ix. Planning and Coordination Division consists of two sections namely; planning and budgeting section as well as Monitoring and evaluation section.

A. Planning and Budgeting Section

The Planning and Budgeting Section being one among of the two sections under Planning and Coordination Division is charged with the following functions;

- i. Coordinate implementation of economic and productive sectors policies;
- ii. Interpret and disseminate policies of Central and Sector Ministries with LGA;
- iii. Coordinate mid-year and annual performance reviews;
- iv. Coordinate formulation and preparation of LGA plans and budgets;
- v. Compile reports regarding projects, programs and action plans and develop strategies for resource mobilization;
- vi. Provide technical guidance and support for institutionalization of strategic planning and budgeting process within LGA; and
- vii. Coordinate preparation of reports on the implementation of Ruling Party Manifesto.

B. Monitoring and Evaluation Section

The Monitoring and Evaluation Section being one among of the two sections under Planning and Coordination Division is charged with the following functions;

- i. Monitor and evaluate implementation of LGA plans:
- ii. Prepare periodic performance reports;
- iii. Provide inputs in preparation of plans, programs and budgetary activities including establishment of performance targets and indicators;
- iv. Provide technical advice including institutionalization of Monitoring and Evaluation process;
- v. Undertake impact studies on plans, projects and programs undertaken by LGA;
- vi. Coordinate production of routine data and statistics across all sectors;
- vii. Collaborate with NBS in data collection, data coding/entry, analysis and interpretation;
- viii. Coordinate preparation and dissemination of socio-economic profiles;
- ix. Develop and design data collection instruments;
- x. Coordinate production of routine data and statistics across all sectors;

- xi. Coordinate preparation and dissemination of socio-economic profiles;
- xii. Develop and design data collection instruments;
- xiii. Collaborate with NBS in data collection, data coding/entry, analysis and interpretation;
- xiv. Provide statistical backstopping support during planning and budget preparation;
- xv. Provide statistical backstopping support during planning and budget preparation; and
- xvi. Coordinate implementation of performance contracting; and Undertake service delivery surveys.

2.2.2.1 Singida District Council Budget Trend for FY 2018/19 – 2020/21

Singida District Council is financing its activities from different sources. The main funding is sourced from Government subvention, Own source revenue and Development partners. The Budget trend for from the year 2018/19 to 2020/21 is depicted in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2: SDC budget trend for the year 2018/19-2020/21

Year	Category	Own source	Other charges grant	Personnel Emolument	Central GVT Dev	Dev Partner Grant	Total
rear				grant	grant		
	Budget	1,370,377,500.00	1,719,036,077.55	17,054,951,912.00	4,089,830,000.76	6,585,957,124	30,820,152,614.31
2018/19	Actual	1,140,174,463.23	840,257,934.08	14,506,227,600.00	4,087,830,000.76	5,299,240,978	25,873,730,976.07
2010/19	Receipts						
	Percentage	83	49	85	100	80	84
	Budget	1,371,977,500.00	985,086,000.00	23,937,897,971.52	2,328,212,770.00	3,685,003,654.00	32,308,177,895.52
2040/20	Actual	1,154,100,521.40	689,569,000.00	14,906,244,670.00	1,876,117,809.89	3,398,239,940.00	22,024,271,941.29
2019/20	Receipts						
	Percentage	84	70	62	81	92	68
	Budget	1,578,000,000.00	1,105,550,000.00	24,438,439,769.00	4,044,866,346.65	5,187,441,844.00	36,354,297,959.65
2020/21	Actual	1,341,152,456.53	920,067,500	14,884,900,920.00	3,476,421,996.06	3,450,268,551.20	24,072,811,423.79
	Receipts						·
	Percentage	85	83	61	86	67	66

Source: SDC Planning and Coordination Division, (2021).

2.2.3 Industry, Trade and Investment Division

The Singida DC Industry, Trade and Investment Division one of the nine divisions established in 2022. The division was established following harmonization of functions that were previously performed under Finance and Trade Department. Industry, Trade and Investment Division has the following core functions;

- i. Coordinate implementation of policies, laws, regulations and procedures related to industry, trade, marketing and investment;
- ii. Promote industrial, trade, marketing and investments in the Council;
- iii. Plan for and develop industrial sites and parks in collaboration with other key players;
- iv. Plan incentives for industrial, trade, marketing and investment promotion;
- v. Promote advancement of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs);
- vi. Develop investment proposals and projects;
- vii. Advance measures for private sector development;
- viii. Establish and manage database for industrial, trade, marketing and investments;
- ix. Oversee management of one stop business centers;
- x. Undertake research on investment promotion;
- xi. Coordinate business forum;
- xii. Administer auctions and markets activities in the Council;
- xiii. Implement Business Development Strategy for small vendors and small business providers; and
- xiv. Provide conducive Business and investment Environment to promote Business and Investment.

The SDC Industry, Trade and Investment Division is made up by two sections namely Industry Development and Investment Section as well as Trade and Marketing Section.

Industry

A. Development and Investment Section

The Industry Development and Investment Section being one among of the two sections under Industry, Trade and Investment Division perform the following core functions;

Coordinate implementation of policies, laws, regulations and procedures on industry and investment sectors;

- i. Promote and coordinate implementation of Public Private Partnership;
- ii. Allocate, develop and monitor industrial sites and parks:
- iii. Provide advice on improvement of Industrial policies and coordinate sector meetings;
- iv. Promote production of various raw materials for industrial use;
- v. Prepare and maintain registers of industries and investments;
- vi. Plan and estimate tariffs for small industries;
- vii. Develop and review investment profile;
- viii. Promote private sector investments;
- ix. Coordinate and provide advice to investors; and
- x. Create conducive environment for investment.

B. Trade and Marketing Section

The Trade and Marketing Section being one among of the two sections under Industry, Trade and Investment Division perform the following core functions;

- i. Supervise implementation of trade and marketing policies, laws, rules and regulations;
- ii. Provide entrepreneurial skills to business community;
- iii. Coordinate and provide advice on trade registration activities;
- iv. Analyze trade and marketing reports and advice accordingly;
- v. Coordinate District Business Council forum;
- vi. Promote public private sector partnerships;
- vii. Administer auctions and markets activities in the Council; and
- viii. Collect and distribute marketing information of goods and services to interested parties;
- ix. Implement Business Development Strategy for small vendors and small business providers.
- x. Provide conducive Business Environment.
- xi. Also, Singida District Council has planned a total 42,527.96 acreas for investors to invest due to presences of various opportunities. Table below shows location of areas for investment.

Also, Singida District Council has planned a total 42,527.96 acres for investors to invest due to presences of various opportunities. Table below shows location of areas for investment as indicated in Table 2.3

Table 2.3: Total Area in acres for investment

S/N	Ward	Village	Area in Hectare	Invested	Uninvested
1	Msisi	Nkwae	65.84	0	65.84
2	Msisi	Mnung'una	12	0	12
3	Mughamo	Msikii	240	0	240
4	Mughamo	Mughamo	400	0	400
5	Kinyeto	Kinyeto	12	0	12
6	Mgori	Mgori	39,361	1	39,360
7	llongero	Madamigha	4.8	0	4.8
8	Merya	Kinyamwambo	28	0	28
9	Itaja	Sagara	2100	2000	100
10	Itaja	Itaja	3.2	0	3.2
11	Mtinko	Mpambaa	301.12	290	11.12
Total		42,527.96	2290	40,327.96	

Source: Finance and Trade Report, (2021).

Also, SDC through Industry, Trade and Investment Division currently has recorded a total number of 1077 businesses as expressed in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4: Number of businesses established in the Council

S/N	Business Category	Number of Businesses
1	General Trading	585
2	Liquor Outlets / Retailer off (Groceries)	57
3	Non-Tourists Business Hotel	18

4	Selling Spare parts	43
5	Specified Professions	4
6	Any other business not of National or International Nature	274
7	Building Contractors	3
8	General Merchandizing	171
	Total	1,155

Source: SDC Finance & Trade Report (2021).

Also, SDC through Industry, Trade and Investment Division currently had recorded a total number of 351 small and medium industries as expressed in table below.

Table 2.5: Number of small and medium industries

S/N	Type of industry	Number of industries
1	Oil milling firms	68
2	Bricks making	3
3	Workshops and garages	68
4	Animal processing	2
5	Tailoring marts	2
6	Horticulture processing plant	1
7	Mineral extraction plants	2
8	Wood carving and processing	9
9	Flour milling firms	196
Total		351

Source: SDC Finance & Trade Report (2021).

2.2.4 Community Development Division

Community Development Division is one of the 9 divisions of SDC established in 2022 following amendment of the former department known Community Development, Social Welfare and Youth Development Department. Similarly, some functions were transferred to the newly established unit Sports Culture and Arts Unit. The core functions of the Community Development Division include;

- i. Analyze, interpret and supervise implementation of policies, laws and procedures related to community development;
- ii. Facilitate communities to initiate, plan, implement and evaluate their own programs and projects;
- iii. Prepare short- and long-term plans and projects in community development at LGA level;
- iv. Conduct research and recommend on how to deal with various problems of development that uphold community development in collaboration with the Ministry responsible with community development and other stakeholders;
- v. Regulate and supervise operations of Microfinance services providers tier four under directives of Bank of Tanzania (BOT);
- vi. Coordinate and manage economic development activities for women, children and persons
- vii. with disabilities;

- viii. Coordinate provision of training on poverty alleviation, AIDS, drugs and gender equality;
- ix. Coordinate and monitor NGOs and CBOs activities in community development; and
- x. Coordinate and manage community development activities in LGA.

Community Development Division is made up by two sections namely, Cross-cutting Issues Coordination Section as well as NGOs and CBOs Coordination Section.

A. Cross-Cutting Issues Coordination Section

The Cross-Cutting Issues Coordination Section being one among of the two sections under Community

- i. Development Division it's responsible with the following functions;
- ii. Analyze, interpret and supervise implementation of policies, laws and procedures related to community development;
- iii. Supervise the implementation of plans and projects for Community Development;
- iv. Prepare short and long-term plans and projects for Community Development;
- v. Conduct research and recommend on dealing with various development problems;
- vi. Coordinate and manage the development of women and children; and persons with disabilities;
- vii. Coordinate and provide training methods, help liberate society from poverty, AIDS, drugs and advocating gender equality;
- viii. Promote community participation and volunteerism in development project/program;
- ix. Coordinate and participate on awareness creation concerning community participation in community development;
- x. Coordinate and participate on community sensitization concerning participation on planning, decision making, implementation and evaluation of multispectral projects; and
- xi. Undertake research on community development issues which hinder factors on community development.

B. NGOs and CBOs Coordination Section

The NGOs and CBOs Coordination Section being one among of the two sections under Community Development Division its responsible with the following functions;

- i. Coordinate registration of NGOs and CBOs and monitor their activities in social
- ii. development;
- iii. Coordinate provision of citizenship education in the community:
- iv. Establish and maintain partnerships with organizations, institutions inside and outside the Country dealing with the promotion of community development activities through the Ministry responsible for community development;
- v. Coordinate and manage all projects related to social community development;
- vi. Manage implementation of all agreements relating to community development;
- vii. Prepare regular reports on Community Development; and
- viii. Regulate and supervise operations of Microfinance services providers' tier four (4) under directives of BOT.

2.2.4.1 Community Development status

The SINGIDA DC Community Development department advocates formation of Non-State Organizations to work within the council for the purpose of economic empowerment of the people. So far, the department works with twenty-nine (29) NGOs, one (01) FBOs, one (01) CBOs, and two (02) VSLA.

Table 2.6: SDC Composition of Non-State Actors

No	Name	Total
1	NGOs	29
2	FBOs	01
3	CBOs	01
4	VSLA	02
	Total	33

Source: SDC Community Development Division, (2021)

2.2.4.2 Gender Desk

The SINGIDA District Council economic empowerment desk has been providing loans since the year of 2016 and up to 2021, using Women Development Fund. Up now total TZS 80,900,000/= has been provided to 64 women economic groups. This fund is generated from 10% of total collection of own sources and from Ministry of Health, Community Development, elderly, disabled and Children. The aim is to improve women from marginalized state of economic life, as well as to improve their standard of living.

Table 2.7: SDC Empowered Women Economic Groups

Year	Amount	Number of Groups
2016/2017	00	00
2017/2018	00	00
2018/2019	27,200,000	18
2019/2020	22,600,000	12
2020/2021	31,100,000	34
Total	80,900,000	64

Source: SDC Community Development Division, (2022)

2.2.4.3 Youth

Youth Development Fund, Total TZS 65,903,000/= has been provided to 40 Youth economic groups. This fund is generated from 10% of total collection of own sources, this had the aim to improve youth from marginalized state of economic life, as the result to improve their standard life.

Table 2.8: SDC Empowered Youth Economic Groups

Year	Source	Number of Youth Group	Total Amount Received
2016/2017	Own Source	00	00
2017/2018	Own Source	00	00
2018/2019	Own Source	14	22,300,000
2019/2020	Own Source	04	8,000,000
2020/2021	Own Source	22	35,603,000
Total		40	65,903,000

Source: SDC Community Development Department, (2022)

2.2.4.4 People with Disability

People with Disability Development Fund, Total TZS 11,566,518/= has been provided to 08 People with Disability economic groups. This fund is generated from 10% of total collection of own sources, this had the aim to improve People with Disability from marginalized state of economic life, as the result to improve their standard life.

Table 2.9: SDC Empowered People with Disability Economic Groups

Year	Source	Number of Group	Total Amount
			Received
2016/2017	Own Source	00	00
2017/2018	Own Source	00	00
2018/2019	Own Source	03	2,500,000
2019/2020	Own Source	03	6,066,518
2020/2021	Own Source	02	2,500,000
	Total	08	11,566,518

Source: SDC Community Development Department, (2022)

2.2.4.5 **HIV and AIDS**

The Division has been providing education for PLHIV groups to establish income generating activities (IGA) including beekeeping, horticulture farming and tree nurseries.

Table 2.10: SDC PLHIV Group Provide Education

Source	Name	Activities
SIRUPHA	Waviu- Ilongero	Cows
	Mshikamano - Mtinko	VICOBA
	Tumaini Vijana - Ughandi	Chicken
	Upendo - Msisi	Beekeepers
	MkomboziMsisi	Toilaling
	Upendo - Ughandi	Cows
	Faraja - Msange	VICOBA
	Upendonako -Mgori	Chicken

Source: SDC Community Development Department, (2022)

2.2.5 Health, Social Welfare and Nutrition Services Division

The Singida DC Health, Social Welfare and Nutrition Services Division forms one among of the nine divisions established in 2022. The division was established following harmonization of functions that were previously performed under two departments namely Health Department and Community Development, Social Welfare and Youth Development Department. The Health, Social Welfare and Nutrition Services Division have the following core functions;

- i. Supervise implementation of policies, laws and procedures on provision of health, social welfare and nutrition services;
- ii. Prepare short- and long-term plans and programs for health sector in the Council:
- iii. Promote participation of various players in health, social welfare and nutrition activities;
- iv. Prepare and submit reports on health, social welfare and nutrition services to relevant

- authorities:
- v. Develop strategies for control of communicable and non-communicable diseases;
- vi. Manage health, social welfare and nutrition projects; and
- vii. Manage database of for health, social welfare and nutrition services related matters.

The SDC Health, Social Welfare and Nutrition Services Division is made up by three sections namely Health Services Section, Social Welfare Section and Nutrition Services Section.

A. Health Services Section

The Health Services Section under Health, Social Welfare and Nutrition Services Division is charged with the following core functions;

- i. Analyze, interpret and supervise implementation of Policy, Laws, and Procedures of health services;
- ii. Advise on coordination and building capacity on health services;
- iii. Prepare short- and long-term plans and programs for health services;
- iv. Provide technical advice to stakeholders on health services issues; and
- v. Conduct epidemiology monitoring and evaluation, prevention of non-communicable, communicable and emerging diseases in all facilities, communities and point of entries

B. Social Welfare Section

The Social Welfare Section being one among of the sections under Health, Social Welfare and Nutrition Services Division performs the following core functions;

- i. Analyze, interpret and manage the implementation of policies, laws and procedures of the social welfare improvement;
- ii. Prepare short- and long-term plans and projects for Social Welfare;
- iii. Supervise implementation of plans and projects for social welfare;
- iv. Coordinate and manage all projects related to Social Welfare; and
- v. Prepare reports related to social welfare.

C. Nutrition Services Section

Nutrition Service Section forms one among of the three sections charged under Health, Social Welfare and Nutrition Services Division its core functions include;

- Analyze, interpret and manage the implementation of policies, laws and procedures of the nutrition improvement;
- ii. Prepare short- and long-term plans and projects for nutrition;
- iii. Supervise implementation of plans and projects for nutrition;
- iv. Coordinate and manage all projects related to nutrition;
- v. Prepare reports related to social nutrition;
- vi. Sensitize community on nutrition issues:
- vii. Monitor and evaluate provision of nutrition services in the Council;
- viii. Collect and analyze nutrition services reports; and
- ix. Provide nutrition services to children, adults and persons with special needs.

2.2.5.1 Health Facilities in the Council

The Health, Social Welfare and Nutrition Services Division have 35 health facilities whereby 1 faith- based hospital, 3 government health centers and 31 Dispensaries (29 government and 2-faith based). However, in the construction of District Hospital is going on.

According to the National policy, each village must have 1 dispensary, each ward must have 1 health center, and a district must have 1 hospital. However, the council has a total of 84 villages whereby only 31 villages have dispensaries while 53 villages are missing dispensaries. Moreover, there are 21 wards in the council out of which only 3 wards have health centers making deficit of 18 health centers. The council has started to rehabilitate 2 Health centers to strength caesarian session in 2018/2019 financial year. Table 2.11 and 2.12 respectively, depicts in detail.

Table 2.11: SDC Health facilities and type of ownership

Type of heath	Number of health facility by type of ownership							
facilities	Government	FBO	Private	Parastatal	Total			
Hospital	0	1	0	0	1			
Health Centre	3	0	0	0	3			
Dispensary	29	2	0	0	31			
Total	32	3	0	0	35			

Source: SDC DMOs Office (2021)

Table 2.12: SDC Existing Health Facilities

Туре	Requirement	Available	Deficit
Dispensary	84	31	53
Health Centre	18	3	15
Hospital (DDH)	2	1	1
Total	104	35	69

Source: SDC DMOs Office (2021).

2.2.5.2 Singida DC Major Epidemic Diseases

SDC is critically affected by top ten epidemic diseases that threaten the community of different ages in the area as shown in Table 2.13.

Table 2.13: SDC OPD Top Ten Diseases/Diagnosis in the Council as per Outpatient attendance register

S/	Diagnosis	< 5 years			Diagnosis 5+ years					
N		M	F	Total	% of OPD Cases		M	F	Total	% of OPD cases
1	Upper Respiratory Infections	4267	5876	10143	16.99%	Upper Respiratory Infections	10345	11367	21,712	21.72%
2	Diarrhea	4125	5770	9895	16.57%	Diarrhea With No Dehydration	5643	6952	12,595	12.60%

3	Pneumonia , Severe & Non Severe	4030	5754	9784	16.38%	Pneumonia Severe & Non Severe	4532	5897	10,429	10.43%
4	Intestinal Worms	3129	5042	8171	13.68%	Intestinal Worms	4082	5780	9,862	9.87%
5	Skin infections	1256	4587	5843	9.78%	Skin Infections	4068	5642	9,710	9.71%
6	Eye Conditions	1034	4067	5101	8.54%	Eye Conditions	4020	5540	9,560	9.56%
7	Emergency Surgical Condition	670	3408	4078	6.83%	Emergency Surgical Conditions	4015	5521	9,536	9.54%
8	Other Diagnosis	512	3001	3513	5.88%	Other Diagnosis	3980	5510	9,490	9.49%
9	Anemia	606	2580	3186	5.34%	Anemia	1490	2350	3,840	3.84%
10	hypertensio n	00	00	0	00%	hypertension	1248	1986	3,234	3.24
	Total	19,629	40,085	59,714.00	100		43,423	56,545	99,968	100

Source: SDC CMOs Office, (2021)

2.2.5.3 SDC In-patient attended and served

Table 2.14: SDC Inpatient Top Ten Diseases/Diagnosis in Council

S/N	Diagnosis	< 5 years		Diagnosis	5+ yea	rs	CFR in
		Admission	Death		Admission	Death	%
1	Pneumonia, Severe & Non Severe	215	1	Pneumonia, Severe & Non Severe	306	0	0.19%
2	Acute Diarrhoea (<14 Days)	28	1	Urinary Tract Infections	52	0	1.25%
3	Malaria (BS +Ve, mRDT +Ve & Clinical)	8	0	Peptic Ulcers	72	0	0
4	Urinary Tract Infections	4	0	Acute Diarrhoea (<14 Days)	71	0	0
5	Upper Respiratory Infections	4	0	Hypertension	60	0	0
6	Burn	4	0	Malaria (BS +Ve, Mrdt, +Ve & Clinical)	59	0	0
7	Bronchial Asthma	4	0	Anaemia, Severe & Mild/Moderate	53	1	1.75%
8	Peptic Ulcers	2	0	Diabetes Mellitus	23	0	0
9	Poisoning	2	0	Upper Respiratory Infections	22	0	0
10	Foreign body	2	0	Other Cardiovascular Diseases	21	0	0

Source: SDC CMOs Office, (2021)

2.2.5.4 Immunization coverage

Table 2.15: SDC Immunization Trend

OPV	Vaccinated	%
1	8450	99.77%
2	8389	99.05%
3	8381	98.96%
PCV		
1	8450	99.77%
2	8392	99.09%
3	8388	99.04%
MR		
1	9876	116.61%
2	9861	116.44%
BCG	8469	100%

2.2.5.5 Maternal and Neonatal death in year 2020/21

Table 2.16: SDC Neonatal, under five, infant and maternal death

Neonatal death	Infant death	Under five deaths	Maternal death
5	3	4	43

Source: SDC CMOs Office, (2021)

2.2.5.6 HIV/AIDS and TB

Singida District council is among the district suffering with HIV pandemic. The prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS is 0.9%. There is different measure and strategies that are in place to ensure that prevalence decreased from 0.9% to 0%.

Different partners and stakeholders are invited to cooperate with District to fight against HIV AIDS. Regarding TB, total number 196 patients have been notified and registered. To reduce this number community sensitized on TB and change lifestyle whereby they advised to build house with ventilation

2.2.5.7 Availability of Health Supporting Materials

Table 2.17: Health Services Supporting Materials

Health facilities				AVAILABLE			SHORTAGE					
	Bed	Bed sheet		Delivery bed		Bed sheet	Mattress	Delivery bed	Bed	Bed sheet	Mattress	Delivery bed
Hospital	150	320	150	10	120	260	120	4	30	60	30	6
Health Centre	180	360	180	9	90	200	100	6	90	160	80	3

Dispensa	93	210	93	62	76	165	76	49	17	45	17	13
ry												

Source: SDC CMOs Office (2022)

2.2.5.8 Environmental Health and Sanitation.

Table 2.18: Number of Households Inspected

No of House holds	Households	Type of toilet						
	inspected	Type A	Type B	Type C	Type D	Type E	Туре Х	
37,775	31,382	7,898	13,802	6,897	2,785	0	340	

Source: SDC DMOs Office, (2022). Key:

Type A: Traditional toilet (pit latrine) Type B: Improved pit latrine

Type C: Toilet with pipe

Type D: Flashing system toiletType E: Ecology toilet

Type X: No toilet

Table 2.19: SDC Hotel inspection and Food vendor's inspection

Business type	Inspected	Registered by TFDA	Medical Examination
Bar/grocery	152	56	210
Food vendors	109	0	216
Hotel	0	0	0
Restaurant	0	0	0
Saloon	196	0	102
Food processing industries	42	16	32
Slaughter	0	0	0
Local brews clubs	110	0	121
Wholesale shops	22	22	26
Retail shop shops	201	102	124
Pharmacy	1	1	2
Cosmetics	2	2	2
Supermarket	0	0	0
Butchers	8	5	16
Milling machines	27	15	26
Total	870	219	877

Source: SDC CMOs Office, (2021)

2.2.6 Pre-Primary and Primary Education Division

The Pre-Primary and Primary Education Division forms one among of the nine divisions within SDC. The division was renamed in 2022 following inclusion of special needs, adult and non-formal education and life skills activities. Similarly following functions of pre-primary education activities being performed under the former known as primary education department. The Pre-Primary and

Primary Education Division has the following core functions;

- i. Plan for acquisition, distribution and use of resources in pre and primary schools;
- ii. Supervise administration of continuous assessments and primary schools National Examinations;
- iii. Supervise the delivery of adult and non-formal education at pre primary and primary level;
- iv. Coordinate life skills education in primary schools;
- v. Conduct needs assessment for special needs, adult and non-formal education;
- vi. Provide advice on establishment and maintenance of special needs, adult and nonformal education center
- vii. Monitor implementation of pre and primary education plans and programs;
- viii. Create and maintain database on pre-primary and primary education; and
- ix. Coordinate and supervise sports and games activities in pre and primary schools.
- x. The Pre-Primary and Primary Education Division is made up by four sections namely Academic Section, Statistics and Logistics Section, Special Needs Education Section as well as Adult and Non-Formal Education Section.

A. Academic Section

The academic section being one among of the four sections under Pre-Primary and Primary Education Division has the following core functions;

- i. Coordinate implementation of Pre-Primary and Primary education policies, plans, circulars, and guidelines at school level;
- ii. Coordinate and supervise administration of schools' continuous assessments and national standard four and seven examinations;
- iii. Monitor and evaluate the implementation of pre-primary and primary education plans;
- iv. Prepare reports on implementation of education development plans and programs; and
- v. Coordinate provision of education for self-reliance and management of income generating activities/project in Primary schools.

B. Statistics and Logistics Section

The statistics and logistics section being one among of the four sections under Pre-Primary and Primary Education Division has the following core functions;

- i. Collect, analyze and interpret Pre-primary and Primary education statistics;
- ii. Coordinate acquisition, distribution and use of educational resources in pre and primary schools;
- iii. Coordinate enrolment statistics and logistics for schools;
- iv. Prepare implementation reports on education development; and
- v. Determine resource needs for schools in the Council.

C. Special Needs Education Section

The special needs section being one among of the four sections under Pre-Primary and Primary Education Division has the following core functions;

i. Prepare and supervise special needs education implementation plans for primary

education;

- ii. Identify children with special needs and allocate them to schools;
- iii. Collect information on pupils with special needs and advise accordingly;
- iv. Coordinate acquisition, distribution and use of resources for special needs education.

D. Adult and Non-Formal Education Section

The adult and non-formal education section being one among of the four sections under Pre-Primary and Primary Education Division has the following core functions;

- i. Prepare and supervise adult and non-formal education implementation plans for primary education:
- ii. Coordinate life skills education:
- iii. Conduct needs assessment for adult and non-formal education:
- iv. Advise on establishment and maintenance of adult and non-formal training centres; and
- v. Coordinate acquisition, distribution and use of resources for adult and non-formal education.

2.2.6.1 Number of Pre- Primary and Primary school and enrollment

Singida District Council has a total of 95 government pre-primary and primary schools as well as 02 private schools with a total of 68,651 pupils of which 33,843 being boys and 34,808 being girls in government schools. While, in private schools the total enrollment is 435 pupils of which 262 being boys and 173 being girls. Also, in pre-primary the total enrollment is10,010 pupils where by 5592 being boys and 5392 being girls. Similarly, SDC has 14 centers for COBET pupils with 7 pupils, among them 02 are males and 05 are females.

Table 2.20: SDC Pre-Primary and Primary School Enrollment

SDC Primary School	Number of Pupils				
	Boys	Girls	Total		
Government	39485	40238	79723		
Private	262	173	435		
Grand Total	39747	40411	80158		

Source: SDC Pre - Primary and Primary Education Division, (2022).

Table 2.21: SDC Pre-primary and Primary school pupils' enrollment 2022

Year 2022	Expected			Register	%		
	В	G	T	В	G	Т	
Pre-primary	5769	7089	12858	5592	5392	10984	85
STD one	5184	4763	9947	5059	4951	10010	100.6

Source: SDC Pre - Primary and Primary Education Division, (2022).

2.2.6.2 Primary and Primary Education School Education Performance

The performance of national standard seven examinations in the past five years has been increasing significantly as shown in Table 2.22:

Table 2.22: National standard seven performance from 2016 to 2020

Year		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Registered	Boys	1711	2270	2628	2499	2,850
	Girls	2263	2978	2207	2911	3,294
	Total	3974	5248	4835	5410	6,144
Examined	Boys	1704	2263	2621	2484	2,825
	Girls	2251	2974	2194	2904	3,287
	Total	3958	5137	4815	5388	6,112
Absentees	Boys	7	7	7	15	25
	Girls	12	4	13	7	7
	Total	19	11	20	22	32
Pass	Boys	1316	1606	1781	1947	2,260
	Girls	1615	2087	2120	2386	2,652
	Total	2931	3693	3901	4333	4,912
Fail	Boys	388	657	840	537	565
	Girls	636	887	74	518	635
	Total	1024	1544	914	1055	1200
% of pass		74	70.5	81	80.4	80.4

Source: SDC Pre - Primary and Primary Education Division, (2022)

Table 2.23: Standard IV Examination Results 2016 to 2020

Years	N	o. of Candi	dates	Passed			
	В	G	T	В	G	T	%
2016	2877	3188	6065	2560	2919	5479	93.67413
2017	3435	3633	7068	3105	3407	6512	94.1
	4085	4056	8141	3811	3583	7394	93.08825
2018							
	3170	3096	6266	2721	2882	5603	93.07
2019							
	5421	5455	10867	4869	5057	9926	94.22821
2020							

Source: SDC Pre - Primary and Primary Education Division, (2022)

2.2.6.3 Pre and Primary Education Infrastructure

SINGIDA DC has total of 912 classrooms (52%), 906 teachers house (17.6%), 1742 pit latrines (49%), 20,232 Desks (78%), as well as 217 teachers offices (53%), 956 Tables (55%), 1052 chairs (60.5%) and 268 (87.5%) cupboards.

Table 2.24: SDC Pre-Primary and Primary School's infrastructures

Description	Required	Available	Deficit						
PRE-PRIMARY									
Class rooms	435	24	411						
Teachers houses	435	0	259						
Permanent pit latrines	584	16	568						
Stores	97	02	95						
Teachers' offices	97	02	95						
PRIMARY SCHOOL									
Class rooms	1,624	778	846						

Teachers houses	1,624	305	1,319
Permanent pit latrines (Boys)	1,296	794	502
Permanent pit latrines (Girls)	1,705	932	773
Desks	24,209	17,951	6,414
Teachers' offices	270	188	82
Library	97	0	95
Workshop	0	0	0
Counseling rooms	97	0	102
Stores	97	90	7
Table	1,624	656	782
Chairs	1,624	1052	686
Cupboards	291	205	86
Shelf	291	116	175

Source: SDC Pre - Primary and Primary Education Division, (2022)

2.2.7 Secondary Education Division

Secondary Education Division is one among 9 Divisions in Singida District Council. It was established in the year 2022 in to coordinate implementation of secondary education policies, plans, laws and circulars and guidelines. The Secondary Education Division is headed by District Secondary Education Officer (DEOS), and assisted with District Academic Officer (DAOS), Statistics and Logistics Officer SLOS as well as Special Needs Education Officer and Adult and Non - Formal Education Officer. The core functions of Secondary Education Division include;

- i. Supervise the administration of continuous assessments and national form two, four and six examinations:
- ii. Conduct monitoring and evaluation on implementation of secondary education plans and programs;
- iii. Supervise delivery of adult and non-formal education at secondary level;
- iv. Create and maintain database on secondary education;
- v. To coordinate life skills education in secondary schools;
- vi. Coordinate and supervise secondary schools' sports and games;
- vii. Conduct needs assessment for special needs, adult and non-formal education; and
- viii. Provide advice on establishment and maintenance of special needs, adult and nonformal education centers.

The Secondary Education Division is made up by four sections namely Academic Section, Statistics and Logistics Section, Special Needs Education as well as Adult and Non-Formal Education.

A. Academic Section

The academic section being one among of the four sections under Secondary Education Division has the following core functions;

- i. Supervise implementation of secondary education policies, plans, circulars, and guidelines in secondary schools;
- ii. Supervise development of secondary schools' academic performance;

- iii. Coordinate and supervise administration of continuous assessments and National form two, form four and form six examinations;
- iv. Monitor and evaluate implementation of secondary education plans and assess their strength and weakness; and
- v. Coordinate and supervise sports and games in secondary schools.

B. Statistics and Logistics Section

The statistics and logistics section being one among of the four sections under Secondary Education Division has the following core functions;

- i. Collect, analyze and interpret secondary education statistics;
- ii. Coordinate acquisition, distribution and use of educational resources at secondary schools:
- iii. Coordinate enrolment statistics and logistics for schools;
- iv. Prepare implementation reports on education development; and
- v. Determine resource needs for schools in the Council.

C. Special Needs Education

The special needs section being one among of the four sections under Secondary Education Division has the following core functions;

- i. Prepare and supervise special needs education implementation plans for secondary education;
- ii. Identify children with special needs and allocate them to schools;
- iii. Collect information on pupils with special needs and advise accordingly;
- iv. Coordinate acquisition, distribution and use of resources for special needs education.
- v. Adult and Non-Formal Education Section
- vi. The adult and non-formal education section being one among of the four sections under Secondary Education Division has the following core functions;
- vii. Prepare and supervise adult and non-formal education implementation plans for secondary education;
- viii. Coordinate life skills education;
- ix. Conduct needs assessment for adult and non-formal education;
- x. Advise on establishment and maintenance of adult and non-formal education Centre's; and
- xi. Coordinate acquisition, distribution and use of resources for adult and non-formal education.

2.2.7.1 Number of Secondary Schools

Singida District Council has a total number of 26 ordinary level secondary schools (form I-IV), 23 being government schools and 3 private schools. Also, SDC has 3 advanced secondary schools (form V-VI) 3 being government schools and 1 private schools.

Table 2.25: SDC Number of Secondary Schools

Level	Government	Private	Total
O – level	23	3	26
A – level	3	1	4

Source: SDC Secondary Education Department, (2021).

2.2.7.2 Students Enrolment

The Singida district council currently has a total number of 2022 students among them 19844 are for public schools with 9219 being boys and 10625 being girls while 2158 for private secondary schools with 800 being boys and 1358 being girls.

Table 2.26: SDC Students enrolled in Secondary Schools

	Number of students							
Owner	2021/2022							
	O' Level	A' Level						
	Boys		Girls		Total			
Government	6,317	737	8,701	133	15,888			
Private	185	431	115	65	796			
Total	6,502	1,168	8,816	198	16,684			

Source: SDC Secondary Education Department, (2021/2022)

2.2.7.3 Secondary School Infrastructures

Recently SDC has 372 classrooms, 72 teachers' houses, 04 Libraries, 21 laboratories and 09 administration blocks. Also, there are 08 hostels, 08 dormitories, 61 teachers pit latrines, 364 students pit latrines as well as 6 kitchens. However, there is deficit in terms of school infrastructures pointed above as indicated in Table 2.27.

Table 2.27: SDC Secondary School Infrastructure

S/No	Item	Required	Available	Deficit/excess	% of Deficit /Excess
1	Classrooms	397	372	25	6
2	Teacher's Houses	409	72	337	82
3	Latrines	724	364	360	50
4	Administration blocks	32	9	23	72
5	Stores	32	6	26	81
7	Tables	15,888	15,311	577	4
8	Chairs	15,888	15,350	538	3
	Total	33,370	31,484	1,886	299

Source: SDC Secondary Education Department, (2022)

2.2.7.4 Academic Performance

Singida district council is now experiencing 87% pass rate despite of 95% national rate for form IV; 96.2% pass rate for form II despite of 100% national rate and 100% form VI similarly to national rate.

Table 2.28:FTNA-National examination performance 2016 – 2022

	No. Of	Grades					Passed	
Year	school	DIV I	DIV II	DIV III	DIV IV	Failed	No.	%
2016	28	190	234	458	968	100	1880	95
2017	28	137	219	507	1006	94	1869	94.6
2018	28	285	333	492	1268	141	2378	94
2019	30	206	314	555	1745	230	2820	92
2020	30	163	275	530	1357	217	2315	90.8
2021	30	155	305	526	1557	248	2543	90.8
Total		878	1,588	3,106	7,210	1,004	12,791	

Source: SDC Secondary Education Department, (2022).

Table 2.29: CSEE National examination performance 2016 – 2021

	No. of				Passed			
Year	school	DIV I	DIV II	DIV III	DIV IV	FAILED	NO.	%
2016	28	12	93	182	620	484	907	82
2017	28	9	109	205	189	284	1012	78
2018	28	14	135	255	878	424	1282	75
2019	29	32	167	310	1111	327	1,620	83
2020	29	74	212	331	1218	214	1835	90
2021	30	47	212	390	1438	389	2087	84
	Γotal	188	928	1,673	5,454	2,122	8,743	

Source: SDC Secondary Education Department, (2022).

Table 2.30: ACSEE National examination performance 2016 – 2021

					Passed			
Year	No. of school	DIV I	DIV II	DIV III	DIV IV	FAILED	NO.	%
2016	1	11	35	49	10	11	105	90.5
2017	1	5	10	15	7	0	37	100
2018	1	6	12	28	33	2	76	100
2019	3	105	152	63	7	2	327	99.4
2020	3	71	213	69	2	1	355	99.7
2021	3	208	62	2	0	0	269	100
•	Total	406	484	226	59	16	1169	

Source: SDC Secondary Education Department, (2022)

2.2.7.5 Dropout rate

SDC has been experiencing students' dropout all over its available secondary schools. The cause of the dropout is due to truants, pregnancy, and death.

Table 2.31: SDC Secondary School Students Dropout Trend (2016/2020)

Year	Male	Female	Total
2016	211	249	460
2017	447	874	1,321
2018	421	478	899

2019	787	456	1,243
2020	435	419	854
Total			

Source: SDC Secondary Education Division, (2022)

2.2.8 Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Division

Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Division forms among the 9 divisions of Singida District Council. It was established in 2022 following the merge of the former two departments namely Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperative Department as well as Livestock and Fisheries Department. Its core functions include: -

- i. Analyze, interpret and supervise implementation of policy, laws, and regulation of agriculture, irrigation, livestock and fisheries
- ii. Propose standards and prices of products and services from Agriculture, Livestock and fisheries;
- iii. Prepare short and long plans and programs on development of agriculture, irrigation, Livestock and fisheries;
- iv. Oversee promotion and governance of cooperatives in the council;
- v. Provide technical advice to stakeholders concerned with agriculture, irrigation, livestock and fisheries;
- vi. Prepare reports on agriculture, livestock and fisheries; and
- vii. Supervise collection and control of revenue from agriculture, livestock and fisheries activities.

The Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Division is made up by tree sections namely; Agriculture Section, Livestock Section and Fisheries Section.

A. Agriculture Section

The Agriculture Section being one among of the three sections under Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Division it is responsible with the following functions:

- i. Prepare and implement programs for fertilizer supply in different sales points;
- ii. Prepare and implement programs for fertilizer supply in different sales points;
- iii. Prepare programs for arranging and stocking of agriculture inputs;
- iv. Carry out soil testing of farmer's field samples and advice accordingly;
- v. Provide advice to farmers on, post-harvest handling, agro-processing and value addition of agriculture produce;
- vi. Estimate crop yield/production of important crops
- vii. Perform statistics and agriculture census work:
- viii. Conduct demonstration of demo trials both varietal and fertilizer trials from the share of entire Council;
- ix. Oversee promotion and governance of cooperatives;
- x. Coordinate stocking of fertilizer/plant protection measures at village level;
- xi. Organize farmers training camps at village level;
- xii. Prepare and implement crop diversification plan particularly for irrigated areas in block;

- xiii. Implement Biogas Development Program;
- xiv. Plan, design, construct and maintain irrigation schemes
- xv. Facilitate the formation of irrigators' organizations and ensure that organizations are equipped with required skills for effective and sustainable irrigation management;
- xvi. Support the formulation and enforcement of irrigation by-laws by the Irrigators Association in their areas; and
- xvii. Provide backstopping services to the farmers in the irrigation scheme by establishing irrigation scheme management support teams.

2.2.8.1 Land for agriculture Singida DC

Agriculture as a growth driver sector supports most of the population and has the potential of lifting the majority of Singida population out of poverty. About 85% of the residents are engaging in agriculture in the district and it is a major source of revenue to the District Council. Singida District Council has the total area of 122,991.7 hectares that is suitable for cultivation. The district council has potential area of 3,400 hector suitable for irrigation of which 75 ha are being irrigated. The major food crops in the district are maize, sorghum, pearl millets, beans, cow peas, pigeon peas, groundnuts, cassava and sweet potatoes. Cash crops include sunflower, onions, cotton, finger millet, yellow peas, coriander, and other newly introduced crops like, cashew nuts, and soya beans.

2.2.8.2 District production capacity and productivity

The annual production capacity of various crops in the District vary from one crop to another where in 2018/2019 maize was (73,354.5tons), sorghum (39,940.6tons), millet (10,150.5tons), beans (3,547.6tons), cassava (6,870tons), sweet potatoes (33,936tons), sunflower (63,404.56tons), (5,479.5tons), (29,419tons), groundnuts onions and cotton (2,271.6tons). However, the annual production for all crops increase in 2018/2019 by 263.619 tons compared to 2017/18 which was 185,289.1 this was due to few famers using improved seeds, fertilizers(farm yard manure and industrial fertilizers) and good agriculture practices. Like the production capacity, the annual crops productivity in the district increases in 2018/19 and vary from one crop to another compared to 2017/18. In 2018/2019. The annual productivity for maize was (1.7 tons/ha), sorghum (1.5 tons/ha), millet (1.5tons/ha), beans (1.4 ton/ha), cassava (2.0tons/ha), sweet potatoes (2.0 tons/ha), sunflower (1.7ton/ha), groundnuts (1.5 ton/ha), onions (6.5 tons/ha), and cotton (1.2 tons/ha). Table 33 shows the district production capacity and productivity for three consecutive years.

Table 2.32: The district production capacity and productivity

		Year								
	2018/19				2019/20			2020/21		
Crop	Hectors	Tons	Productivity	Hectors	Tons	Productivity	Hectors	Tons	Produ ctivity	
Maize	48,617	68,063.80	1.4	48,903	73,354.50	1.7	48,578.60	72,867.90	1.5	
Sorghum	22,785	38,735	1.7	23,494.50	39,940.60	1.5	24,729.60	42,039.30	1.7	
Millet	6,607	9,909.90	1.7	6,767	10,150.50	1.5	9,256	13,884	1.5	
Beans	865.2	1,730.40	1.4	2,534	3,547.60	1.4	2,212	3,096.80	1.4	

Total	117,144	185,289		145,300	263,619		153,693	227,813	
Cotton	1,159	1,390.80	1.2	1,893	2,271.60	1.2	1,964	2,356.80	1.2
Onions	1,275	8,287.50	6.5	3,795	24,664	6.5	4,489	29,178.50	6.5
Groundnuts	2,760	4,140	1.5	3,653	5,479.50	1.5	4,020.50	6,030.75	1.5
Sunflower	22,090.90	32,264.30	1.4	37,296.80	63,404.70	1.7	30,625	52,062.50	1.7
Sweet Potatoes	8,581	17,162	2	16,960	33,936	2	24,670	49,340,	2
Cassava	2,403.60	3,605.40	1.5	3.435	6,870	2	3,148	6,296	2

Source: SDC Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Division, (2021).

2.2.8.3 Agricultural inputs

The agricultural inputs such as fertilizers, improved seeds, pesticides and insecticides are privately accessed by farmers from outside the district. However, the District is continuously linking farmers with agricultural service providers such as agro-input companies for easy accessibility of such inputs.

2.2.8.4 Implements for agriculture

In Singida District Council, 60% of the farmers are using hand hoe as an agriculture implement. Table 34 demonstrate the agriculture implement employed by farmers within SDC.

Table 2.33: SDC Agricultural Implements Source

Type of implement	Number available	% of utilization
Tractors	30	10
Power Tillers	8	5
Ox plough	4679	25
Hand Hoes	115,967	60

SDC Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Division, (2021).

2.2.8.5 Agriculture Infrastructure

Singida District Council has one (01) irrigation scheme at Msange ward and one planed irrigation scheme proposed to be constructed in Mughamo ward. However, the district has suitable land for irrigation with 3,400 hectares. Currently, 75 Ha of these land are used for irrigation.

2.2.8.6 Cooperatives

Cooperatives have a big role to play in the financial sector especially for credit access and other banking services for small and medium entrepreneurship. In Singida District Council, there are 17 cooperatives and about 42.9% of them constitute Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOS). Table 35 shows number of cooperative groups in the district.

Table 2.34: Number of cooperative societies

Type of society	Number of Societies	Men	Women	Total member	Shares	Savings	Amana
Saving and credit SACCOS	15	1882	1202	3,084	73,938,563	712,086,210.05	227,000
Agric/crops- AMCOS	20	1101	668	1769	5,737,560	0	0

Total	35	2983	1870	4,853	79,676,123	712,086,210.05	227,000

Source: Singida District Council; Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives, 2021

B. Livestock section

The Livestock Section being one among of the three sections under Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Division it is responsible with the following functions: -

- i. Translate and supervise implementation of policies, laws, regulations, and procedures for Livestock:
- ii. Prepare short- and long-term plan and program for livestock development;
- iii. Evaluate conservation and use of livestock resources:
- iv. Oversee promotion and governance of cooperatives;
- v. Provide technical support to the stakeholders of livestock sector; and
- vi. Coordinate and supervise all projects concerned with livestock.

2.2.8.7 Livestock keeping

Livestock keeping is the second most important economic activity after agriculture in Singida District Council. Small scale livestock keeping in the Council is done both as a source of food and supplementary income at households. This section is working basing on National livestock policy of 2006, this policy explains the intentions of the government and other stakeholders to meet the challenges in the livestock industries.

2.2.8.8 Grazing Area

Grazing land is defined as that land that is available for the grazing needs of livestock. It excludes all tsetse fly area, all wildlife and forest reserves also tree plantations, but it includes game-controlled areas. In many cases it overlaps arable land and areas for "other use". Grazing land is estimated to be 88,994.4 hectares, equivalent 23.5 percent of the district council's total land area of 378,700 hectares. Land suitable for grazing is 99.9 leaving 0.1 percent which is infected by tsetse flies. The district had an estimate of 983,666 Livestock based on 2020 livestock census while conducting branding. Wanyaturu and Barabaigs are the main ethnic group that concentrates on animal husbandry. Despite being used for nutrition purposes the bulls and donkeys are also used for farming and transportation.

Table 2.35: Livestock population

Type of livestock	Number
Cattle	184,467
Goats	75,927
Sheep	42,624
Donkey	3,897
Pig	386
Dogs	15,172
Cats	4,456
Poultry	646,740

Ducks	1,419
Guinea fowls	4,525
Pigeon	4,053
Total Livestock in the District	983,666

2.2.8.9 Livestock infrastructure facilities

There are few livestock infrastructures around the district, even though; most of these livestock infrastructures are not well improved to facilitate livestock activities. 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. Out of 25 dips available in the district council, only 14 dips (56%) were working, and 7 dips (44%) were not working. Also, the table reveals that the District Council has 3 working veterinary centers, 4 crushes (66.7%) are working and 2 (33.7 %t) are not working, 3 hides/skin sheds as well as 48 slaughter slabs.

2.2.8.10 Livestock products and marketing

There is little value addition in the livestock value chains characterized by lack of grading of livestock and livestock products, lack of fattening of animals to improve quality prior to marketing, inadequate infrastructure for processing and poor handling, preservation and packaging of most livestock products, lack of official markets, shortage of veterinary officers and falling prices of livestock.

2.2.8.11 Marketing livestock and their products

In the Table 37 below highlights the number and value of livestock marketed in Singida District Council in 2019/20. A total of 61,964 livestock valued at Tshs. 8,055,880,000 were marketed. Cattle at 66.72 percent were the main contributor to the livestock keeper's total revenue obtained from marketing of livestock. Poultry were the second by contributing 20.65 percent, Goats (9.53 percent) the third.

Sheep (2.61 percent) the fourth, while Pigs with 0.45 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.510, 000), followed by pigs (Tshs. 480,000), goats (Tshs. 70,000), sheep (63,750) and poultry (11,000) respectively.

Table 2.36: Marketed livestock by type (Official Markets) and revenue earned

Livestock	Number of Livestock	Percent Number	Total Revenue (Tshs.)	Percent Revenue	Average Price
Cattle	10,256	16.55	5,375,800,000	66.73	510,000
Goats	10,664	17.21	767,560,000	9.53	70,000
Sheep	3,160	5.10	209,980,000	2.61	63,750
Pigs	19	0.03	36,480,000	0.54	480,000
Poultry	37,865	61.11	1,666,060,000	20.68	11,000
Total	61,964	100	8,055,880,000	100	

Source: Singida District Council Livestock Department, 2021

2.2.8.12 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 below highlights the number of livestock hides and skins marketed in Singida District Council between 2019 and 2020

Table 2.37: The number of livestock hides and skins marketed by type 2019 and 2020

Item	2019			2020			
	Number	Revenue (TShs.)	Average Price per unit	Number	Revenue (TShs.)	Average Price	
Cattle Hides	7,204	10,806,000	1,500	6,956	10,434,000	1,500	
Goat Skins	10,464	5,232,000	500	9,292	4,646,000	500	
Sheep Skins	3,292	1,646,000	500	3,156	1,578,000	500	
Total	20,960	17,684,000		9,404	16,658,000		

Source: Singida District Council Livestock Department, 2021

2.2.8.13 Milk production

Table 2.38 shows milk production in Singida District Council increased from 1,289,872 liters in 2019 to 1,352,652 litters in 2020. The revenue collected increased from 1,934,808,000 million in 2019 to 2,028,978,000 million in 2020 respectively following slight increase in price per liters. The increase in dairy cattle keeping in the District 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 the table. Out of 2,642,524 liters marketed in the District council, 89 percent and 89 percent in 2019 and 2020 respectively were produced by indigenous cattle. Dairy cattle were the second producer of milk by attributing 11 percent and 11 percent to the total liters marketed in 2019 and 2020. No significant production of milk from dairy goats in Singida District Council.

Table 2.38: Number of liters of milk marketed by type in Singida District Council, 2019 and 2020

Livestock	stock 2019			2020			
	Number of Litres	Revenue (TShs.)	Percent of litres Marketed	Number	Revenue (TShs.)	Percent of litres Marketed	
Indigenous Cattle	1,147,986	1,721,979,120	89	1,203,860	1,905,790,420	89	
Dairy Cattle	141,886	212,828,880	11	148,792	223,187,580	11	
Total	1,289,872	1,934,808,000	100	1,352,652	2,128,978,000	100	

Source: Singida District Council Livestock Department, 2021

2.2.8.14 Animal diseases

Livestock diseases are among the most serious constraints limiting development of the livestock industry. The high prevalence of livestock diseases in the country such as trans boundary, vector borne, zoonosis and emerging diseases present a big challenge to the development of the livestock industry. Mostly common diseases in the district are tick borne disease in cattle; the disease includes East Coast Fever, Anaplasmosis, Babesiosis, heart water. Protozoan diseases include Trypanosomiasis, Coccidiosis, and Worm Infestation. Bacterial diseases include Diarrhea, Black Quarter, Anthrax, TB, Brucellosis and Salmonellosis. Viral diseases like Foot and Mouth Disease" Rift Valley fever, Rabies and PPR.

Poultry keeping is another main economic activity done by the residents of Singida District Council. Unfortunately, among many factors which affect poultry industry in the District council, diseases associated to poultry happened to be the leading factors. The Table 2.39 shows that in three years period from 2018 to 2019 and 2020 a total of 13,754 morbidity and 7,785 mortality cases concerning poultry were reported in the District council. Though New castle disease observed to have the largest number (10,767 cases equals to 78.3% of all reported morbidity cases) and the one killer disease for poultry. However, Fowl cholera with 337 mortality cases, 4.3%) ranked second as a killer disease, Coccidiosis third (4.0%), Fowl pox the fourth (98) mortality cases, 1.3%).

Table 2.39: Four major poultry diseases which caused morbidity and mortality 2018, 2019 and 2020

Disease	Morbidity Cases reported						Mortality Cases reported			
	2018	2019	2020	Total	Percentage of Morbidity	2018	2019	2020	Total	Percentage of Mortality
New castle	3,835	4,111	2,821	10,767	78.3	2,128	3,225	1,688	7,041	90.4
Fowl pox	219	186	234	639	4.6	22	35	41	98	1.3
Coccidiosis	456	376	296	1,128	8.2	117	109	83	309	4
Fowl cholera	413	359	448	1,220	8.9	106	92	139	337	4.3
Total	4,923	5,032	3,799	13,754	100	2,373	3,461	1,951	7,785	100

Source: Singida District Council Livestock Department, 2021

C. Fisheries section

The Fisheries Section being one among of the three sections under Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Division it is responsible with the following functions:

- i. Translate and supervise implementation of policy, laws, regulations, and procedures for fisheries;
- ii. Prepare short- and long-term plan and program for fisheries resources development;
- iii. Evaluate conservation and use of fisheries resources;
- iv. Oversee promotion and governance of cooperatives;
- v. Provide technical support to the stakeholders of fisheries sector; and
- vi. Coordinate and supervise all projects concerned with fisheries.

2.2.8.15 Fisheries production

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's economy. The main location of fishing activities is Masoghweda dam in Ikhanoda Makuro wards.

Table 2.40: Fishery resource facilities and production, 2018/19-2020/21

No. of Fishing	No. of	of No. of Registered		oduction
licenses	Fishermen	Fishing Vessels	Weight (Tons)	Value (TSHS)
61	61	26	92	460,000,000

Source: Singida District Council Livestock Department, 2021

2.2.8.16 Investment opportunities in livestock sub sector

Singida District Council has inadequate livestock infrastructures such as dips, health centers, water points, slaughter slabs, 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:

i. Tanneries and hides and skins industry

For adding value to the hides and skins by fully processing them or semi processed (wet blue) before export.

ii. Chicken – Meat processing industry

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.

iii. Animal feeds

Supplement feeds can be manufactured and sold to farmers. Fodder can also be grown and sold a hay or seeds that can used to improve range land in the district.

Animal services and pharmaceuticals

Animal pharmaceutical shops and veterinary centers where qualified veterinary and livestock officers can offer consultancy services especially in remote areas.

iv. Livestock auction marts

There is a need for improvement of available and construction of new livestock market infrastructure

2.2.9 The Infrastructure, Rural and Urban Development Division

The Infrastructure, Rural and Urban Development is one of the Division in Singida District Council. That was formed in 2022, this is an important sector in the economy of any council due to its impact on the welfare of its citizens and the investment involved. This importance is propounded by the fact that Works Section, Roads Section, and Rural and Urban Development Section. has a major role to play in the socio-economic development of a council as it provides access to markets, production, jobs, health, education and other social services. An organization cannot build a good team of working professionals without good human resources, human resources play an essential role in developing a council's strategy as well as handling the employee-centered activities of a council. The core functions of Infrastructure, Rural and Urban Development Department include;

- i. Advise on matters related to construction industry;
- ii. Plan development of infrastructure;
- iii. Analyze and make recommendations on claims for payment of contractors;
- iv. Inspect construction works performed by Council and ensure their quality;
- v. Issue certificates to contractors for completed contracts;
- vi. undertake paving of new roads in collaboration with TARURA;
- vii. Establish and maintain cooperation with Institutions outside and inside the Country dealing with infrastructure issues;
- viii. Participate in facilitating resolution of land use conflicts;
- ix. Manage urbanization process in collaboration with Ministry responsible for land; and
- x. Oversee development of rural and urban settlements in collaboration with Ministry responsible for land.

The Infrastructure, Rural and Urban Development Division is made up by three (3) sections namely Works Section; Roads Section; and Rural and Urban Development Section.

A. Works Section

The works section under Infrastructure, Rural and Urban Division is responsible with the following core functions:

- i. Provide advice on laws, regulations, procedures and all matters related to construction;
- ii. Analyze, interpret and manage the implementation of policies, laws and regulations on construction issues:
- iii. Prepare contracts related to buildings and installations;
- iv. Prepare and estimate construction costs;
- v. Follow up performance of contractors;
- vi. Analyze and make recommendations on payments claims from contractors;
- vii. Inspect buildings and ensure their quality;
- viii. Issue certificates to contractors for completed works as per contracts; and
- ix. Supervise operations of the Council workshops.

B. Roads Section

The road section under Infrastructure, Rural and Urban Department is responsible with the following core functions;

- i. Provide advice on matters related to identification and paving of new roads;
- ii. Analyze, interpret and manage the implementation of policies, laws and regulations on paving roads;
- iii. Pave new roads in the surveyed land;
- iv. Prepare contracts for paving of new roads;
- v. Prepare cost estimates for roads paving:
- vi. Make follow up on performance of contractors;
- vii. Issue certificates to contractors for completed works as per contracts;
- viii. Analyze and make recommendations on payments claims from contractors;
- ix. Inspect paved roads to ensure quality; and
- x. Supervise construction and maintenance of bus terminals.

C. Rural and Urban Development Section

The Rural and Urban Development Section forms one among of the three sections under Infrastructure, Rural and Urban Development Department its core functions include;

- i. Oversee development of rural and urban settlements in collaboration with the Ministry responsible for lands;
- ii. Manage environmental and social amenities;
- iii. Guide urban development planning, housing and sustainable land use;
- iv. Oversee and coordinate management of antiquities and tourism;
- v. Manage urbanization process in collaboration with the Ministry responsible for lands;
- vi. Coordinate and nurture evolution of emerging towns from village to urban settlements; and
- vii. Participate in facilitating resolution of land use conflicts.

2.2.9.1 SDC Road Network

Singida DC has a road network of 812.397 kilometers; out of which 0.7 kilometers are paved roads, 239.75 kilometers are gravel roads and kilometers are earth roads. 571.947 kilometers of this road stretch are currently in good condition. 452.75 km of roads are passable throughout the year, while 359.647 km are passable with difficulties during dry season only.

Table 2.41: SDC road conditions

Road	Road Condition (Km)							
Surface Type	Good	Fair	Poor	Total	Remarks			
Paved	0.7	0.000	0.000	0.7	Kilometers of paved roads should be increased			
Gravel	159.14	59.38	21.23	239.75	Budgetfor rehabilitation/construction should be maintained			
Earth	107.4	106.53	358.017	571.947	Budgetfor rehabilitation/construction should be maintained			
Total	267.24	165.91	379.247	812.397				

Source: SDC Infrastructure, Rural and Urban Development Department, (2022).

2.2.9.2 Road Set Compact

The status of SDC roads including 0 bridges, 405 culverts, 2,000 meters lined ditches, and no streetlights as indicated in Table 2.42.

Table 2.42: SDC Road Set Compact

Element			Unit	Requirement	Available	Deficit
Bridges			No.	45	0	45
Culverts			No.	1698	405	1293
Lined ditches			Meter	34,500	2000	32500
Street Lighting			No.	186	0	186
			Motor grader	1	0	2
			Vibrating roller	1	0	1
Road/Construction	Equipment	and	Excavator	1	0	1
Plants.			Wheel loader	1	0	1
			Water bowser	2	0	2
			Low bed	1	0	1

Source: SDC Infrastructure, Rural and Urban Development Department, (2022)

2.2.10 Legal Services Unit

Legal Unit is a crosscutting unit in the Council as it deals with legal issues concerning all departments in the Council. It is a unit which used to advice the Council on all matters pertaining to legal issues especially on all contracts between Council and other Stakeholders and other related issues. Its core functions include;

- i. Advise and assist the council in all legal related issues.
- ii. Drafting and review the by-laws of the Council.
- iii. Represent the council to the courts of law.
- iv. Review village by-law bills.
- v. Prepare, review and conduct vetting to contracts to ensure comply with relevant laws.
- vi. To provide legal aid to the community.
- vii. Train, coordinate and supervise the Ward and Village Tribunals.
- viii. To prepare and review various legal instruments.

2.2.10.1 Village and Ward Tribunals

Singida District Council has managed to establish 21 Ward Tribunals in the Council. And in the financial year 2020/2021 at the second quarter the Council planned to conduct training to all 21 Ward Tribunals within the Council.

2.2.10.2 2.2.10.2 By-laws

Under the Local Government (District Authorities) Act, Cap 287 R.E 2010 the council is legislative authority. The Council required by the law to make by laws, before any collection of levies from any source, during the financial year 2020/2021, the Council managed to implement different bylaws such as: The Service Levy by-laws GN no 183 of 2017, The Food Security and Agriculture by-laws GN no 189 of 2017, The Environment by laws GN 188 of 2017, The Forest and Environmental Protection by-law 185 of 2017, the Levy and Fees by-law GN no 178 of 2017 and Council standing Order GN no 438.

For the financial year 2020/2021, the Council through its Legal unit started to review the said by laws hereinabove especially the by-laws which dealing with collection of levy and fees.

2.2.10.3 Vetting of the Contract

Under the Public Procurement Act No. 7, 2011 section 60(10) and its regulation required all the contract which does not exceed one Billion should be vetted by the council Legal Officer, in the financial year of 2020/2021 the Legal Unit vetted the Contract No. SDC/HQ/2020/2021/W/FA/01, building of administration block at Mwahango Village.

2.2.10.4 Legal Opinion

The legal unit provided legal advice to the council on how to run all activities as required by laws this led better performance of the council due to the fact that it adheres with rule of Law such as:

i. The procedures for leasing government asserts which located at Bomani, Ujenzi,

Ipembe, and Utemini Sido within Singida Municipality.

ii. Unbanked revenue collections (defaulters).

2.2.11 Internal Audit Unit

The internal audit unit is one among six units and thirteen departments in Singida District Council. It is an independent, objective assurance and consulting activity designed to add value and improve an organization's operations. It helps accomplish council's objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control, and governance processes (International Professional Practices Framework (IPPF) 2009). The internal audit unit was established in according to section 48 of the Local Government Finance Act, 2001 and order 14 (1-2) of Local Authority Financial memorandum, 2009. These requires "every local authority to employ its own internal auditors who shall work closely with Head of Departments and shall be an independent appraisal of internal control within a Local Government Authority done by examining and evaluating the effectiveness and adequacy of such control. The Internal Auditor shall report directly to the Accounting Officer. The main functions of the internal audit unit include;

- i. Prepare annual risk-based audit plan
- ii. Prepare audit charter
- iii. Review and assess the adequacy and reliability of financial and non-financial, management and performance systems, and quality of data that support the controls (including those for risk management and corporate governance) established for the proper administration of the Council's activities.
- iv. Review and assess the effectiveness of internal controls and make recommendations to improve where appropriate.
- v. Review and assess procedures to check that the Council's assets and interests are properly
- vi. accounted for, adequately protected and risks are identified and effectively managed.
- vii. Check for the extent of compliance with legislation, Council policies, plans and procedures to ensure that good standards of management are maintained and that decisions taken by Council, its Committees and Management are correctly applied.
- viii. Promote and assist the Council in the economic, efficient and effective use of resources in the achievement of its objectives. This includes the provision of any consultancy (advice, facilitation, and training) work as well as assurance services.
- ix. Prepare four audit reports and submit them to the required authorities.

2.2.12 Procurement Unit

Establishment of all respective organs for procurement in Singida District Council as required by PPA of 2023, and regulations of 2024. The unit is the responsible for the acquisition of supplies, services and construction works in support of the Procuring Entity's business. The Procurement Management Unit is the entity within both Procuring Entity Authorized to issue invitations to bid, requests for proposal, request for quotations and issue contracts. The Procurement Management Unit issues purchase orders, develops terms of contracts, and acquires supplies and services. The

Procurement Management Unit also disposes of all surplus property and equipment.

The Procuring Entity's management clearly understands the importance of the procurement function and has tasked the Procurement Management Unit with the responsibility of accomplishing the following Objectives.

- i. Prepare required services, materials, equipment and construction while ensuring that quality, safety and cost –effectiveness are achieved.
- ii. Obtain the best value for money spent
- iii. Assure equity for all parties involved in the procurement process
- iv. Ensure that procurement transactions are conducted in a manner providing full and open competition whenever practicable.
- v. Solicit the participation of all qualified and responsible contractors and suppliers in the procurement process.

2.2.13 Information, Communication Technology Unit

The SDC ICT Unit form one among of the 11 units its core functions include;

- Implement National ICT and e-Government Policy;
- ii. Oversee development of internal ICT initiatives, policies and their implementation;
- iii. Design and maintain web-based applications and database;
- iv. Monitor ICT hardware and software utilization in the Council;
- v. Provide inputs in training needs assessment on ICT; and
- vi. Develop and maintain Council website.

Table 2.43: SDC ICT Infrastructure

S/No.	Type of Asset/Category	Asset Required	Asset Available	Deficit
1	Desktop Computers	68	33	35
2	Laptops	60	16	44
3	Photocopier Machine	12	4	8
4	Printer	22	14	8
5	Typewriter Machine	1	0	1
6	Scanner	16	10	4
7	Fax Machine	1	1	1
8	Switch for network	16	7	9
9	Router	2	1	1
10	Network Cabinet	9	7	1
11	Mobile Electronic Device(pos)	84	53	31
12	Digital Camera	3	0	3
13	IC Digital Recorder	8	0	8
14	UPS	20	10	10
15	Wireless Access point	10	4	6
16	Wide Screen 32"	4	2	2
17	SINGIDA Domain	1	1	0
18	SINGIDA DC Website	1	1	0
19	LAN	6	4	2
20	Video Camera	2	0	2

21	USB Modem	4	0	4
22	GPS	4	0	4
23	Plotter Printer	2	0	2
24	Projector	6	2	4
25	Video Conference Facilities	2	0	2
26	CCTV Camera	16	0	16
27	Attendance software system	3	0	3
28	Tablet	60	0	60

Source: SDC ICT and Statistics Unit, (2022).

2.2.14 Finance and Accounts Unit

Finance and Accounts Unit is among of 11 units within Singida District Council, this unit composed of five sections namely; Finance Administration, Revenue, Expenditure, as well as Final Accounts. The core functions of the department include;

- i. Provide advice on laws, regulations and procedures regarding Local Government finance and accounts:
- ii. Prepare operational and development revenue and expenditure projections in collaboration with others Divisions and Units:
- iii. Manage revenue and expenditure and make follow up on availability of funds from relevant authorities;
- iv. Administer LGA's funds according to financial laws, regulations and procedures;
- v. Manage preparation of finance reports and submit to relevant authorities;
- vi. Keep accounting records and ensure application of approved Government accounting systems;
- vii. Administer preparation of reports Local Authorities Accounting Committee (LAAC) and any other Government instructions;
- viii. Ensure accounting procedures and accounting books are adhered according to Local Authority Financial Memorandum;
- ix. Prepare financial reports of the Council;
- x. Authorize payments as per laid down financial procedures; and
- xi. Prepare responses on audit queries raised by Head of Internal Audit Unit and the Controller and Auditor General.

2.2.14.1 Singida DC: Own Revenue Sources

Singida District Council has 15 own revenue sources namely: - forest product cess (log cess and timber), sun flow product, unions, service levy, community health funds, business license and sales of plots among others. Revenue from food production and livestock market products contributes 63% of the total budget from own source followed by business licenses, and service levy 27%, community health funds 7% and other charges contribute 3%. Collection trend for previous three years, indicates that there is an improvement in own source revenue collection. Own source revenue collection has been increasing though in small amount. From 2014/15 Council has adopted electronic revenue collection system so as to strengthening internal control over revenue collection. The system is controlled at ministerial level and is known as Local Government Revenue Collection Integrated.

Table 2.44: SDC Own source revenue collection - Budget estimates V/S Actual Performance for Financial Year 2019/20 - 2020/21

Revenue		2018/2019		nates V/S Actual Fer	2019/2020			0/2021	
Sources	Budget	Actual	%	Budget	Actual	%	Budget	Actual	%
Tender fees	5,000,000.00	1,802,435.25	36%	5,000,000.00	384,615.00	8%	5,000,000.00	405,000.00	8%
By law fines	7,560,000.00	49,427,642.01	654%	7,560,000.00	14,493,000.00	192%	7,560,000.00	1,434,900.00	19%
House rent	39,360,000.00	17,980,000.00	46%	39,360,000.00	32,720,000.00	83%	78,960,000.00	43,507,392.40	55%
Village collection	126,000,000.00	307,874,730.10	244%	126,000,000.00	370,625,000.00	294%	126,000,000.00	364,378,412.00	289%
Hotel levy	30,000,000.00	20,230,623.66	67%	30,000,000.00	54,613,000.00	182%	30,000,000.00	94,850,166.90	316%
Liquor license fee	5,040,000.00	1,000,000.00	20%	5,040,000.00	970,000.00	19%	3,600,000.00	5,675,600.00	158%
Business license fee	56,000,000.00	24,534,000.00	44%	10,000,000.00	18,733,000.00	187%	14,000,000.00	21,509,000.00	154%
Sales of books	10,000,000.00	3,930,511.38	39%	-	-	0%	9,000,000.00	8,047,500.00	89%
Parking fee	5,346,000.00		0%	5,346,000.00		0%	5,346,000.00	-	0%
Other charges	10,000,000.00	20,498,308.53	205%	-	-	0%	-	-	0
Hotel levy			0%	-	-	0%	5,040,000.00	1,842,307.60	37%
Live stock market fee	63,400,000.00	72,554,791.27	114%	63,400,000.00	40,298,000.00	64%	60,000,000.00	43,102,998.92	72%
Cow slaughter fee	60,000,000.00	8,424,111.00	14%	60,000,000.00	2,059,000.00	3%	42,500,000.00	2,269,450.00	5%
Fishing fee	5,750,000.00	2,404,105.00	42%	5,750,000.00	1,916,000.00	33%	5,750,000.00	12,828,950.00	223%
Other charges fee	21,454,500.00		0%	21,454,500.00	12,867,000.00	60%	29,757,000.00	21,128,400.00	71%
Other food crops	516,007,000.00	397,406,795.03	77%	516,007,000.00	469,695,906.40	91%	564,430,000.00	441,159,002.41	78%
Other producers aces	8,730,000.00	11,228,000.00	129%	8,730,000.00	13,700,000.00	157%	14,000,000.00	9,446,800.00	67%
By law fines	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	73,077,000.00	53,778,036.48	74%

Health contribution fund	161,000,000.00	54,180,000.00	34%	131,000,000.00	23,156,000.00	18%	107,000,000.00	50,511,331.14	47%
NHIF	15,230,000.00	73,880,970.00	485%	15,230,000.00	16,119,000.00	106%	15,230,000.00	27,976,086.51	184%
Tuition fee	28,070,000.00	65,647,000.00	234%	28,070,000.00	33,091,906.00	118%	192,150,000.00	99,638,400.00	52%
Parking fees	8,030,000.00	2,423,740.00	30%	8,030,000.00	3,181,000.00	40%	14,600,000.00	8,296,100.00	57%
Building permit	-	-	0%	46,000,000.00	5,393,000.00	12%	35,000,000.00	2,007,600.00	6%
Land and survey service fee	30,000,000.00	-	0%	30,000,000.00	6,730,000.00	22%	110,000,000.00	13,944,521.17	13%
Forest royalties	30,000,000.00	4,214,000.00	14%	30,000,000.00	10,814,000.00	36%	30,000,000.00	13,414,501.00	45%
Land and survey service fee	128,400,000.00	532,700.00	0%	180,000,000.00		0%	-	-	0%
Total collection	1,370,377,500.00	1,140,174,463.23	83%	1,371,977,500.00	1,154,100,521.40	84%	1,578,000,000.00	1,341,152,456.53	85%

Source: SDC Finance and Accounts Unit, (2021).

2.2.14.2 Singida DC: CAG Auditing Reports

Singida District Council prepares its financial statement in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) and other governing laws and regulations pertaining to closure of Government accounts. Also, for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error as per the Statement of Management responsibility on the Financial Statements. The Local Government Finance Act 1982 section 40 requires every Local Government Council (LGA) to prepare financial statements of the Council for every financial year, as at the end of the financial period, that gives a true and fair view of the situation of the council for that period. This legal requirement is further emphasized by the Local Authority Financial Memorandum (LAFM) of 2010, Order No. 31.

2.2.15 Waste Management and Sanitation Unit

The Waste Management and Sanitation Unit is among of 11 Units in Singida District Council. It was established in 2022, following restructuring of different departments. Its core functions include;

- i. Prepare short- and long-term plans and programs for west management and sanitation;
- ii. Interpret and supervise implementation of policies, laws and procedures on provision of waste management and sanitation service.
- iii. Coordinate training on waste management and sanitation issues;
- iv. Coordinate and supervise waste management and sanitation projects;
- v. Supervise implementation of waste management and sanitation contracts;
- vi. Create awareness on hygiene and sanitary issue in communities and public facilities;
- vii. Develop techniques for waste management and sanitation issues; and
- viii. Develop and manage database on waste management and sanitation.
- ix. Coordinate Environmental Impact Assessment, Strategic Environmental Assessment and Environmental Audit

2.2.15.1 Solid Waste Current Situation

SDC Currently produces almost 0.396 tons of solid wastes daily, whereby a single household produces almost 2.5 kg of solid wastes per day. Solid waste production has surpassed the ability of the District to carry solid wastes which is about 2.583 tons per week. The situation also is expected to increase due to increase in economic activities that lead to population increase.

2.2.15.2 Solid Waste Management

Solid and liquid management are organized by community leaders at village/hamlets/street level and community-based organizations (CBO). There is 1 crude dumpsite in 1 ward, there are 3 collection points in 3 wards, and 1 refuse at 1 ward, the remaining 18 wards use refuse pits to dispose solid waste. Solid waste from different sources are taken to the collection pits and refuse bays which are later 0.08 tons are taken for reused and recycled, 2.04 tons used as manure in the farms while 0.46 tons are transported to the dumpsite.

Table 2.45: SDC Solid Waste Generation

S/N	Solid Waste Generated /Day	Solid Waste Disposed Off/Day	% Of Solid Waste Disposed/Day
1	25	15	60

Source: SDC Waste Management and Sanitation Unit (2022)

2.2.15.3 Equipment and Facilities for Waste Management

The council has no solid waste collection vehicles. However, there are no cesspit emptying vehicles; one owned by private vehicle.

Table 2.46: SDC S Waste Equipment

S/N	Item	Needed	Available	Deficit	%
1	Tipper Trucks	3	0	0	0%
2	Tricycles	7	0	0	0%
3	Wheel loader	1	0	1	0%
4	Skip buckets	21	0	21	0%
5	Skip crane	2	0	2	0%
6	Compactor	2	0	2	0%

2.2.16 Government Communication Unit

The Singida District Council (GCU) forms one among units within the council. Its core functions include:

- i. Promote LGA's policies, functions and programs
- ii. Update LGA's information on the website
- iii. Prepare and implement communication strategy
- iv. Engage in dialogue with the public as well as media on various issues concerning the council
- v. Produce and disseminate documents such as brochures articles newsletters and
- vi. Coordinate press briefings

2.2.16.1 GCU infrastructure in SDC

Currently the SDC Government Unit is resourced with several infrastructures and resources that facilitate daily operations as indicated in the Table 2.47:

Table 2.47: GCU infrastructure in SDC

S/No.	Type of asset/category	Asset required	Asset available	Deficit
1	Desktop computers	3	1	2
2	laptops	2	0	2
3	Digital camera	1	0	1
4	Digital recorder	1	0	1
5	Speed light	1	0	1
6	Microphone	2	0	2
7	External driver	1	0	1
8	Office Cabinet shelve	1	0	1
9	Office Table	2	1	1

Source: Government Communication Unit (2022)

2.2.17 Sports, Culture and Arts Unit

The Sports, Culture and Arts Unit is among of the nine units of Singida District Council. It was established in 2022 to provide expertise on arts, sports development and culture preservation. Its core functions are: -

- i. Conduct search on the identification, development and nurturing of people with talents to increase participation and excellence in sports, culture and arts;
- ii. Create and coordinate links between LGA, key stakeholders and agencies for promotion of local culture, arts and sports activities;
- iii. Organize, develop and deliver diverse range of inclusive sporting activities;
- iv. Coordinate the preservation and protection of community's parks and areas allocated for sports
- v. and recreation purposes:
- vi. Prepare and provide mass participation opportunities in sports, culture and arts across the age spectrum to promote active and physically lifestyles;
- vii. Organize community festivals to celebrate local cultural diversity;
- viii. Promote participation development and training of all stakeholders in quality and sustainable

- sports, culture and arts programmes in the LGA;
- ix. Conduct monitoring and evaluation of educational services and training in sports, culture and arts; and
- x. To coordinate and organize schools' sports, culture and arts events in the LGA

2.3 Policy and Planning Frameworks

The development of the Singida District Council's five-year strategic plan for the period 2021/22 to 2025/26 involved a thorough examination of various planning frameworks and strategies at international, regional, and national levels. This analysis aimed to ensure that the strategic plan aligns effectively with broader national and global policies. By integrating these frameworks, the plan seeks to enhance coherence and relevance, promoting sustainable development and addressing local needs within the context of wider strategic objectives.

2.3.1 The Tanzania Development Vision 2025

The Vision is an articulation of a desirable future condition or situation which Tanzania envisages to attain and the plausible course of action to be taken for its achievement. The objective of the vision is to awaken, coordinate and direct the people's efforts, minds and national resources towards those core sectors that will enable us to attain our development goals. The aspects of Tanzania's Development Vision (TDV) 2025 which aspires to have Tanzania transformed into a middle income and semi-industrialized nation by 2025, characterized by the year 2025: (i) high quality and sustainable livelihoods; (ii) peace, stability and unity; (iii) good governance and the rule of law; (iv) an educated and learning society; and (v) a strong and competitive economy.

Adopted by the government in 1999, with implementation commencing in 2000, this vision serves as a roadmap for achieving significant national objectives. Its primary aim is to galvanize, coordinate, and direct the efforts and resources of the populace toward pivotal sectors essential for realizing development goals. In this context, the Singida District Council has taken significant steps to integrate the principles and objectives of TDV 2025 into its strategic planning process. By aligning its Strategic Plan with the national vision, the council aims to ensure that local initiatives contribute effectively to the overarching goals of national development, thereby enhancing the socio-economic well-being of its constituents and fostering sustainable growth in the region.

2.3.2 The Third National Five-Year Development Plan 2021/22 – 2025/26

The Third National Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP III) for 2021/22 to 2025/26 serves as a critical component of the Long-Term Perspective Plan (LTPP) 2011/12 to 2025/26, acting as a pathway to achieve the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 (TDV 2025). This development plan represents the culmination of efforts to implement TDV 2025, building upon the progress made since its inception. FYDP III is designed to create a conducive environment for capitalizing on the achievements realized thus far, focusing on the enhancement of economic opportunities, the establishment of an industrial economy, and the promotion of competitiveness in both domestic and international markets.

The theme of FYDP III has evolved from "Realizing Competitiveness-Led Export Growth," as outlined in the LTPP, to "Realizing Competitiveness and Industrialization for Human Development." This shift reflects a deeper commitment to fostering a robust, competitive economy that aspires to reach middle-income status while simultaneously prioritizing human development. The plan aims to leverage Tanzania's geographical advantages and resources to drive production and economic growth, ensuring that the benefits are equitably distributed among all citizens, in line with the vision of enhancing the quality of life.

As a guiding framework for the country's future long-term development, FYDP III emphasizes the vital role of Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) as well as digitalization. By fostering skills development and harnessing creative potential, the plan aims to position Tanzania at the forefront of global advancements. Additionally, FYDP III seeks to implement various sectoral strategic plans, agreements, and regional and international initiatives, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), to accelerate both economic growth and social development.

The FYDP III highlights the need to increase local revenue sources for LGAs, encourage public-private partnerships (PPPs), and enhance the capacity of LGAs to develop bankable projects. It also emphasizes the importance of effective financial resource management and the delivery of high-quality services. In formulating the Singida District Council (SDC) Strategic Plan for 2021/22 to 2025/26, the council has considered the aspirations outlined in FYDP III to reflects the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) actions prescribed by FYDP III, ensuring alignment with the national objectives. In this context, the SDC Strategic Plan has translated these aspirations into specific council projects and initiatives across various divisions and units, ensuring that local strategies are responsive to national development goals and contribute to the overall vision for Tanzania's future.

2.3.3 Ruling Part Manifesto 2020-2025

The formulation and development of the Singida District Council Strategic Plan are closely aligned with the 2020-2025 manifesto of the ruling party, Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM). This manifesto serves as a crucial guideline for national development frameworks and builds on the achievements of the 2015 election manifesto. It aligns with several key policy visions, including the National Development Vision 2025 and the Zanzibar Development Vision 2020-2050. Over the next five years, CCM aims to improve the lives of all Tanzanians, eradicate poverty, and solidify the country's status as a middle-income economy.

To achieve these objectives, the CCM government has identified several priorities that will inform local strategic planning, including the Singida District Council's initiatives. Key focus areas include strengthening good governance and justice to maintain national unity, promoting a modern and inclusive economy supported by robust infrastructure, and transforming agriculture, livestock, and fisheries to ensure food security. The plan also emphasizes enhancing access to quality healthcare, education, water, and electricity, while encouraging the use of research and technology for socio-economic development. Additionally, creating seven million jobs for youth in both formal and informal sectors is a

priority, which will directly influence the council's strategic initiatives and contribute to local economic growth.

2.3.4 The Tanzania Local Government (District Authorities) Act of 1982

The Tanzania Local Government (District Authorities) Act of 1982 Is a significant legislative framework aimed at decentralizing governance and enhancing local administrative autonomy in Tanzania. This Act established district authorities as the primary units of local government, empowering them to manage various local services and resources effectively. The framework aimed to promote community participation in decision-making processes, allowing local populations to have a direct influence on development initiatives. The Act outlined the structure, powers, and functions of district councils, which included responsibilities for education, health, agriculture, and infrastructure development, thereby fostering a more responsive and accountable form of governance at the grassroots level.

In the context of Singida District, the rationale for formulating a strategic plan is deeply rooted in the objectives of the 1982 Act, alongside contemporary challenges facing the district. Singida, like many LGAs in Tanzania, grapples with issues such as poverty, limited infrastructure, and inadequate service delivery. A strategic plan for the Singida District Council is essential for aligning local governance structures with the broader goals of national development, ensuring that resources are effectively allocated and utilized to meet community needs. This planning process not only enhances the capacity of the district council to fulfill its mandates but also reinforces community participation in governance. By developing a clear framework for action, the Singida District Council can better address local challenges, promote sustainable development, and ultimately improve the quality of life for its residents, in alignment with the principles set forth by the Local Government Act.

2.3.5 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a universal call to action established by the United Nations in 2015, aiming to address global challenges such as poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace, and justice. Comprising 17 goals and 169 targets, the SDGs set a framework for countries to achieve sustainable development by 2030. The objectives promote a holistic approach to development, ensuring that economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental protection are integrated into national and local development plans.

In Tanzania, local government authorities (LGAs) play a critical role in implementing the SDGs at the community level. They are responsible for planning, resource allocation, and service delivery, making them pivotal in translating national policies into actionable local initiatives. The involvement of LGAs is crucial for achieving the SDGs, as they can tailor strategies to address specific local needs while ensuring alignment with national goals.

The Singida District Council Strategic Plan (2021/22-2025/26) serves as a prime tool to effectively integrate the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into its development frameworks. The SP has adopted a localized approach, identifying specific SDGs that resonate with the district's socio-economic

context. By aligning its strategic priorities with these goals, the council SP ensures that its initiatives contribute not only to local needs but also to broader national and global objectives. The SP emphasizes inclusivity by addressing poverty and inequality, particularly through initiatives that enhance access to education and promote gender equality, thereby uplifting marginalized communities.

Moreover, the strategic plan focuses on stimulating economic growth and job creation in alignment with SDG 8, targeting local industries, agriculture, and entrepreneurship to create sustainable opportunities. Environmental sustainability is also a key consideration, with strategies promoting responsible land use and conservation practices that align with SDG 15. The SP recognizes the importance of multistakeholder partnerships, as outlined in SDG 17, collaborating with local businesses, NGOs, and community organizations to enhance resource mobilization. Additionally, the plan includes robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to track progress toward the SDGs, ensuring accountability and adaptability. By prioritizing capacity building for local leaders and community members, the council will foster a culture of sustainability and civic engagement, empowering residents to actively participate in achieving these critical goals.

2.3.6 African Agenda 2063

African Agenda 2063 is a strategic framework developed by the African Union (AU) to guide the continent's socio-economic transformation and integration over the next several decades. Launched in 2013, the agenda envisions a prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development. It aims to address the continent's challenges—such as poverty, inequality, and political instability—while harnessing its vast resources and potential. The agenda outlines seven aspirations, including a prosperous Africa, an integrated continent, a politically united Africa, and a continent with a strong cultural identity and values. It emphasizes the importance of sustainable development, good governance, and youth empowerment as key drivers for achieving these goals.

In Tanzania, local government authorities (LGAs) including the Singida District Council play a crucial role in realizing the goals of African Agenda 2063 at the grassroots level. The Singida District Council has the potential to translate the broader aspirations of the Agenda into localized initiatives that address specific community needs while aligning with national policies. In this regard, the SDC-SP focuses on enhancing agricultural productivity and food security, which is a key component of Aspiration 1, that seeks to achieve a prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth. By implementing agricultural development programs, the council can improve livelihoods, reduce poverty, and ensure food sovereignty for its residents.

Furthermore, the council's strategic planning process considered the importance of regional integration, as outlined in Aspiration 2 of the Agenda. By fostering partnerships with neighboring districts and regions, the Singida District Council can promote trade, cultural exchange, and collaborative development initiatives, contributing to a more integrated Tanzania and, by extension, a more unified Africa. Additionally, the emphasis on good governance and accountability in African Agenda 2063 aligns with the council's need to ensure transparency and citizen participation in local governance. This can be

achieved through community engagement initiatives and capacity-building programs aimed at empowering local leaders and residents to actively participate in decision-making processes.

Moreover, the SP has incorporated the principles of environmental sustainability and climate resilience highlighted in the Agenda. By promoting sustainable land management practices, water resource management, and conservation efforts, the Singida District Council can contribute to the Agenda, which focuses on environmental sustainability and climate resilience. This approach not only protects local ecosystems but also enhances community welfare and resilience to climate change impacts.

2.3.7 East African Vision 2050

East African Vision 2050 is a strategic framework aimed at guiding the socio-economic development of the East African Community (EAC) member states, including Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Congo DR, Somalia and South Sudan. Launched to align national policies with regional aspirations, this vision seeks to create a prosperous, integrated, and peaceful East Africa characterized by sustainable development, shared prosperity, and enhanced regional cooperation. The vision outlines key priorities such as promoting economic growth, improving infrastructure, fostering good governance, and ensuring environmental sustainability. It aspires to transform the region into a competitive global player while addressing critical issues such as poverty, inequality, and climate change.

Local government authorities (LGAs) in Tanzania, such as the Singida District Council, are essential for implementing the East African Vision 2050 at the community level. The council will transform regional aspirations into specific initiatives that address local needs while aligning with national policies. This includes promoting economic growth through development programs focused on agriculture, trade, and small-scale industries, which can enhance local livelihoods, alleviate poverty, and ensure food security.

Additionally, the vision emphasizes infrastructure development as a crucial driver of economic growth. The Singida District Council Strategic Plan has prioritized projects like road construction, water supply, and energy access to improve trade and residents' quality of life, thereby fostering regional integration. Incorporating principles of good governance, transparency, and citizen engagement further empowers local communities in decision-making processes. By integrating sustainable practices into its strategic planning, the council can also address environmental challenges, contributing to long-term resilience and sustainability in the region.

2.3.8 HIV/AIDS and Non-Communicable Diseases Guideline of 2014

Since 1999, HIV/AIDS was declared a national emergency, prompting the Government to implement various initiatives aimed at reducing infection rates through care, support, and public awareness campaigns. Additionally, non-communicable diseases have been identified as a significant threat to the country's socio-economic development. To safeguard public health, the Government, through its public institutions, is responsible for providing care and support in combating these diseases in workplaces.

As a Local Government Authority, the SDC adheres to the guidelines stipulated in Chapter 3 of the relevant regulations. In alignment with this, the SDC allocates funds to promote care and support while raising awareness among its staff about the importance of fighting both HIV/AIDS and non-communicable diseases.

2.3.9 National Anti-Corruption Strategy

The Government of Tanzania has underscored the importance of good governance as a key priority for achieving national development objectives. Effective governance is crucial for fostering and enhancing peace, stability, economic growth, social welfare, and poverty alleviation. It plays a vital role in implementing various reforms across the public sector, including public service, financial management, the legal system, and local governance.

A significant tool for promoting good governance is the National Anti-Corruption Strategy, which aims to enhance the effectiveness, transparency, and accountability of public service delivery. This strategy focuses on implementing robust measures to combat corruption, building capacity for anti-corruption efforts, and ensuring strong political leadership in the fight against corruption. The SDC is committed to creating a corruption-free environment and will continue to strengthen its anti-corruption mechanisms to achieve this goal.

2.4 Performance Reviews

The performance review of Singida District Council was based on assessment of the implementation of the past five years' strategic plan 2016/17-2020/21. The major focus of the performance review was to assess how far Singida District Council managed to achieve its targets, as well as possible factors that constrained the achievements. The performance review was fundamental towards revitalizing the next Singida District Council five years' strategic plan 2021/22-2025/26. The review considered every target that was set in each service area as follows.

2.4.1 Result area: Agriculture, irrigation and cooperatives Strategic objectives:

No.	Objectives	Targets	Achievement	Constraints	Way forward
1	Service Improved and HIV Infection Reduced	200 farmers Sensitization on HIV/AIDS Infection to 200 Farmers by June,2021	150 farmers Sensitized on HIV/AIDS Infection	Inadequate funds	To be sustained in the next five years strategic plan.
2	Effective Implementation of the National Anti- Corruption Strategy Enhanced and Sustained	25 Agriculture Staff Capacitated on the Effect of Corruption by June, 2021	25 Agriculture Staff Capacitated on the Effect of Corruption	Inadequate funds for monitoring and supervision	To be sustained in the next five years strategic plan.
3	Access to Quality and Equitable Social	20 Extension Staff Capacitated on	20 Extension Staff Capacitated on	Inadequate funds for monitoring	Solicit fund in the next five years

	Services Delivery Improved	Agriculture Extension Skills by June 2021	Agriculture Extension Skills	and supervision	strategic plan
		Increased Number of Saccos from 17 to 29 By 2021		Inadequate funds for Sensitization of community.	Solicit fund in the next five years strategic plan
		300 SACCOS/AMCOS committee capacitated on SACCO's management and supervisions by June 2021	140 SACCOS/AMCOS committee members capacitated on management and supervisions	Inadequate funds	To be sustained in the next five years strategic plan.
4	Quality and quantity of socio- economic services and infrastructure increased	Provision of technical knowledge in crop production and marketing to 2,200 farmers by June 2021	1782 farmers provided technical knowledge in crop production and marketing.	Inadequate funds	Solicit fund in the next five years strategic plan
		Awareness creation on the use of improved agriculture implements and Environmental conservation to 30 villages by June, 2021	Awareness created to 30 villages on the use of improved agriculture implements and Environmental conservation	Inadequate fund for awareness creation of improved farm implements	Solicit fund in the next five years strategic plan
		of improved implements to 200 farmers enhanced by June 2021.	150 farmers enhanced on the use of improved farm implements	Inadequate fund for awareness creation of improved farm implements	Solicit fund in the next five years strategic plan
		Increased number of irrigation scheme from two to five by June 2021.	Not implemented	Shortage of funds	Solicit fund in the next five years strategic plan
		Agriculture infrastructure/facilities in improved from 30% to 40% by June 2021	35% agriculture infrastructure/facilities improved.	Inadequate funds	Solicit fund in the next five years strategic plan
5	Good governance and administrative services enhanced	Conducive working environment to 65 extension staff ensured by June, 2021	25 extension staff ensured conducive working environment	Inadequate funds	Solicit fund in the next five years strategic plan

2.4.2 Result Area: Livestock and fisheries Strategic objectives

S/N	Objectives	Targets	Achievement	Constraints	Way forward
1	Service improved and HIV infection reduced	Sensitization on HIV/AIDS Infection to 20 livestock staff by June, 2021	20 livestock staff sensitized on HIV/AIDS Infection.	Inadequate funds for monitoring and supervision	Solicit fund in the next five years strategic plan
2	Effective implementation of the national anti- corruption strategy enhanced and sustained	20 livestock staff capacitated on the effect of corruption by June, 2021	20 livestock staff capacitated on the effect of corruption	Inadequate funds for monitoring and supervision	Solicit fund in the next five years strategic plan
3	Access to Quality and Equitable Social Services Delivery Improved	1650 Livestock keeper capacitated on production and marketing skills in 21 Ward and 84 Village by June 2021.	957 Livestock keeper capacitated on production and marketing skills	Inadequate funds	Solicit fund in the next five years strategic plan
		Provision of conducive working environment to 20 extension staff improved by June, 2021	5 extension staff ensured conducive working environment	Inadequate funds	To be sustained in the next five years strategic plan.
4	Quality and Quantity of Socio-Economic Services and Infrastructure	Livestock markets and infrastructures/facilities improved from 20 to 40% by June 2021.	25% Livestock markets and infrastructures/facilities improved.	Inadequate funds	To be sustained in the next five years strategic plan.
	Increased	Livestock mortality rates reduced from 20% to 10% by June, 2021	15 % Livestock mortality rates reduced	Inadequate funds	Solicit fund in the next five years strategic plan
		Management and production of fish improved from 9% to 15% by June, 2021	Management and production of fish Improved by 12%	Inadequate funds	Solicit fund in the next five years strategic plan

2.4.3 Result Area: Health Department

Objective	Target	Achievement	Constraints	Way Forward
C: Access to Quality and Equitable Social Services Delivery Improved	Prevalence rate of HIV among OPD case is reduced from 11.3 to 4.5% by June 2021	HIV among OPD case is reduced by	Low number of CTC facility; Shortage of transportation during distribution HIV kits, ARVs etc).	To be carried forward in the next five years strategic plan
C: Access to	Availability of	Availability of	Shortage of some medical,	To be carried
Quality and	medicine, medical	medicine, medical	medical equipment and	forward in the next

Equitable Social Services Delivery Improved	equipment and medical supplies improved from 95.2% to 100% by June 2021	equipment and medical supplies improved to 96%	medical supplies from MSD Low number pharmacy in our facility Inadequate knowledge to heath care worker on elms use	five years strategic plan
Access to Quality and Equitable Social Services Delivery Improved	Reduced unregistered tradition and alternative medicine providers from 40 % to 20% by June 2021	Reduced unregistered tradition and alternative medicine to 10% by June 2021	Low number of traditional medicine providers identified	To be carried forward in the next five years strategic plan
Access to Quality and Equitable Social Services Delivery Improved	Maternal mortality rate reduced from 4 (60/1000001b) to 3 (45/1000001b) for the year 2021	Constant supply of medicine and supplies throughout the year to ensure good health of maternal hence enabling reduction to 3/100,000 by June 2021	personnel	To be carried forward in the next five years strategic plan
Access to quality and equitable social services delivery Improved	Infant mortality rate reduced from 52/1000 to 30/1000 by June 2021	Constant supply of medicine and supplies throughout the year to ensure good health of infant hence enabling reduction to 30/100,000 by June 2021	In adequate skilled personnel	To be carried forward in the next five years strategic plan
	6 Neonatal mortality rate reduced from 52 (8/1000 LB) to 48 (7/1000 LB) by Jun- 21	Constant supply of medicine and supplies throughout the year to ensure good health of neonatal hence enabling reduction to 40	personnel	To be carried forward in the next five years strategic plan
	Malaria prevalence reduced from 45.2% to 33% by June 2021	Constant supply of Artemisinin combination therapy and rapid diagnostic test for malaria throughout the year enabled to reduce to 15% by June 2021	Lack of larvicides; Shortage of supplies; Insufficient fund(registers); Inadequate knowledge to heath care worker on elmis use	To be carried forward in the next five years strategic plan

C Access to Quality and Equitable Social Services Delivery Improved	Shortage of Health Facilities infrastructure reduced from 40% to 20% by June 2021	Health Facilities infrastructure reduced by 20%	Insufficient budget for completion of facilities Inflation	To be carried forward in the next five years strategic plan
C Access to Quality wand Equitable Social Services Delivery Improved	Shortage of skills and mixed human resource for health reduced from 68% to 55% for the year 2021	Shortage of skills and mixed human resource for health still high by 45% by June 2021	Shortage of skilled staff. Lack of relevant on job training conducted in various health facilities staff Minimum numbers of staff recruitments per year compared to requirements	To be carried forward in the next five years strategic plan
C Access to Quality and Equitable Social Services Delivery Improved	Community participation and involvement in health promotion actions to be strengthened from 65% to 70% by June 2021	Community participation and involvement in health promotion actions strengthened by 15% by June 2021	Inadequate knowledge to community /health care workers Insufficiency of fund	To be carried forward in the next five years strategic plan
Access to Quality and Equitable Social Services Delivery Improved	Increase coverage of covid-19 vaccination from 24.9% to 70% by June 2021	Coverage of covid- 19 vaccination increased to 30%	Inadequate knowledge to the community	To be carried forward in the next five years strategic plan
Access to Quality and Equitable Social Services Delivery Improved	Prevalence of oral diseases among OPD cases reduced from 0.6% to 0.3% by June 2021	Prevalence of oral diseases among OPD cases reduced by 20%	Inadequate knowledge to the community low number of facilities to access dental services Low number of dental personals Insufficient fund	To be carried forward in the next five years strategic plan
Access to Quality and Equitable Social Services Delivery Improved	Prevalence of eye diseases among OPD cases reduced from 0.2% to 0.1% by June 2021	Prevalence of eye diseases among OPD cases reduced to 0.5%	Inadequate knowledge to the community low number of facilities to access dental services Low number of dental personals Insufficient fund	To be carried forward in the next five years strategic plan
Access to Quality and Equitable Social Services Delivery Improved	TB case detection rate increased from 91.1% to 95% by June 2021	TB case detection rate increased by 57	Low number of clients screening to every entry point	To be carried forward in the next five years strategic plan
Access to Quality and Equitable Social Services Delivery Improved	High incidence of Onchocerciasis reduced from 8% to 4% by June 2021	High incidence of Onchocerciasis reduced to 2% by June 2021	Inadequate knowledge to the community Insufficient fund	To be carried forward in the next five years strategic plan

Good Governance and Administrative Services Enhanced	Organization Structures and Institutional Management at all levels strengthened from 68 % to 70 % by June 2021	Organization Structures and Institutional Management at all levels strengthened to 70 % by June 2021	Provisional of Staff depts. Leave allowances Uniform allowance Travelers allowance	To be carried forward in the next five years strategic plan
Quality and Quantity of Socio- Economic Services and Infrastructure Increased	WASH in Health Care Facilities improved from 65% to 85% by June 2021	WASH in Health Care Facilities improved from to 86% by June 2021	Maintain the status of performance	-Maintain the status of performance
I: Emergency and Disaster Management Improved	Capacity on management of emergency/disaster preparedness and response strengthened from 26% to 53% by June 2021	Capacity on management of emergency/disaster preparedness and response strengthened to 45% by June 2021	Insufficiency of fund Insufficiency knowledge to health care worker Shortage of supplies	To be carried forward in the next five years strategic plan
Social Welfare, Gender and Community Empowerment Improved	Percentage of person with disabilities who accessing social services increase from 30% to 35% by June 2021	Percentage of person with disabilities who accessing social services increase to 2% by June 2021	No stakeholder supported on it Insufficiency of fund	To be carried forward in the next five years strategic plan
Social Welfare, Gender and Community Empowerment Improved	Family and child welfare services improved from 40% to 60% by June 2021	Family and child welfare services improved to 20%	Awareness rising to the community	To maintain status
Social Welfare, Gender and Community Empowerment Improved	Violence incidences reduced from 0.2% to 0.1% by June 2021	Violence incidences reduced to 0.5% by June 2021	Good collaboration with stakeholder Good awareness rising to the community	To maintain status
Multi-Sectorial Nutrition Services Improved	Increasing mothers/ caregivers of children under two years who received counselling on optimal feeding from CHWs from 70% to 100% by by June 2021	Mothers / caregivers of children under two years who received counselling on optimal feeding from CHWs increased to 78%	Unwellness of community members Insufficient of human income Negligence of community members and CHW	To be carried forward in the next five years strategic plan
Multi-Sectorial Nutrition Services Improved	Increase supplementation of vitamin A to under- five children from	Supplementation of vitamin A to underfive children increased to 98%	Delaying of supplements Poor infrastructure	To be carried forward in the next five years strategic plan

	96% to 100% by June 2021			
Multi-Sectorial	To reduce the	The number of	Unwillingness of	To be carried
Nutrition Services	number of cases of	cases of diet	community members	forward in the next
Improved	diet related non	related non	Insufficient of human	five years strategic
	communicable	communicable	income,	plan
	diseases by 50% by	increased to 56 %	Negligence of community	
	June 2021	by June 2021	members and CHW	
Multi-Sectorial	Increase availability	Quality and	Discrepancy of the data	To be carried
Nutrition Services	and assessable	evidenced nutrition	Shortage of stakeholder to	forward in the next
Improved	quality and	data increased to	support on nutrition sector	five years strategic
	evidenced nutrition	89% by June 2021		plan
	data by 100% by			
	June 2021			

2.4.4 Result Area Primary Education Department

Objective	Target	Achievement	Constraints	Way Forward
E: Good Governance and Administrative Services Enhanced	Working environment of education staffs improved from 85% in 2016 to 89% for 13 education staffs by June 2021	environment of	Shortage of fund released	Carried forward in the next five years strategic plan
	Managerial and leadership skills for education staffs developed from 81% staffs in 2016 to 91% by June 2021	85% of Managerial and leadership skills for education staffs developed	Shortage of fund released for capacity building	Carried forward in the next five years strategic plan
C: Access to Quality and Equitable Social Services Delivery Improved	Primary school teachers supported in various expenses from 68% in 2016 to 85% by June 2021	72% of Primary school teachers supported in various expenses.	Shortage of fund released for capacity building	Carried forward in the next five years strategic plan
	Culture, sports and games activities enhanced from 56% of primary schools in 2016 to 71% by June 2021	Culture, sports and games activities enhanced from 56% of primary schools in 2016 to 75%.	Shortage of fund released for sports activities	Carried forward in the next five years strategic plan
	Pass rate increased from 74% in 2016 to 90% for STD VII and 85% in 2015 to 95% for STD IV by June 2021	74.2% of Pass rate for STD VII increased and 89.47% for STD IV pass rate increased	Shortage of teachers	Carried forward in the next five years strategic plan

D: Quantity and Quality of	Primary school	145 Primary school	Shortage of	Carried forward in
Socio- Economic services and	classrooms increased	classrooms	fund released	the next five years
infrastructure increased	from 633 classrooms in	constructed.		strategic plan
	2016 to 1200 by June 2021.			
	School teachers'	19 Primary schools'	Shortage of	Carried forward in
	houses increased from	teachers house	fund released	the next five years
	269 in 2016 to 500 by June 2021	constructed		strategic plan
	Primary school desks	440 Primary school	Shortage of	Carried forward in
	increased from 17,721	desks made	fund released	the next five years
	in 2016 to 19,000 by June 2021			strategic plan
	Pit latrines to primary schools increased from 1079 in 2016 to 2300 by June 2021	647 Primary pit latrines constructed	Shortage of fund released	Carried forward in the next five years strategic plan
C: Access to Quality and Equitable Social Services Delivery Improved	Enrolment of 8-13 years old children increased from 358 in 2015 to 458 and 14-18 years old from 605 in 2015 to 731	and 63 children of	Shortage of fund released	Carried forward in the next five years strategic plan
	under COBET by June 2021			

2.4.5 Result Area: Secondary Education Department

Objective	Target	Achievement	Constraints	Way Forward
E: Good Governance and Administrative Services Enhanced	Working environment of education staffs improved from 85% in 2017 to 89% for 6 education staffs by June 2021	Working environment of education staffs improved 88%.	Shortage of fund released	Carried forward in the next five-year strategic plan
	Managerial and leadership skills for education staffs developed from 81% staffs in 2017 to 91% by June 2021	Managerial and leadership skills for education staffs developed for 86%	Shortage of fund released for capacity building	Carried forward in the next five-year strategic plan
C: Access to Quality and Equitable Social Services Delivery Improved	Secondary school teachers supported in various expenses from 68% in 2017 to 85% by June 2021	95% of Secondary school teachers supported in various expenses.	Shortage of fund released for capacity building	Carried forward in the next five-year strategic plan

Pass rate of Form II Increased from 95%to 98%, Form IV increased from 78% to 95% and Form VI 90% to 95% by by June 2021	Form II Pass rate increased to 95 %, Form IV pass rate increased to 84% Form VI pass rate increased to 100%	Shortage of science teachers	Carried forward in the next five-year strategic plan
Secondary Schools classrooms Increased from 252 to 380 by June 2021	120 secondary schools' classrooms constructed	Shortage of fund released	Carried forward in the next five-year strategic plan
Secondary School Teachers" Houses increased from 63 in 2017 to 78 by June 2021	9 secondary schools teachers house constructed	Shortage of fund released	Carried forward in the next five-year strategic plan
Students Pit Latrines increased from 332 in 2017 to 664 by June 2021	32 secondary pit latrines constructed	Shortage of fund released	Carried forward in the next five-year strategic plan
Secondary Schools Laboratories increased from 7 in 2017 to 30 by June 2021	11 laboratories completed	Shortage of fund released	Carried forward in the next five-year strategic plan
Secondary School dormitories and hostels increased from 31 to 81 by June 2021	3 secondary school dormitories and hostels constructed	Shortage of fund released	Carried forward in the next five-year strategic plan
Secondary School libraries increased from 1 to 26 by June 2021	1 secondary school library was constructed	Shortage of fund released	Carried forward in the next five-year strategic plan
Secondary School students' tables and chairs increased from 7,556 to 14,000 by June 2021	4,761 students table and chair were procured	Shortage of fund released	Carried forward in the next five-year strategic plan

2.4.6 Result Area: Strategic Service Area: Land and Natural Resources Department

Strategic Objective	Targets	Achievement	Constraint	Way Forward
Management of Natural Resources and Environment	Management of Game Animals in SINGIDA District Council Improved and sustained by June 2021	20. patrol were conducted, and Community protected from dangerous wild animals	Shortage of staff	Solicit and allocate

	Trees planted in District increased from 34,252,150 to 37,522,150 by June 2021	116,412,014 trees planted in the district by various stakeholders.	Shortage of staff and limited budget	Solicit and allocate more funds in the next five years strategic plan
D: Quality and Quantity of Socio- Economic Services and Infrastructure	Communities facilitated in establishment of 2 bee apiaries in SINGIDA by June 2021	2 bee apiaries established	-	To increase number of bee apiary in the next five years strategic plan
increased	Promotion of bee products enhanced in the district by June 2021	Only 65 % achieved	Inadequate fund	Solicit enough fund in the next five years strategic plan
	DBO's facilitated with transport, various equipment and tools for smooth delivery of service by June 2021	Not implemented	Shortage of budget	Solicit fund in the next five years strategic plan
	Enhance beekeeping development in SINGIDA District Council and promoting honey and beeswax at Zonal, National and East Africa honey exhibitions by June, 2021	225 bee hives constructed and distributed to 15 formulated groups of beekeepers in 15 villages	Shortage of staff and limited budget	Consideration of staff deployment in the next five years strategic plan
D: Quality and Quantity of Socio-Economic Services and Infrastructure	Training on land laws to 26 villages council conducted by June 2021	14 villages council trained on land laws	Land section has no transport facility	Solicit fund in the next five years strategic plan
Increased	Insuring District Council properties in 21 wards surveyed by June 2021	7 wards have been surveyed	Inadequate fund for survey of villages in Wards	Solicit fund in the next five years strategic plan
	200 plots at SINGIDA district Headquarter surveyed by June 2021	surveying equipment has been procured	Unavailable fund for Compensation	More sensitization and to be carried forward to the next Plan
	Community Land use plan in 120 villages prepared by June 2021	44 villages prepared land use	Inadequate fund for village land use plan	Solicit fund in the next five years strategic plan
	650 customary certificates right of occupancy to 84 villages and	650 customary certificates right of occupancy provided to 84 villages	No Constrain	Solicit fund in the next five years strategic plan
	100 granted certificates right of occupancy to 4 planned areas prepared by	100 granted certificates right of occupancy to 4		

	June 2021	planned areas prepared.		
	SINGIDA district council Land use master plan prepared by June 2021	Not implemented	Unavailable fund for land use master plan	Solicit fund in the next five years strategic plan
E. Enhance good governance and administrative services	Working conditions to 5 staffs ensured by June 2021	Statutory benefits were provided timely, provide but inadequacy for working tools and resources	Insufficiency fund	Solicit fund in the next five years strategic plan

2.4.7 Result Area: Planning, Statistics and Monitoring Department

Objective	Target	Achievement	Constraints	Way forward
C: Access to Quality and Equitable Social Services Delivery Improved	Comprehensive Plan and Budget coordinated in 21 Wards by June 2021	Annual Plans and budget for 5 years prepared and implemented in 21 Wards and Departments	Inadequate of funds Uncompleted Plans and budget for development Projects	Solicit funds in the next five years strategic plan
E: Good Governance and Administrative Services Enhanced	Statistical data in 21 wards improved from 40% to 70% by June 2021	21 WEOs in capacitated in data collection	Shortage of working facilities.	Solicit funds in the next five years strategic plan
	Jun-21	Wards Statistical data improved by 67%	Unrealistic data collected Willingness of Community members to provide realistic data	Create awareness of data to communities and Leaders
	Departmental Working facilities for 5 Planning Staff improved from 65% to 85%	Department working facilities Procured & maintained	Inadequate budget to accommodate department Plans& budget	To allocate enough fund for next five year
	Council strategic Plan& socioeconomic profile prepared by June 2021	Strategic plan prepared	Inadequate funds to facilitate preparation of profile	Review of SP in the next five years Collaborate with NBS
	Project implementation improved from 80% to 95% by June 2021	85% of fund is allocated to all development.		85% of fund is allocated to all development.
	Community awareness on development projects contribution increased from 53% to 75%	Awareness creation increased from 53% to 72%	Shortage of working tools	Increased awareness meeting in the next five years

		Low community participation	-Active involvement of Community development officers at Ward Level
14 Ward development committees strengthened on Monitoring and Evaluation tool by June 2021	17 ward committees strengthen	Inadequate fund Some of the members are not active	To done for WEOs and VEOs in the next five years
Multi sector M&E Team formulated and strengthened by June 2021	Team Formulated	Shortage of working tools/fund	The member of the Team to be reformed and facilitated through improved O& OD

2.4.8 Internal audit unit

Objective	Target	Achievement	Constraints	Way Forward
C: Access to Equitable Social Services Delivery Improved	Conducive working environment to 2 internal audit staffs improved by June 2021	70% of conducive working environment to 2 internal audit staffs achieved	Funds from Central Government (Block Grants) not received as budgeted	Increase own source budget to internal audit unit in the next five years strategic plan
	Use of fund properly audited and quality satisfactory service in District provided by June 2021	80% of fund properly audited and quality satisfactory service achieved	Insufficient working tools specifically motor vehicles	Procure new motor vehicle and making maintenance of the old one in the next five years strategic plan
E: Good Governance and Administrative Services Enhanced	Proper use of public fund in all council department audited by June 2021	80% of proper use of public fund in all council department achieved	Shortage of staffs to internal audit units. Unit has only two staff	Employ more internal audit staffs in the next five years strategic plan

2.4.9 Result Area: Human Resource and Administration Department

Objectives	Targets	Achievement	Constraints	Way forward
A: Services Improved and HIV/AIDS Infections Reduced	Staff healthy and safe working environment improved from 70% to 95% by June 2020/21.	85% of staffs were trained on HIV/AIDS awareness at workplace	Shortage of funds	To be sustained in the next five years strategic plan
B: National anti- Corruption Implementation Strategy Enhanced and Sustained.	400 Council staffs capacitated on Anti-Corruption by June, 2021	410 staff trained on, Anti – Corruption to the departments and units.		To be sustained in the next five years strategic plan

E: Good Governance and Administrative services Enhanced,	Village and Wards meetings enhanced from 80% to 99% by June 2021.	95% of statutory meetings conducted		To be sustained in the next five years strategic plan
	Council statutory meetings facilitation improved from 80% to 100% by June 2021.	All Council statutory meeting facilitated		To be sustained in the next five years strategic plan
	Council records management improved from 65% to 90% by June 2021.	records management improved to 80%	Shortage of funds	To be sustained in the next five years strategic plan
	Conducive working environment for employees by June 2020/21.	Working facilities, trainings, orientation to new employees, statutory benefits provided to 85%	Shortage of funds	To be sustained in the next five years strategic plan
	Awareness on public service rules, regulations, circulars and policy enhanced from 65% to 90% by June, 2020/21	Awareness on public service rules, regulations, circulars and policy enhanced to 90%	-	To be sustained in the next five years strategic plan
	Retention status of employees improved from 70% to 95% by June,2020/21	Retention status of employees improved to 85%	Free mobility permit of employee	To be sustained in the next five years strategic plan
	Recruitment of skilled staff improved from 70% to 95% by June, 2020/21	Recruitment of skilled staff improved to 85%	Verification of certificates for public servants	Recruitment of skilled staff improved from 70% to 95% by June, 2020/21

2.4.10 Result area: Government Communication Unit

Objective	Target	Achievement	Constraints	Way forward
Access to Quality and Equitable Social Services Delivery Improved		disseminated Websites and other multimedia	insufficient fund,	Improving internet connection, solicit fund

2.4.11 Result Area: Procurement and Management Unit Performance review

Objective	Target	Achievement	Constrains	Way Forward
Good Governance And Administrative Services Enhanced	Government procurement procedures to 13 departments, 6 sections, 21 wards and 84 villages adhered and strengthened by June 2021	HPMU's supported by 75% to meet the various operational cost and annual procurement plan	Shortage of funds	Solicit fund and allocated more budget in the next five years strategic plan

	Management of annual stocktaking in SINGIDA District Council improved and sustained by June 2021	Annual stocktaking conducted to 84 villages, 102 government primary school, 28 government secondary school	Shortage of staff and limited budget	Solicit fund and allocated more budget in the next five years strategic plan
C: Access to Quality and Equitable Social Services Delivery Improved	Conducive working environment to 5 procurement staffs improved by June 2021	5 staffs capacitated	Shortage of funds	To allocate more funds for training of staffs in the next five years strategic plan

2.4.12 Result Area: Finance and Trade Department

Objective	Target	Achievements	Constraints	Way forward
D: Quality and Quantity of Socio-Economic Services and Infrastructure Increased	Government Financial Accounting Procedures Adhered to and strengthened by June, 2021	Facilitation to accountant has been done.	shortage of staff	To be sustained in the next five years strategic plan
C: Access to Quality and Equitable Social Services Delivery Improved	Enhance revenue collection from 70% to 95% by June 2021	80% of Revenue collection attained	Tax evation	To be sustained in the next five years strategic plan
	Number of Audit queries related to internal controls decreased by 30% by June 2021	Audit queries reduced by 30%	Weak internal control	To be sustained in the next five years strategic plan
	Auditor's opinion of financial statements improved by 90% by June 2021	Unqualified Audit Opinion maintained.	Weak internal control	To be sustained in the next five years strategic plan
	Compliance to Financial reports submission deadlines increased from 50% to 90% by	Compliance maintained by 100%	-	To be sustained in the next five years strategic plan

2.4.13 Result Area: Legal Services Unit

Objectives	Target	Achievements	Constraints	Way forward
E: Good Governance and Administrative Services Enhanced.	Legal unit strengthens by the June 2021	80% Achieved	Insufficient fund Untimed released of fund	To be sustained in the next five years strategic plan
	Rule of law enhanced by the year 2021	80% Achieved	Insufficient funds to carter the need There are no reliable working tools especially a specific car for legal unit; and Low knowledge on legal matters to members of the ward tribunals on substantive and procedural laws on resolving disputes.	To be sustained in the next five years strategic plan

2.5 SDC' Stakeholders and SWOC Analysis

2.5.1 Stakeholder Analysis

During the preparation of the Singida District Council's Strategic Plan for 2021/22 to 2025/26, a comprehensive stakeholder analysis was conducted to identify and understand the diverse stakeholders that influence the council's development initiatives. This analysis aimed to pinpoint potential partners and assess their interests, capacities, and concerns, recognizing that these stakeholders (ranging from government agencies and NGOs to local businesses and community groups) play a critical role in shaping development outcomes. By understanding the interests and strengths of these stakeholders, the council can foster collaborative relationships that enhance its strategic goals, such as leveraging local business investment for job creation and utilizing NGO expertise for effective program implementation. A detailed analysis is shown in Table 2.48.

Table 2.48: Stakeholder Analysis

No	Name of stakeholder	Service offered to stakeholders	Expectations of stakeholder	Potential impact if the expectation is not met
1	Community Members	Socio-economic services	i. To be provided with high- quality social and economic services. ii. Responsiveness to community demands iii. To be enhanced with improved livelihood	i. Loss of trust in the council. ii. Less response in participating in the development projects iii. Persistence of poverty among communities

2	Central	i.	Provision of the	i.	Obedient and	i.	Accountability.
	Government		quarterly report and annual implementation		adhere to guidelines, rules, and regulations.	ii.	Reduced amount of funds disbursed
		ii.	report. Provision of various data.	ii.	Provision of high- quality service to the community.		
		iii.	Coordinating directives from the central government.	iii.	Value for money of development project which the fund		
		iv.	Implementing the directive from the central government	iv.	Timely submission of the quarterly and annual reports.		
			goroniinon	V.	Proper and timely implementation directives provided by the government		
3	Development Partners	i.	Progressive Report for various development projects.	i. ii. iii.	Adhere to their conditionality. Efficient use of donor funds. Result oriented	i. ii.	Loss of trust and blacklist the council Stop or minimize support.
		ii.	Data and information. Assessment report.			iii.	Withdraw in assistance.
4	PO-RALG	i.	Provision of the quarterly report and annual implementation	i. 	Obedient and adhere to guidelines, rules, and regulations.	i. ii.	Accountability. Reduced amount of funds disbursed
		ii.	report. Provision of various data.	ii.	Provision of high- quality service to the community.		
		iii.	Coordinating directives from	iii.	Value for money of		
		iv.	the PO-RALG. Implementing the directive from the PO-	iv.	Timely submission of the quarterly and annual reports.		
			RALG	V.	Proper and timely implementation directives provided by the government		

5	Business Dealers	i. Conducive areas for investment. ii. Convincing them to invest in the council. iii. Provision business license.	i. Provided with a ii. conducive business environment. iii. Profit maximization	Shutting down business Blocklist the Council
6	Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)	i. Conducive working environment. ii. Supervision iii. Approve of registration	i. Conducive working ii. Environment and maximum support	i. Failure to support development activities. ii. Failure of the community to receive service Deprivation of the community members' services from NGOs
7	Contractors	Tenders	i. To win more tender from the council. ii. Profit maximization.	Poor deliverables
8	Religious institutions	i. Conducive working environment. ii. Permit for religious gathering	i. To win more followers. ii. Provided with a conducive working environment.	i. Increase rate of crime. Moral deterioration. ii. Failure to offer the religious services
9	Government Agency/Institutio ns	i. Conducive working environment. ii. Good relationship.	Good cooperation, and compliance with rules and regulations	Misunderstanding in providing service
10	Financial Institutions (NMB, NBC, TCB, and CRDB)	i. Submit employee's loan repayment. ii. Financial savings for employees	Profit maximization. Conducive environment for their business to operate	To remove the investment. Decrease foreign direct investment
11	NECTA	Management of examinations for secondary and primary schools	Maximum collaboration in student's examination matters	Misunderstanding between the council and NECTA
12	NEMC	Environmental management	Control communities over resource use.	Misunderstanding
13	Faith Base Organizations (FBOs)	Facilitation in registration	Recognition and maximum collaboration	Failure in the provision of service to the community

14	Regulatory Authorities	i. Conducive working environment. ii. Good relationship.	Good cooperation, and compliance with rules and regulations	Misunderstanding in providing service		
15	Utility Agencies	i. Conducive working environment. ii. Paying water and electricity bills	i. Conducive working environment. ii. Timely payment of bills as a customer	Running into bankrupt Failure to provide service to the customer		
16	Media	Provided with information timely. Ensured the conducive working environment	Timely access to the accurate information	 i. The community will not be informed of council activities. ii. Reporting wrong information that spoils the image of the council. iii. Failure of the council to win public support iv. Stop reporting council information 		
17	Telecommunicati on companies	Customers	Timely payment for the services rendered	Cut off the services.		
18	Social security funds (PSSSF, NSSF, NHIF)	Service provision to members	Timely contributions from members.	Failure to operate.		
19	Political Parties	i. Conducive working environment. ii. Implementation of the ruling party manifesto.	Fairness in election Provision of good services to the community.	Political unrest,		
20	Workers Union	Guardianship.	To be provided with a conducive working environment for all workers.	Misunderstanding among workers, and the council		
21	Parliament	Coordinate, and supervise all decisions made by the parliament	 i. Provision of high-quality service to the community. ii. Observe value for money in development projects 	i. Administrative measures against the council. ii. Misunderstanding between the parliament and the council.		
22	Law enforcers (Police, Prison, Immigration, and PCCB).	Enforce by laws	Maximum cooperation	Increase in rate of crime		

23	Regional	Quarterly	and	annual	i.	Provision of high-	i.	Disciplinary a	actions
	Secretariat (RS).	developme	nt repo	orts		quality services to		(Warning)	
						the community.	ii.	Demotion	and
					ii.	Maximum		firing	
						responsiveness			
						to the directives			
						provided.			

2.5.2 SWOC Analysis

During preparation of Singida District Council five years strategic plan SWOC analysis was done to establish what potentials the council must support it efforts as well as the bottlenecks that slowdown its efforts. The analysis revealed that The Singida District Council has several strengths and opportunities that can be leveraged for effective local governance and development. However, addressing weaknesses and challenges is crucial for the council to realize its full potential and improve the quality of life for its residents. By focusing on capacity building, infrastructure development, and sustainable practices, the council can work towards achieving its strategic goals in alignment with national and regional frameworks. A detailed analysis is shown in 2.49.

Table 2.49: Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Challenges Analysis (SWOC)

	Internal Environment						
Streng	ths	Weakn	esses				
i.	Local Governance Structure: The council has a well-defined governance structure that facilitates	i.	Limited Financial Resources: The council often faces budget constraints, hindering its				
	decision-making and community participation.		ability to implement comprehensive				
ii.	Natural Resources: Singida is rich in agricultural		development projects.				
	resources, which provides opportunities for food production and economic development.	ii.	Inadequate Infrastructures and facilities: improper infrastructures including roads and				
iii.	Community Engagement: There is a strong		utilities, classrooms, teachers' offices,				
	tradition of community involvement in local		latrines, teaching and learning materials				
	initiatives (Applying the Improved O&OD		limits access to services and economic				
	mechanism), fostering a sense of ownership		opportunities.				
	and collaboration.	iii.	Capacity Gaps: There is inadequacy of				
iv.	Government Support: The council receives		skilled personnel and capacity within the				
	backing from national policies and frameworks,		council to effectively manage and implement				
	such as the National Development Vision and		various programs.				
	the CCM manifesto, guiding its strategic	iv.	Data Management: Insufficient data				
V	planning. Availability of qualified and skilled staff		collection and management systems can hinder informed decision-making and				
v. vi.	Availability of surveyed land for investment		planning processes				
vi. vii.	Existence of Integrate Financial	٧.	Shortage of medicines, medical equipment				
VII.	Management (IFM)	٧.	and supplies				
viii.	Availability of staff house for head of Divisions	vi.	Dependency on External Funding: Reliance				
ix.	Presence of Unqualified opinion reports for		on external funding can lead to instability in				
	three consecutive years		project implementation and sustainability				
	•		once funding is withdrawn.				
		vii.	Shortage of reliable transport facilities				
		viii.	Inadequacy of ICT infrastructure				

	External Env	vironmen	nt .
Opport	unities	Challer	nges
i.	Partnerships and Collaboration: There is potential for collaboration with NGOs, private sector actors, and community- based organizations to enhance service delivery and development initiatives.	i. ii.	Climate Change: Environmental challenges such as drought and soil degradation can adversely affect agriculture and livelihoods in the district. Population Growth: Rapid population growth
ii.	Regions Integration: The country planning framework provides opportunities for inter districts trade and economic collaboration, benefiting local economies.	iii.	can strain existing resources and services, making it challenging to meet the needs of residents Cultural Barriers: Traditional practices and
iii.	Technological Advancements: Embracing technology in service delivery, such as egovernance and mobile services, can improve efficiency and accessibility.	III.	cultural norms may hinder progress in gender equality and youth engagement, limiting the effectiveness of development initiatives
iv.	Tourism Potential: The district's natural beauty and cultural heritage present opportunities for developing tourism, contributing to local economic growth.	iv.	Inadequate Disaster Preparedness: Limited capacity for disaster risk reduction and emergency response can leave communities vulnerable to natural disasters and economic
v. vi.	Presence of conducive climatic condition Existence of favorable government guidelines and policies.	٧.	shocks. Technological Divide: A lack of digital literacy and access to technology can widen the gap
vii.	Empowerment Programs: Initiatives aimed at skill development and entrepreneurship for youth, women and people with disabilities can lead to job creation and economic revitalization in the district.		between different socio-economic groups, preventing equitable access to information and services
viii.	Existence of web-based planning management system'		
ix.	Availability of natural water bodies for domestic and Industrial uses'		

Source: SDC SWOC Analysis Report, (2024)

2.6 Critical Issues

The assessment of critical issues for Singida District Council (SDC) included a comprehensive evaluation of the current situation, highlighting key areas that need focus for effective resource allocation in the implementation of the strategic plan over the next five years. As a result of this analysis, several critical issues were identified.

- i. Enhance capacity building to staff
- ii. Strengthen the information management system
- iii. Strengthen implementation of the staff training program
- iv. Enhance Public Private Partnership (PPP) in service delivery
- v. Establish ICT infrastructure systems and backups
- vi. Expand financial base from the internal source and improve efficiency resource allocation
- vii. Strengthen law and by law enforcement
- viii. Strengthen local institutions dealing with conflict resolution

- ix. Strengthen the provision of environmental conservation education to communities
- x. Strengthening collaboration with stakeholders and Development Partners (DPs)
- xi. Strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system

CHAPTER THREE

THE STRATEGIC PLAN 2021/22-2025/26

erview

This Chapter presents the revitalized Singida District Council five years strategic plan for the period of 2021/22-2025/26. The chapter begins with the agreed vision, mission and core values that will provide guidance during execution of this strategic plan. Further, it presents strategic issues that the districts council considers most fundamental to be achieved in the specified duration of this plan. Also, the strategic objectives, services output, targets as well as strategies and key performance indicators in every division/unit are clearly articulated. The chapter further shows how various strategic interventions will be undertaken during the five (5) years of the strategic planning cycle that will contribute towards realization of National Third Five Year Development Plan 2021/22-2025/26, ruling part manifesto 2020-2025, cross- cutting policies, sectoral policies as well as Sustainable Development Goals 2030, African Agenda 2063 and East Africa Vision 2050.

3.2 SDC Vision, Mission and Core Values

3.2.1 **Vision**

The vision of Singida District Council is "to become a high quality and reliable socio – economic service provider for sustainable development of its community"

3.2.2 Mission

The mission of Singida District Council is "to provide high quality socio – economic services through efficient utilization of resources and adherence to the principles of good governance for sustainable development of the community."

3.2.3 Core Values

a) Transparency and accountability

Public servants have a duty to act visibly, predictably and understandably to promote participation and serve customers, responsibly, timely answerable for their actions and that there is redness when duties and commitments are not met.

b) Result oriented

Public servants must focus on the outcome rather than the process used to deliver a service.

c) Customer focused

A public servant shall not discriminate or harass a member of the public or a fellow employee on ground of sex, tribe, religion, nationality, ethnicity, marital status or disability.

d) Efficiency in utilization of resources

Attainment of a maximum output/outcome at a possible minimum cost in which a public servant is

responsible to adhere to, for efficient utilization of resources.

e) Fostering teamwork spirit

Work as a team, sharing experience, information and skills to achieve our goals.

f) Responsiveness and integrity

This is how much public servant cares customers and work skillfully, efficiently and effectively

g) Continuous learning

Skills and knowledge of civil servants shall be continuously developed through long and short courses for improved performance

3.3 SDC Strategic Projects for 2021/22 – 2025/26

Strategic issues entail non-routinely undertakings that presents significant changes to the respective organization once implemented effectively and they drill a significant share of the available organization resource envelop. Strategic issues in other ways are viewed as stand-alone projects or flagship projects of the organization to be achieved over a given time. Singida DC in the next five years of strategic planning 2021/22 - 2025/26 dedicates to realize seven (7) key stand-alone projects of the council that will depend on both internal and external financing mechanism as indicated in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: SDC Strategic Projects 2021/22 – 2025/26

S/N	STRATEGIC	FINANCING			STRATE	GIES	
	ISSUE	MECHANISM	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
1	Establishment of Business Complex at the former SDC Headquarters.	Development Grants, Own Source and Co-Financing	1	-	•	-	Feasibility Study and Market Sounding.
2	Establishment of Business Complex and at the former SDC staff quarters.	Grants, Own Source and	-	-	-	-	Feasibility Study and Market Sounding
3	Establishment of Community Pharmacy	Own Sources and Government Subsides	-	Project Proposal	Provision of Community Pharmacy facilities	Facilities in use	Facilities in use
4	Strengthening two irrigation schemes in Msange and Mughano areas.	Own Sources and Government Subsides	-	Project Proposal	Designing and engineering	Preparation	Construction and commissioning
5	Construction of Crop Market at Kinyamwambo Village in Merya		-	-	-	-	Project Proposal

	Ward						
6	Promote sunflower production in Singida District Council by establishing a seed production farm in Mpambaa Village, Mtinko Ward.	Development Grants and Own Source	-	-	-	-	Project Proposal
7	Construction of a bus station in llongero Ward.	Development Grants and Own Source	-	-	-	-	Project Proposal

3.4 Strategic Objectives, Service Outputs, Strategies, Targets and Performance Indicators

In the five years planning cycle Singida District Council has adopted Ten (10) national harmonized strategic objectives that are to be realized. The adopted Strategic objectives include.

Objective A: Services Improved and HIV/AIDS Infections Reduced

Objective B: National Anti-Corruption Implementation Strategy Enhanced and Sustained.

Objective C: Access to Quality and Equitable Social Services Delivery Improved

Objective D: Quality and Quantity of Social Economic Services and Infrastructure Increased

Objective E: Good Governance and Administrative Services Enhanced,

Objective F: Social welfare, Gender and Community Empowerment Improved

Objective G: Management of Natural Resources and Environment Improved

Objective H: Local Economic Development Coordination Enhanced

Objective I: Emergence and Disaster Management Enhanced

Objective Y: Multisectoral Nutrition Services Improved

3.5 Rationale of Objectives

3.5.1 Objective A: Services Improved and HIV/AIDS Infections Reduced Rationale

Improving services and reducing HIV/AIDS infections, along with addressing non-communicable diseases (NCDs), is a critical objective for Singida District Council as it directly impacts the health and well-being of the community. The prevalence of HIV/AIDS and NCDs, such as diabetes and hypertension, poses significant challenges to public health, economic productivity, and social stability. By enhancing healthcare services that focus on prevention, treatment, and support for both HIV/AIDS and NCDs, the council can create a more resilient health system that effectively responds to the diverse needs of the population. This objective aligns with national health policies and global commitments to combat both communicable and non-communicable diseases, ensuring that the district addresses local health challenges while contributing to broader public health goals.

Furthermore, reducing infections and managing NCDs are essential for fostering sustainable development and improving the quality of life in Singida. Comprehensive health services that include education, access to antiretroviral therapy, and lifestyle interventions for NCDs can empower individuals to take control of their health. By tackling the social determinants of health such as poverty, stigma, and access to education the council can create an environment that supports

prevention efforts and encourages healthy behaviors. Enhancing service delivery in this context not only mitigates the impact of HIV/AIDS and NCDs but also strengthens the overall health infrastructure, ensuring that all community members have access to the resources they need for a healthier, more productive future

Service Output

- i. Health of staff enhanced
- ii. HIV and TB test and care improved
- iii. New HIV/AIDS and TB infection cases controlled among staffs
- iv. Emergence of new HIV/AIDs infection in the community controlled

Strategies

- i. Strengthen preventive and mitigation measures on health issues, HIV and AIDS and non-communicable diseases.
- ii. Ensure safe working environment
- iii. Strengthen implementation of mitigation measures against HIV/AIDS
- iv. Enhance a participatory approach for testing TB and HIV/AIDS
- v. Strengthen the implementation of the National Tuberculosis and Leprosy Program
- vi. Strengthen implementation of mitigation measures against HIV/AIDS and TB infection.
- vii. Strengthen provision of social welfare services including health services and psychosocial support to vulnerable groups and communities.
- viii. Strengthen Peer Education Programs

Targets

- i. At least 4 programs to fight HIV/AIDS and non- communicable diseases at workplace prepared and implemented annually
- At least 1 awareness program on combating health problems, substance/ drug abuse developed and implemented annually
- iii. Four (4) awareness program on HIV and AIDS and Non Communicable Diseases conducted annually
- iv. Awareness of HIV/AIDS and prevention to 50 community groups facilitated annually
- v. Staff healthy and safe working environment improved from 85% to 95% by June 2026
- vi. Prevalence rate of HIV among OPD case is reduced from 3.5 to less than 2.0% by

- June 2026
- vii. 50 HIV/AIDS awareness programmes developed and implemented by June 2026
- viii. TB testing and counselling programmes as well as social and behavioral change programmes intensified by June 2026
- ix. Awareness of HIV/AIDS and TB infection and prevention to 2,548 staff facilitated by June 2026
- x. HIV prevention knowledge among the community improved from 70 % to 90 % by June 2026
- xi. HIV prevention and sexual reproductive education for adolescence and young people in 21 wards improved from 75 % to 90 % by June 2026
- xii. Social support to 30 PLHIV groups strengthened by June 2026

Key Performance Indicators

- i. % of staff who have undertaken HIV/AIDS and non-communicable diseases voluntary tests.
- ii. % of staff covered by HIV/AIDS and NCDs awareness and prevention programmes
- iii. Number of staff sensitized on health fitness and control of drug/substance abuse
- iv. % of decrease in HIV Prevalence rate (3.1)
- v. % of community members who have undertaken HIV/AIDS voluntary tests.
- vi. % of community members covered by HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention programmes
- vii. % of infected persons receive care and support services for HIV/AIDS
- viii. % of community members who have undertaken TB voluntary tests
- ix. % of community members who have reached awareness programs on HIV/AIDS and TB infection and prevention.
- x. % of community members with accurate HIV prevention knowledge
- xi. % of adolescent and young people with accurate HIV prevention and SRH knowledge
- xii. Number of schools in the 21 wards implementing education programmes on HIV prevention and sexual reproductive health.
- xiii. Number of PLHIV groups supported

3.5.2 Objective B: National Anti-Corruption Implementation Strategy Enhanced and Sustained Rationale

Enhancing and sustaining the National Anti-Corruption Implementation Strategy is crucial for Singida District Council to promote transparency, accountability, and good governance at the local level. Corruption undermines public trust in government institutions and hampers effective service delivery, ultimately hindering socio-economic development. By adopting robust anti-corruption measures, the council can create an environment where resources are allocated efficiently and equitably, thereby improving the overall quality of life for residents. This objective aligns with

national efforts to combat corruption and reinforces the commitment to uphold the principles of integrity and ethical conduct in public service.

Moreover, a sustained focus on anti-corruption initiatives fosters community engagement and empowers citizens to hold local authorities accountable. By promoting awareness of corruption issues and encouraging civic participation in governance processes, Singida District Council can strengthen the role of the community in monitoring public services and expenditures. This collaborative approach not only enhances the effectiveness of anti-corruption strategies but also cultivates a culture of transparency and responsibility. Ultimately, by reinforcing the National Anti-Corruption Implementation Strategy, the council can contribute to building a more resilient and trustworthy governance framework that supports sustainable development and enhances public confidence in local government.

Service Output

Rule of law enhanced

Strategies

- i. Strengthen implementation of National Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan (NACSAP IV, 2023-2024)
- ii. Strengthen good governance and accountability

Targets

- i. At least 4 workplace Intervention programs on preventing and combating corruption developed and implemented annually
- ii. At least 4 awareness programs to SDC communities on preventing and combating corruption implemented annually

Key Performance Indicators

Number of seminars and programmes on corruption and good governance conducted to SDC staff and the SDC community

3.5.3 Objective C: Access to Quality and Equitable Social Services Delivery Improved Rationale

The government is actively pursuing various strategies to expedite the realization of the National Development Vision. These efforts focus on enhancing production capacity through industrialization, investing in essential economic infrastructure, promoting fiscal discipline, and improving access to social services. Additionally, an analysis of the human development index indicates significant advancements in several key areas, such as increased life expectancy, higher literacy rates, reduced gender inequality, and a decrease in basic needs and food poverty.

According to the Local Government (District Authorities) Act No. 7 of 1982, local government authorities (LGAs) are tasked with providing quality services to their communities, promoting social

welfare and economic well-being for all residents within their jurisdiction. This mandate is aligned with national policies and plans aimed at fostering rural and urban development, as well as enhancing the overall social and economic progress of the community. To realizes the objective of enhancing the quality and equity of social services and governance, Singida District Council will implement the following different strategies and targets as follows:

Service Output

- Access to pre- primary education enhanced
- ii. Primary education pass rate increased
- iii. Access to secondary education enhanced.
- iv. Secondary School Pass Rate Increased
- v. Completion rate for secondary education increased
- vi. Medicines /Medical supplies/Medical equipment/laboratory reagents and vaccines services improved
- vii. Reproductive and Child Health care improved
- viii. Communicable diseases Managed and Controlled
- ix. Non Communicable Disease Control Managed and Controlled
- x. Elderly and vulnerable Care and Support Services ensured
- xi. Antibiotic resistant zoonotic disease controlled
- xii. Treatment and care of other common diseases of local priority improved
- xiii. Blood Transfusion Services enhanced
- xiv. Financial and cooperative services enhanced
- xv. Sport, Culture and Arts in the Community promoted

Strategies

- Promote community outreach programs on early learning and available programs.
- ii. Sustain enrollment growth
- iii. Promote quality education
- iv. Promote implementation of the National Strategy for Inclusive Education
- v. Strengthen Assessment Practices
- vi. Promote Teachers Development Programmes.
- vii. Improve teachers' competency at all levels, particularly in Mathematics and Science subjects.
- viii. Strengthen teachers/students' attendance Tracking Systems
- ix. Facilitate enrollment growth for secondary schools' students
- x. Enhance availability of teaching and learning instruments and tools at all levels of secondary school
- xi. Improve teachers' competency at all levels of secondary schools particularly in Mathematics
- xii. and Science subjects.
- xiii. Strengthen teachers/students' attendance Tracking Systems in all levels of

- secondary education
- xiv. Improve access and participation of girls and PWD in secondary education
- xv. Strengthen efficiency in availability of medicine, medical supplies, reagents, vaccine and pharmaceutical equipment.
- xvi. Strengthen the implementation of the National Immunization and Vaccine Development (IVD) Program; the prevention of mother-to-child transmission; and the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH).
- xvii. Strengthen implementation of a National Malaria Strategic Plan (NMP) 2021 2025.
- xviii. Enhance implementation of National Noncommunicable Disease Strategy
- xix. Strengthen access to health and social welfare services for the elderly and people with special needs
- xx. Strengthen implementation of the National One Health Strategy (OHS) 2022-2027 through establishing a coordinated response framework to reduce the incidence of zoonotic infectious diseases and antimicrobial resistance.
- xxi. Enhance community awareness of oral diseases
- xxii. Strengthen community awareness of Schistosomes and Soil-Transmitted Helminths
- xxiii. Strengthen the implementation of the Tanzania National Blood Transfusion Services (TNBTS)
- xxiv. Strengthening collaboration between partners to support the collection and distribution of blood
- xxv. Strengthening community campaigns
- xxvi. Enhance implementation of Agricultural Sector Development Programe
- xxvii. Adherence of the Cooperative Societies Act, 2013 and its Regulations, 2015
- xxviii. Promote sport, Culture and Arts in the Community

Targets

- i. 80% enrollment of eligible children in early learning programmes achieved by 2026
- ii. 100% enrollment of eligible children in primary education maintained by 2026
- iii. Enrolment of 8-13 years old children decreased from 37pupils in 2021 to 10 under COBET by June 2026.
- iv. Enrolment of 14-18 years old pupils decreased from 20 in 2021 to 7 under COBET by June 2026.
- v. A model for implementing pre-primary and primary inclusive education developed and implemented by June 2026
- vi. Dropout rate decreased to below 5% by 2026.
- vii. Retention rate of at least 95% in primary schools achieved by 2026
- viii. Pass rate increased from 90.3% in 2021 to 95% for STD VII and 91% in 2021 to 100% for STD IV by June 2026
- ix. Completion rate of standard seven pupils increased from 96% in 2021 to 99% by 2026
- x. Enrolment rate of form one student increased from 85% in 2021 to at least 98%

- annually
- xi. Enrolmentrate of higher secondary school increased by 100% annually
- xii. Pass rate of Form II Increased from 85% to 90%, Form IV increased from 91.2% to 95% and to maintain the Form VI pass rate to 100% by 2026
- xiii. Completion rate for basic education increased from 91.2 % in 2021 to 95% by 2026
- xiv. Completion rate for higher secondary education increased by 100 by 2026
- xv. Medicine, medical equipment and medical supplies improved from 95.2% to 100% by June 2026
- xvi. Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births reduced from 48 to 30 by June 2026
- xvii. Maternal Mortality Rate per 100,000 reduced by 2026
- xviii. Malaria prevalence reduced from 4.3% to less than 1.2% by June 2026
- xix. Prevalence of Malaria diseases among OPD cases reduced from 4% to less than 1.5% by June 2026
- xx. Coverage of malaria interventions increased from 70% to 90% in all SDC wards by June 2026
- xxi. Households owning at least one treated mosquito net increased from 70% to 90% by June 2026
- xxii. Curative services for noncommunicable diseases such as cancer, heart disease, and diabetes improved from 60% to 90% by June 2026
- xxiii. Access to health and social welfare services to elderly and vulnerable groups increased
- xxiv. from 80% to 100% by June 2026
- xxv. Capacity of the health sector to effectively address the threat of zoonotic infectious diseases and antimicrobial resistance enhanced by 100% June 2026
- xxvi. Prevalence of oral diseases among OPD reduced from 0.6% to 0.3 by June 2026
- xxvii. Prevalence of soil transmitted Helminthes is reduced from 86.6% to 40% by June 2026
- xxviii. Collection of safe blood from voluntary unpaid blood donors enhanced from 85% to 100% by June 2026
- xxix. Conduct at least 5 awareness campaigns on safe blood donation by June 2026.
- xxx. Cooperative societies increased from 55 to 60 by June 2026
- xxxi. Management capacity of 55 cooperatives societies strengthened by June 2026
- xxxii. Cooperative society's performance strengthened by 2026
- xxxiii. Sports, Culture and Arts in 21 wards Promoted by June 2025
- xxxiv. Areas earmarked for culture, arts, sports and leisure activities protected 100% by June 2026
- xxxv. Community sports facilities, art centers, and cultural spaces established and maintained by June 2026.

Key Performance Indicators

- i. % of eligible children enrolled in early learning programs annually
- ii. Enrollment percentages among marginalized groups and children with disabilities
- iii. % increase in the number of children enrolled in primary schools annually.
- iv. Number of children enrolled compared to the total eligible population
- v. Net Enrolment Ratio (% of Eligible)
- vi. % decrease of students who drop out of primary school each year.
- vii. % of retention rate of students in primary schools
- viii. % increase in pass rates for STD IV by 100% annually.
- ix. Average scores of students in standardized assessments or internal and MOCK exams for both STD VII and STD IV
- x. Average attendance rate of Standard Seven pupils throughout the academic year
- xi. % of Standard Seven pupils completing their studies each year
- xii. Transition rate from standard seven to form one
- xiii. % of Net Enrolment Ratio in lower secondary schools (80% of Eligible)
- xiv. Net Enrolment Ratio for higher secondary school (% of Eligible)
- xv. % Improve examination pass rate of sec. schools in Mathematics
- xvi. % Improve examination pass rate of secondary education in science subjects
- xvii. % of students passing form IV examination (90%)
- xviii. % of students passing form VI examination
- xix. % of transition rate from form four to form five
- xx. % completion of girls' students and students with special needs in all levels of secondary education
- xxi. % of improve in supply chain of medicine and medical equipment
- xxii. % decrease of Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 births (30)
- xxiii. % decrease of under-five Mortality Rate per 1,000 births (40)
- xxiv. % increase of births attended by a skilled health worker (90)
- xxv. % decrease of Maternal Mortality Rate per 100,000 (180)
- xxvi. % of women receiving prenatal and postnatal care
- xxvii. % of reduced of Malaria prevalence
- xxviii. % increase in the number of children under five who receive ACTs within 24 hours of developing fever (14% to 60%)
- xxix. % increase of households owning at least one treated mosquito net
- xxx. % increase of pregnant women and children under 5 sleeping under treated mosquito nets.
- xxxi. % availability of medicine, medical equipment, reagents and other health commodities, and treatment of noncommunicable diseases
- xxxii. % decrease in non-communicable diseases.
- xxxiii. % of elderly and vulnerable groups who have access to health and social welfare services

xxxiv. % decrease of zoonotic infectious diseases and antimicrobial resistance

xxxv. % of reduction prevalence of oral diseases among OPD

xxxvi. % decrease of Schistosomes and Soil-Transmitted Helminths for preschool children, school- aged children, and women of child-bearing age, including adolescent girls

xxxvii. Amount of blood units collected

xxxviii. % of safe blood collected

xxxix. Number of cooperative societies registered

xl. Members in Cooperatives Societies

xli. Number of cooperatives societies facilitated

xlii. Number of sports competitions/tournaments organized and participated.

xliii. Number of registered cultures, arts and sports groups

xliv. Status of protected areas for culture, arts, sports and leisure activities

xlv. Quality of sport facilities

3.5.4 Objective D: Quality and Quantity of Socio-Economic Services and Infrastructure Increased Rationale

The objective of enhancing the quality and quantity of socio-economic services and infrastructure is crucial for Singida District Council as it directly supports sustainable development and improves the living standards of its residents. By investing in essential services such as health, education, and transportation, the council can create a robust foundation for economic growth. High-quality infrastructure facilitates efficient service delivery, ensuring that citizens have reliable access to healthcare facilities, schools, and clean water. This not only enhances community satisfaction and trust in local governance but also aligns with national development goals and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Moreover, increasing the quality of infrastructure and services helps to promote economic opportunities, particularly in rural areas where access to markets and resources can be limited. Improved transportation and communication networks attract investments, stimulate local businesses, and create job opportunities, ultimately lifting communities out of poverty. Additionally, this objective addresses inequalities by ensuring equitable access to services across urban and rural areas, fostering social cohesion. By aligning with national policies and priorities, Singida District Council can effectively contribute to the broader vision of national development while enhancing resilience against challenges such as climate change and natural disasters.

Service Outputs

- i. Access to pre and primary education enhanced
- ii. School infrastructure for basic education increased
- iii. Health infrastructures and facilities improved
- iv. Governance of health sector at Community Level enhanced
- v. Human Resource for health in terms of number professional mix at all levels improved

- vi. Crop production increased
- vii. Extension services improved
- viii. Enhanced Livestock Production and livestock Management
- ix. Agriculture infrastructure improved
- x. Fishing activities facilitated
- xi. Quality buildings constructed and renovated
- xii. Quality kilometers of roads increased in District
- xiii. Land infrastructure services improved
- xiv. Land tenure security ensured
- xv. ICT infrastructure Improved

Strategies

- i. Improve working environment for teaching staff
- ii. Improve teaching and learning environment at all schools
- iii. Improve education infrastructures and facilities at all schools
- iv. Improve and incorporate inclusive teaching and learning environment (classrooms, desks, textbooks, latrines/toilets ratios; boarding for girls; etc.) at all levels.
- v. Improve working environment for teaching staff at all levels of secondary schools
- vi. Promote the availability of essential health infrastructures
- vii. Enhance productivity in strategic crop production.
- viii. Introduce modern crop management systems.
- ix. Continue strengthening effective training and research programmes to benefit key stakeholders including youth, women and people with disabilities.
- x. Sensitize application of Science, Technology and Innovation to Improve Productivity and Yields
- xi. Strengthen implementation of Guidelines for the Implementation of the Fertilizer Subsidy Program
- xii. Develop programs to improve extension services in remote areas
- xiii. Encourage the use of ICT in the provision of extension services
- xiv. Enhance feeding and nutrition programs to increase livestock weight gain.
- xv. Strengthen animal diseases surveillance systems
- xvi. Facilitate availability and affordability of vaccines.
- xvii. Facilitate dipping of livestock for parasite control
- xviii. Conduct a comprehensive need assessment
- xix. Provide training programs
- xx. Ensure fish and fishery products quality, safety and standards.
- xxi. Support marine spatial planning and sustainable use and management of marine resources
- xxii. Implement a systematic maintenance schedule
- xxiii. Secure adequate funding for maintenance
- xxiv. Secure dedicated funding for community road construction and maintenance

- xxv. Establish a Comprehensive Valuation Framework:
- xxvi. Mainstream land management and planning systems in other sectoral development plans
- xxvii. Promote the use of ICT in land surveying and titling.
- xxviii. Promote planned and serviced settlements
- xxix. Design user-friendly interfaces for all IT systems to enhance user experience and accessibility for business users
- vxx. Upgrade necessary infrastructure (network bandwidth, routers, etc.) to support VOIP technology effectively

Targets

- i. School teachers' houses increased from 260 in 2021 to 320 by June 2026
- ii. Primary school desks increased from 17,600 in 2021 to 22,000 by June 2026
- iii. Pit latrines to pre and primary schools increased from 1,400 in 2021 to 2,050 by June 2026
- iv. Pre and primary schools increased from 95 in 2021 to 108 by June 2026
- v. Primary schools' classrooms increased from 776 classrooms in 2021 to 980 by June 2026
- vi. Access to sanitation facilities and clean water increased from 10% to 40% in all primary schools by 2026.
- vii. Access to electricity increased from 20% to 70% in all primary schools by 2026.
- viii. Secondary school classrooms increased from 372 in 2021 to 673 by June 2026
- ix. School teachers' houses increased from 72 in 2021 to 86 by June 2026
- x. Science Secondary school's laboratories increased from 18 to 36 by June 2026
- xi. Pit latrines to 36 secondary schools increased from 364 in 2021 to 1,196 by June 2026
- xii. Number of books in secondary schools increased from 60% to
- xiii. 100% by June 2026
- xiv. Secondary schools Dormitories increased from 7 in 2021 to 21 by June 2026
- xv. Secondary schools Dining hall/assembly halls increased from 3 in 2021 to 7 by June 2026
- xvi. Construction of at least 2 health centers and 3 dispensaries by 2026.
- xvii. Health sustainable ICT systems Installed and operationalized by 100% by June 2026
- xviii. Existing health infrastructures maintained 100% by June 2026
- xix. Food crops production and productivity increased from 260,000 tons to 432,000 Tons by June 2026
- xx. Cash crops production and productivity increased from 12,826 Tons to 17,543 Tons by June 2026
- xxi. 70% of local farmers trained on best agricultural practices and technology adoption by June 2026
- xxii. Access to quality seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides for at least 80% of farmers

increased by 2026

xxiii. Agriculture Extension services improved in 121 villages by June 2026

xxiv. Livestock keepers sensitized and facilitated on improving their herds by raising livestock breeds that produce high quantity and quality of milk, meat and eggs by June 2026

xxv. Quality hides and skins increased to 75% by 2026

xxvi. Livestock vaccination programs increased annually

xxvii. Access to veterinary services increased and improved by June 2026

xxviii. A comprehensive disease surveillance system to monitor and respond to outbreaks developed and implemented by June 2026

xxix. Agriculture infrastructure storage facilities increased from 27 to 32 by June 2026

xxx. Agriculture Wards Resource Centers increased from 3 to 5 by June 2026

xxxi. Appropriate extension services to transform fishing practice provided by June 2026

xxxii. Provision of demand driven quality and timely fisheries extension services improved by June 2026

xxxiii. Maintaining Quality of council buildings at 100% annually

xxxiv. Dilapidated office buildings in all wards reduced off by 80% by June 2026

xxxv. Community roads network improved at least by 80% annually

xxxvi. Property valuation in each of 21 wards sustained by 25% annually

xxxvii. At least 25% of Land planning, surveying and titling of land parcels for public use, investment and human settlement promote and facilitate annually

xxxviii. At least 90% of an Integrated Land Management Information System upgrade and scaled up annually

xxxix. At least 5 town planning drawings and 3 Village Land Use improved annually

xl. Ensure that all areas owned by SDC have secured all necessary ownership documents including tittle deeds by June 2026

xli. IT efficient systems to support ease of doing business facilitated 100% by June 2026

xlii. Dynamic database driven Council website developed and implemented 100% by June 2026

xliii. Telephone system that embraces VOIP technology upgraded by 100% by June 2026

Key Performance Indicators

Number of teacher's house constructed and rehabilitated

ii. % increase of primary school teachers accommodated to staff houses

iii. Number of desks fabricated, and rehabilitated

iv. Pupil/desk Ratio (2:1)

v. Pupil/Latrine Ratio (25:1 - Boys)

vi. Pupil/Latrine Ratio (20:1 - Girls)

vii. Number of pre and primary school constructed

viii. Pupil/Classroom Ratio (60:1)

ix. Percentage of schools meeting sanitation and clean water (60.0)

x. % increase in the number of primary schools with access to electricity (60:0)

xi. Number of secondary schools' classrooms constructed and rehabilitated

xii. students/Classroom Ratio in lower secondary schools (40:1)

xiii. Number of secondary school teacher's house constructed.

xiv. Number of secondary schools' science laboratories constructed

xv. Student/Latrine Ratio in lower secondary schools (20:1)

xvi. Students/book ratio

xvii. Number of dormitories constructed.

xviii. % of students accommodated in schools' dormitories.

xix. Number of dining hall halls constructed.

xx. Number of health infrastructures buildings constructed and maintained

xxi. % installation of health interoperable ICT system

xxii. Number of crops tons produced

xxiii. % Increase in agricultural productivity (4.7)

xxiv. Food sufficiency ratio (%)

xxv. Acres/Hectare under irrigation

xxvi. Number of Large-Scale Farms (Block Farms) established

xxvii. % of agricultural land under mechanization services along the value chain

xxviii. % increase of access to quality agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides)

xxix. Number of extension officers increased

xxx. % availability of improved extension service delivery at village and ward levels.

xxxi. % of quality hides and skin

xxxii. Meat Production (Kg/Tons)

xxxiii. Milk Production in (Litres)

xxxiv. % decrease of livestock mortality rate (12)

xxxv. % decrease of livestock morbidity rate (3)

xxxvi. % of livestock vaccination coverage rate (50)

xxxvii. % increase of livestock Dipping rate (85)

xxxviii. % decrease in the incidence of livestock diseases

xxxix. % Decrease in postharvest loss

xl. Capacity of storage facilities (%)

xli. % of farmers utilizing the services and resources provided by the centers.

xlii. Number of Fisheries Extension Officers

xliii. Fisheries production (kg/Tons) per year

xliv. % of office buildings that meet established quality assurance standards

xlv. Total road length improved (Km)

xlvi. % of property valuations completed annually

xlvii. % of land surveyed

xlviii. Number of regularized properties in unplanned settlements

xlix. Number of residential licenses issued to property owners

- I. % of general land covered by informal settlements
- li. Area of land (acres) allocated and protected for public uses
- lii. Area of land (acres) allocated and protected for investment
- liii. Number of Functional DLHTs (district land housing tribunals)
- liv. Proportions of villages with Land Use Plans
- lv. Number of Title deeds secured
- lvi. % Decrease of land disputes
- lvii. Number of visitors to the council's website
- lviii. % of staff using the new VOIP system
- lix. % of user satisfaction with the VOIP system

3.5.5 Objective E: Good Governance and Administrative Services Enhanced Rationale

Enhancing good governance and administrative services is vital for Singida District Council as it strengthens accountability, transparency, and citizen engagement in local governance. Effective governance ensures that public resources are managed efficiently and equitably, thereby fostering trust between the council and the communities it serves. By implementing robust administrative practices and promoting participation in decision-making processes, the council can empower residents to voice their concerns and contribute to local development initiatives. This approach not only improves service delivery but also aligns with national policies aimed at promoting good governance across Tanzania.

Furthermore, strong governance frameworks are essential for addressing issues such as corruption, inefficiency, and lack of access to information, which can hinder socio-economic development. By enhancing administrative services, Singida District Council can streamline operations, improve the quality of public services, and ensure compliance with legal and regulatory frameworks. This ultimately leads to increased public confidence in local institutions and encourages collaborative efforts between government and community stakeholders. Such improvements are crucial for creating an environment conducive to sustainable development and for achieving the broader goals outlined in Tanzania's national development agenda.

Service Outputs

- Participation in decision making, Transparency and accountability maintained
- ii. Conducive working environment improved
- iii. Staff integrity enhanced
- iv. Improved human resources motivation and productivity
- v. Increased staff productivity
- vi. Community participation in development enhanced
- vii. Participation in decision making Enhanced
- viii. Governance and Strategic Planning process enhanced
- ix. Legal Services Enhanced

- x. Own source revenue collection improved
- xi. Transparency and Accountability Maintained
- xii. Assurance of Internal Controls Systems Enhanced
- xiii. Government communication protocols enhanced and sustained
- xiv. Data dissemination to different users enhanced
- xv. Access of multimedia systems improved

Strategies

- i. Strengthen good governance and accountability
- ii. Enhance the Council Decision-Making frameworks
- iii. Enhanced Council Administrative Service
- iv. Strengthen organizational and human resource management.
- v. Establish public service staff' opinion on the public service compliance to the code of ethics
- vi. and conduct
- vii. Enhance human resources management
- viii. Improve working environment for all council staff of SDC
- ix. Enhance a management framework to implement Government's policies regarding
- x. decentralized management of health services
- xi. Enhance community participation in development processes
- xii. Enhance community participation in planning and budget process
- xiii. Strengthen the implementation of SDC-SP including prioritization, planning, integration and alignment of implementation interventions
- xiv. Strengthen Annual Budget Preparation and Reporting Process
- xv. Strengthen provide of necessary information and data for proper planning and decision making at all levels.
- xvi. Strengthen legal compliance
- xvii. Strengthen enforcement and compliance with legal standards
- xviii. Strengthen Tribunal Capacity
- xix. Improve governance systems and coordination of government business;
- xx. Strengthen SDC financial self-sufficiency
- xxi. Comply with financial management Standards
- xxii. Improve internal control systems
- xxiii. Enforce compliance to the Procurement Act and its Regulations
- xxiv. Improve internal control systems
- xxv. Enforce Comprehensive Audit Schedule
- xxvi. Comply with Quality Management Standards (QMS).
- xxvii. Strengthen communication strategy intended to inform and engage both public and private stakeholders
- xxviii. Develop and implement a comprehensive plan for the LAN
- xxix. Upgrade existing networking infrastructure

xxx. Enhance installation and Configuration

Targets

- i. Statutory meetings enhanced 100% annually
- ii. A clear and structured decision- making process that incorporates stakeholder input and aligns with best practices in governance established and maintained 100% by 2026
- iii. Complains among the community and public servants reduced from 35% to 20% by June 2026
- iv. Conducive working environment improved from 70% to 85% by June 2026.
- v. At least three (3) strategies to equip staff with working tools implemented annually
- vi. At least three (3) strategies on staff involvement in decision making implemented annually
- vii. Awareness on public service rules, regulations, circulars and policy enhanced from 90% to 99% by June 2026
- viii. Human resource management improved by June 2026
- ix. Human resource policies and plans effectively operationalized by June 2026
- x. Working environment of education staffs improved from 90% in 2021 to 95% for 10 education staff 21 Ward Education Officers and 97 Head teachers from by June 2026
- xi. Primary school teachers supported in various expenses increased from 81% in 2021 to 95% by June 2026
- xii. Working environment of education staff 6 improved from 88% in 2021 to 95% by June 2026
- xiii. Secondary school teachers supported in various expenses increased from 87% in 2021 to 95% by June 2026
- xiv. Managerial and leadership skills for 4 education staff and 697 teachers improved from 94% staffs in 2021 to 100% by June 2026
- xv. Organizational structure and institutional management capacity at all levels improved from 75% to 95% by June 2025
- xvi. Community participation and involvement in health promotion actions to be strengthened from 95% to 100% by June 2025
- xvii. Competent health workforce with adequate and updated competencies ensured by June 2026
- xviii. Provision of on-the-job training for all health care workers enhanced 100% by June 2026
- xix. Governance of health sector at Community Level enhanced
- xx. At least 80% of Community participation in development processes with special provisions for youth, women and PWDs promote by June 2026
- xxi. Working environment for 15 CD staff facilitated by June 2026
- xxii. Participation of community in budget preparation, implementation and monitoring

from villages to council level enhanced from 80% to 100% by June 2026

xxiii. Implementation of Mid-Term Strategic Plan (2021/22-2025/26) coordinated by June 2026

xxiv. Training for council staff on strategic planning and implementation to enhance their skills and

xxv. understanding of the plan's objectives enhanced by June 2026

xxvi. Council's budgets and plans prepared and implemented annually

xxvii. Council's performance reports prepared quarterly

xxviii. Council Statistics and Data management for tracking progress and improve evidenced-based planning, policy and decision making at local levels of enhanced by June 2026

xxix. Conducive working environment to Planning and Coordination Division Staffs ensured by June 2026

xxx. Cases against Council reduced from 15 to 0 by June 2026

xxxi. 100% of council staff trained on existing laws regulation and quality standards by June 2026

xxxii. Capacity of Ward Tribunals strengthened 100% annually

xxxiii. Council by-laws reviewed and enacted by June 2026

xxxiv. Legal advice and opinion strengthened from 60 % to 100% annually

xxxv. Working environment for Legal Services Unit improved from 60 % to at least 80% by June 2026

xxxvi. Number of new revenue sources increased from 25 to 30 by June 2026

xxxvii. Council own source revenue collection increased from 75% to 90% by June 2026

xxxviii. Own source revenue collection maintained by 100

xxxix. Conducive working environment to 21 Finance and Accounts staff ensured by June 2026

xl. Council financial statements/reports timely prepared, submitted and maintained by June 2026

xli. Procurement Plan prepared and implemented at least by 90% annually

xlii. At least 100% of Annual Procurement Plan (APP) implemented annually

xliii. At least four (4) procurement reports prepared and submitted to PPRA periodically

xliv. Procurements of goods, services and works management to 9 divisions, 11 units, 21 Ward and 84 villages facilitated annually

xlv. Compliance level of Public Procurement Act and its Regulations improved from 74% to 97% by June 2026

xlvi. Council's 121 Villages, 151 Primary schools,44 Secondary schools 7 Health facilities,60

xlvii. dispensaries, Development projects1Hospital, 54 development projects,72 Youth,151 Women and 13 people with disability economic

xlviii. Groups audited by June 2026

- xlix. Risk Based Audit plan prepared and executed quarterly by June 2025.
- I. Council Audit Report prepared quarterly
- li. Auditor's opinion of financial statements maintained by June 2026
- lii. Value for Money to Development projects achieved by 100% by June 2026
- liii. CAG general recommendations implemented 100% by June 2026.
- liv. Government Communication Protocols in Council's 9 Divisions and 11 Units Enhanced by June 2025
- lv. Government communication protocols in 22 wards and 87 villages enhanced by June 2026
- lvi. Multi-channel communication strategy that includes social media, local radio, community meetings, newsletters, and official websites to reach diverse audiences effectively implemented by June 2026
- lvii. At least 2 training sessions for council staff on communication protocols and techniques conducted annually
- lviii. 50% increase in community participation in council communication events and forums by June 2026
- lix. Public awareness of government services and initiatives increased by 40% by June 2026
- lx. Local Area Network (LAN) at Health Facilities buildings, SDC offices built and maintained at least by 90% by June 2026
- lxi. Council's fiber link built and maintained by 100% annually
- lxii. Adequate internet bandwidth to meet Council needs provided and maintained at least by 100% annually
- lxiii. Communication facilities Video Conference System and Electronic Notice boards installed by at least 90% by June 2026

Key Performance Indicators

- i. % of reduced community complaints.
- ii. Number of statutory meetings facilitated.
- iii. Number of public consultations, workshops/ meetings conducted.
- iv. % of working environment improved
- v. Number of interventions implemented
- vi. % of staff acknowledging the code of conduct.
- vii. % increase of recruited staff with the qualified skills.
- viii. % of staff retained
- ix. Level of staff performance
- x. staff turnover level.
- xi. % decrease in the number of legal cases filed against Singida District Council
- xii. % of grievances resolved through the established resolution mechanism compared to those that escalate to legal cases.
- xiii. Number of training sessions conducted on legal compliance and ethical standards,

along with participation rates.

xiv. Number of training sessions conducted for tribunal members.

xv. Number of community outreach activities conducted to raise awareness about Ward Tribunals.

xvi. Number of training sessions conducted for council members

xvii. Number of new revenue sources introduced and secured

xviii. % increase in own-source revenue collected annually

xix. Number of internal pre-audits conducted

xx. CAG audit opinion (Un-qualified and Qualified)

xxi. Decrease number of audit quarrel

xxii. %of audit recommendations implemented within the specified timeframe.

xxiii. % Improve of community structures functioning to enhance community accountability for health programmes and services

xxiv. % of community participating in development initiatives

xxv. % of community actively engaged and participated in planning and implementation activities

xxvi. % of targets outlined in the Strategic Plan that have been successfully implemented by June 2026

xxvii. % of the budget utilized effectively compared to the planned expenditures.

xxviii. % of data entries that are accurate and free from errors in the council statistics database

xxix. Level of SDC strategic activities coordination

xxx. PPRA Audit rating.

xxxi. Number of regulatory bodies and associations involved.

xxxii. Number of processes automated annually

xxxiii. Number of Council's interventions audited

xxxiv. Types of External Audit Opinion on Quality Management System compliance

xxxv. Number of press conferences on matters relating to implementation of government policies, programs and projects.

xxxvi. Number of communication initiatives and outreach activities

xxxvii. % increase in public awareness regarding council services and initiatives

xxxviii. % of local Area Network infrastructure built and maintained

xxxix. Status of Fiber data connection in place

xl. % of available bandwidth utilized during peak and off-peak hours

xli. Number of internet outages or downtimes experienced per month

xlii. % of video conferencing systems and electronic notice boards successfully installed and operational.

3.5.6 Objective F: Social Welfare, Gender and Community Empowerment Improved Rationale

Improving social welfare, gender equality, and community empowerment is essential for Singida District Council to foster inclusive development and enhance the overall well-being of its residents. By prioritizing social welfare initiatives, the council can address critical issues such as poverty, healthcare access, and education, which disproportionately affect marginalized groups. Empowering communities especially women and vulnerable populations ensures that all citizens have equal opportunities to participate in economic and social activities. This aligns with national policies aimed at promoting gender equality and social inclusion, helping to create a more equitable society.

Additionally, enhancing gender and community empowerment contributes to the broader economic and social development goals of the district. When women and marginalized groups are empowered, they can contribute significantly to local economies and decision-making processes. This not only leads to improved family and community well-being but also drives sustainable development. By integrating gender perspectives into planning and service delivery, Singida District Council can create a supportive environment that fosters collaboration among community members, enhances resilience, and promotes a more cohesive and prosperous society.

Service Outputs

- i. Gender Affirmative Actions enhanced
- ii. Improved maternal, infant, young child and adolescent nutrition behaviors
- iii. Social protection to vulnerable community members enhanced
- iv. Improved prevention and response services on Gender Based Violence (GBV)

Strategies

- i. Develop and implement gender-sensitive policies that promote equal opportunities in employment, education, and health services.
- ii. Ensure that all council programs and projects integrate gender considerations
- iii. Promote women's representation in leadership positions within the council and local
- iv. organizations
- v. Enhance implementation of National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (NMNAP), 2021/22- 2025/26
- vi. Strengthen implementation of Reproductive and Child Health (RCH).
- vii. Women, Youth and Disabled group financial and economic capacity improved and maintained
- viii. Promote inclusiveness and economic empowerment for women, youth and disabled group
- ix. Strengthen management and regulation of community empowerment funds
- x. Extend social protection coverage to both formal and informal sectors.
- xi. Promote individual and community savings behavior and attitudes, and investment in

- productive activities.
- xii. Strengthen the management of citizens' investment funds.
- xiii. Strengthen early childhood development services and child protection.
- xiv. Strengthen efforts against gender-based violence and violence against children

Targets

- i. Gender affirmative actions and programmes implemented by June 2026
- ii. Youth and women in leadership positions within the council and community organizations increased from 20% to at least 80% by June 2026
- iii. Access to capital for women economic groups improved from 479 to 979 by June 2026.
- iv. Access to capital for youth economic groups improved from 80 to 140 by June 2026
- v. Access to capital for people with disability economic groups improved from 18 to 40 by June2026
- vi. Loan repayment of 10% strengthened from 75.64% to 90% by June 2026
- vii. Access to capital for youth economic groups improved from 286 to 786 by June 2026
- viii. Access to capital for people with disability economic groups improved from 37 to 187 by June 2026
- ix. Loan repayment of 10 % strengthened from 75.64% to 95% by June 2026
- x. 482 VSLA, 250 youth, 250 women and 100 people with disability groups formed and registered by June 2026
- xi. Relief Assistance to PSSN households ensured in 121 villages by June 2026
- xii. Livelihood and welfare of vulnerable populations to reduce income poverty and dependency improved by 50% by June 2026
- xiii. Economic empowerments aim to build the society's self-reliance and resilience to shocks promoted by June 2026
- xiv. Community response to GBV strengthened from 10 to 60 villages by June 2026.
- xv. 21 wards reached by Ant-Gender Based Violence campaign by June 2026.
- xvi. Community awareness on Gender Based Violence in 21 wards

Key Performance Indicators

- i. Number of gender affirmative action implemented annually
- ii. % of gender-sensitive policies implemented effectively
- iii. % availability and accessibility of gender-disaggregated data for planning and evaluation purposes
- iv. Number of active economic groups accessed capital
- v. Number of loan applications submitted and approved for youth, women and PWD
- vi. Amount of Funds Disbursed:
- vii. Amount of capital refunded by beneficiaries' groups
- viii. % increase of Livelihood Income Generating Activities (IGAs) with approved business plans that are set up within six months of receiving livelihood grant support

- ix. Number of eligible beneficiary households receiving enhanced livelihood support including appropriate basic and skill training and livelihood grant (Number)
- x. Number of PWP sub-projects/community assets created through PSSN Program (cumulative)
- xi. % Proportion of children in beneficiary households aged 0-24 months old attending health facilities regularly (95)
- xii. % Proportion of children in beneficiary households aged 6-18 years enrolled in primary schools with more than 80% of attendance a month (95)
- xiii. % Proportion of eligible children in beneficiary Households linked to secondary school (8)
- xiv. Proportion of beneficiary household receiving disability benefit (6)
- xv. % Increase of social protection coverage for GBV groups
- xvi. Number of wards reached by Ant-Gender Based Violence campaign

3.5.7 Objective G: Management of Natural Resources and Environment Improved Rationale

Effective management of natural resources and the environment is crucial for Singida District Council to ensure sustainable development and the well-being of its communities. Given Tanzania's rich biodiversity and reliance on natural resources for economic activities such as agriculture, fishing, and tourism, the council's efforts to improve resource management can significantly enhance livelihoods and food security. By promoting sustainable practices, the council can mitigate environmental degradation, conserve ecosystems, and ensure that resources are available for future generations. This aligns with national objectives aimed at promoting environmental sustainability as part of broader economic development strategies.

Moreover, strengthening environmental management supports community resilience against climate change and other environmental challenges. Implementing policies that prioritize conservation and responsible resource use empowers local communities to actively participate in environmental stewardship. This not only raises awareness about the importance of protecting natural resources but also fosters a sense of ownership among residents. By integrating environmental considerations into local governance, Singida District Council can create a more sustainable and adaptive community that balances economic growth with ecological health, ultimately contributing to the achievement of national and global environmental goals.

Service Outputs

- i. Environmental Health and Sanitation improved
- ii. Climate change adaptation and mitigation measures strengthened
- iii. Stakeholder's engagement in development and management of forest resources for
- iv. conservation promoted.
- v. Solid waste management increased
- vi. Cemeteries management improved.

Strategies

- i. Enhance safe and healthy environment
- ii. Strengthen capacity for addressing climate change Adaptation and mitigation measures
- iii. Enforce Environmental Management Act, 2004
- iv. Promote stakeholder's engagement in development and management of plantation forest
- v. resources for conservation and economic growth.
- vi. Enforce regulations on waste management including e-waste, Hazardous waste, solid waste, plastic waste and Mercury

Targets

- i. Environmental health, hygiene practices and sanitation capacity at all Health Facilities strengthened from 40% to 90% by June 2026
- ii. Access to basic sanitation and basic hygiene facilities improved from 40% to 90% by 2026
- iii. Renewable green energy technologies (biogas, LPG, Solar Energy), and Climate change adaptation promoted by June 2026
- iv. Consumption of alternative charcoal/energy promoted in 21 wards by June 2026
- v. Management of District Natural Forest in 21 wards improved by June 2026
- vi. At least 10 strategies to combat poaching, illegal harvesting and trade of wildlife, forest, bee and antiquities resources develop and implemented by June 2026
- vii. At least 20 afforestation programmes implemented in all 21 wards by June 2026
- viii. At least 2 community-based natural resource management programs implemented by June 2026
- ix. Villagers participating in appropriate beekeeping increased from 736 to 900 by 2026
- x. Bee hives increased from 8,805 to 9,000 by June 2026
- xi. Beekeeping micro income generating projects through O & OD plans in 80 villages established by June 2026
- xii. 3 collection points of solid waste management constructed by June 2026
- xiii. Cleanliness improved from 40% to 60% by June 2026
- xiv. Management of dumpsites improved from 0% to 40% by June 2026
- xv. Management of solid wastes in 21 wards facilitated by 2026.
- xvi. Timely preparation of periodic reports on state of the environment improved from 50% to 80% by June 2026
- xvii. Enforcement of Environmental laws and its regulations improved from 50% to 70% by June 2026
- xviii. Cesspit emptying service improved from 20% to 40% by June 2026
- xix. Management of cemeteries improved from 20% to 50% by June 2026

Key Performance Indicators

- i. % Improve of environmental health, hygiene practices and sanitation capacity at all Health Facilities
- ii. % decrease of diseases caused by inadequate water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)
- iii. Reduced Deforestation Rate (Acre/Ha)
- iv. % Increased consumption of alternative charcoal/energy
- v. % of large projects/ business complying with approved Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (EIA) and audit regulations
- vi. % reduced land degradation reduced
- vii. % of forest area under conservation
- viii. % reduced poaching, illegal harvesting and trade of wildlife, forest, bee and antiquities resources
- ix. Number of beekeeping micro income-generating projects established
- x. Number of bee hives installed
- xi. Average honey production per hive
- xii. Number of collection points constructed
- xiii. % improvement of cleanliness.
- xiv. Level of compliance to environmental policy, EMA, guidelines and environment quality standards increased

3.5.8 Objective H: Local Economic Development Coordination Enhanced Rationale

Enhancing local economic development (LED) coordination is essential for Singida District Council to stimulate sustainable economic growth and improve the quality of life for its residents. By fostering an integrated approach to LED, the council can leverage local resources, engage community stakeholders, and create an environment conducive to business development and investment. This objective aligns with Tanzania's broader national development goals by promoting economic diversification, reducing poverty, and creating job opportunities. Effective coordination among local government, private sector actors, and community organizations will facilitate the identification of unique local opportunities while addressing obstacles to development, such as inadequate infrastructure, limited access to finance, and skills gaps.

Additionally, employing participatory approaches will enable Singida District Council to systematically analyze the specific factors that facilitate or hinder local economic progress. By identifying opportunities for growth, such as agricultural innovations, tourism potential, and emerging industries, the council can prioritize interventions that maximize these prospects. Simultaneously, recognizing and addressing obstacles such as regulatory challenges, market access issues, and educational deficits will strengthen the council's ability to implement targeted strategies that enhance local economic resilience. This comprehensive approach not only supports sustainable development but also ensures that the benefits of economic growth are equitably

distributed among all community members, thereby fostering a more inclusive and prosperous Singida District.

Service Outputs

- i. Community Participation and Sense of ownership increased
- ii. Projects Planning and Management strengthened
- iii. Conducive environment for investment created
- iv. Community Initiative- CIS Ensured
- v. Number of investors available, types of investment conducted

Strategies

- Strengthen the implementation of "Mpango wa Taifa wa Kuhamasisha na Kusimamia Maendeleo ngazi ya Msingi"
- ii. Sensitize the Improved O&OD mechanism
- iii. Enhance coordination of Local economic Development
- iv. Strengthen planning activities
- v. Improve Business and Investment Environment of the SDC
- vi. Facilitate increased business start-up and private sector involvement
- vii. Enhance the scope of SDC benefits from strategic geographical opportunities through enabling improved business environments
- viii. Promote investment and trade for available opportunities
- ix. Promote trade of locally value-added goods and services

Targets

- i. People participation in development project maintained by 90% annually
- ii. At least 70% of community self-help initiative enhanced in 45 villages annually
- iii. Capacity building on proposal writeups to 9 division and 11 units in the council enhanced by June 2026
- iv. Project feasibility studies and proposal conducted and developed by June 2026
- v. Implementation of the Council Socio-Economic Profile to Improve the Business Environment enhanced by June 2026
- vi. Community priorities accommodated in terms of CIs in council plans and Budgets accommodated by June 2025
- vii. Project initiated by community increased from 12 to 40 by June 2026
- viii. Register of industries and investment area prepared and sustained by 100% by June 2026
- ix. At least 3 Project Proposal/Feasibility Studies for investment prepared by June 2026
- x. Council investment profile developed and operationalized by June 2026
- xi. At least 2 Business councils' forums conducted annually
- xii. At least 5 Interventions for Doing Business and Investment enhanced by June 2026
- xiii. Revenue collection from business license, Liquor license, Hotel levy, Service Levy

Key Performance Indicators

- i. Number of community self-help projects initiated
- ii. Number of wards and villages facilitated
- iii. % of community initiatives/projects received moral, technical and financial support
- iv. Number of Wards and village with facilitators.
- v. Number of proposals writes-up developed and submitted
- vi. Number of potential candidate projects identified
- vii. Number of potential investment opportunities identified
- viii. Number of potential investors identified and solicited
- ix. Number of CSI/projects implemented
- x. % completion and operationalization of industries and investment area register.
- xi. Number of new investments and/or business expansions
- xii. Council investment profile developed/revised and in place
- xiii. Number of key sectors and opportunities identified in the investment assessment.
- xiv. Number of priority investment projects initiated
- xv. Number of stakeholders (business leaders, government officials, etc.) attended the forums.
- xvi. % increase in the number of SMEs accessing financing.
- xvii. Changes in local business activity indicators, such as the number of new businesses registered or investment levels.
- xviii. % increase in total revenue collected from business licenses, liquor licenses, hotel levies, service levies, and business advertisement fees.

3.5.9 Objective I: Emergency and Disaster Management Enhanced Rationale

Enhancing emergency and disaster management is vital for Singida District Council to safeguard the lives and livelihoods of its residents in the face of increasing natural disasters and climate-related challenges. Tanzania is prone to various hazards, including floods, droughts, and epidemics, which can have devastating impacts on communities, infrastructure, and the local economy. By strengthening disaster preparedness and response mechanisms, the council can ensure that it is equipped to effectively manage emergencies, minimize risks, and protect vulnerable populations. This objective aligns with national strategies aimed at building resilience and improving disaster management capacities at all levels of government.

Moreover, effective disaster management fosters community resilience by empowering local stakeholders to actively participate in planning and response efforts. By involving communities in risk assessment and preparedness training, Singida District Council can enhance awareness and create a culture of preparedness that mitigates the impact of disasters. This collaborative approach not only improves the council's response capabilities but also strengthens social cohesion and

trust among residents. Ultimately, by prioritizing emergency and disaster management, the council can contribute to the overall safety and well-being of the community, ensuring a sustainable and resilient future.

Service Outputs

- i. Emergency and disaster properly handled and managed.
- ii. Emergency and Disaster Management improved
- iii. Management of emergency and disaster at all levels strengthened

Strategies

- i. Enforce effectively implementation of Tanzania Emergency Preparedness and Responsive Plan (TEPRP).
- ii. Develop and implement an integrated disease surveillance system
- iii. Strengthen public Awareness Campaigns
- iv. Enforce implementation of Risk Register and Management Framework
- v. Enhance ICT Business Continuity Plan

Targets

- i. Response to public health and medical care needs during disaster or emergency effectively coordinated 100% by June 2026
- ii. Availability of health workers, medicines, safe blood, and medical supplies during emergencies ensured by 100% by June 2026
- iii. Provision of psychological support services for disaster victims, disaster workers, and/or others who have experienced trauma due to an emergency/disaster event coordinated at least by 100% by June 2026
- iv. Early warning disease surveillance and food security enhanced June 2026
- v. Training programs on identifying early signs of disease outbreaks and food insecurity effectively conducted by June 2026
- vi. Response to Disease Outbreaks (Rift Valley Fever, Avian Influenza, Food Poisoning, Swine Flu, etc.) strengthen by June 2026
- vii. Risk management framework developed, updated and maintained by June 2026
- viii. Internal control and risk management systems evaluated by June 2026
- ix. Interventions for environmental disasters (e.g., forest fire, flooding, drought) implemented by June 2026
- x. Comprehensive District Emergency Preparedness and Responsive Plan developed and operationalized by June 2026
- xi. Policy and standards on ICT developed and implemented at least by 100% by June 2026
- xii. ICT data recovery and backups Facilities; genuine anti-virus programs; and drivers Operating systems procured and installed at least by 90% by June 2026
- xiii. CCTV Surveillance System and Biometric Access Control Systems Applications

procured and installed by 100% by June 2026

Key Performance Indicators

- i. % of essential medicines and medical supplies available in emergency stockpiles
- ii. % of required health worker positions filled and deployed to emergency response
- iii. Number of safe blood units available in blood banks and the percentage increase in blood donations prior to expected emergencies.
- iv. % of affected populations receiving psychological support services
- v. % of vulnerable populations with acceptable food security levels
- vi. % of local communities engaged in disease surveillance and reporting mechanisms
- vii. % Implementation of SDC- Risk Register and Management Framework
- viii. % Implementation of comprehensive emergency response plans
- ix. Number of ecosystem restoration projects initiated (e.g., reforestation, wetland restoration)
- x. % of data recovery solutions
- xi. % of staff trained on data management and security practices.
- xii. % of CCTV and biometric systems installed
- xiii. % of critical areas covered by CCTV surveillance

3.5.10 Objective Y: Multisectoral Nutrition Services Improved

Rationale

Improving multisectoral nutrition services in the Singida District Council is crucial for addressing malnutrition and aligns with Tanzania's National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (NMNAP), 2021/22-2025/26, which emphasizes a collaborative approach across various sectors such as health, agriculture, education, and social protection. In Singida, where food insecurity is prevalent, enhancing these services can lead to better health outcomes and improved quality of life. By integrating nutrition-sensitive interventions that consider local needs such as promoting diverse agricultural practices, ensuring access to clean water, and implementing community education on nutrition the district can effectively tackle the underlying causes of malnutrition. This multifaceted strategy not only addresses immediate nutritional challenges but also supports broader national goals of food security and sustainable economic development, ultimately fostering a healthier, more resilient community.

Service Outputs

Improved maternal, infant, young child and adolescent nutrition behaviors Strengthen

Strategies

- Strengthen implementation of National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (NMNAP), 2021/22- 2025/26
- ii. Incorporate nutrition education into school interventions
- iii. Conduct community campaigns that highlight the importance of nutrition and the role of agriculture in food security

iv. Promote local production of nutrition commodities and supplies (specialize nutritious foods and anthropometric equipment's)

Targets

- i. Stunting level in children aged 0– 59 months in the council reduced from 47% to 20% by June 2026
- ii. Proportion of newborns breastfed within one hour increased from 87.6% in 2021 to
- iii. 95% by 2026.
- iv. Nutrition, food hygiene and safety monitoring mechanism improved from 40% to 80% by June 2026
- v. Nutritional status of the population, both in terms of reducing under- and overnutrition improved by 80% by 2026
- vi. At least 50% increase in the nutritional knowledge of students and parents by June 2026
- vii. At least 15 school gardens/farms with a focus on diverse crops established by June 2026
- viii. At least 15 schools to be provided with nutritious' seeds crops to support the availability of nutritious produce annually
- ix. Agricultural extension officer in all 21 wards train on the prevention of malnutrition

Key Performance Indicators

- i. % reduction in stunting levels among children aged 0 59 months
- ii. Prevalence of wasting (weight for height) among children 0-59 months
- iii. Prevalence of low birth weight (LBW) at birth (Less than 3)
- iv. Prevalence of overweight among children 0 59 months (Less than 5)
- v. Rate of Exclusive Breast Feeding (EBF)– 85
- vi. Prevalence of vitamin A deficiency among children aged 6-59 months (serum retinol level < $20 \mu g/dl$)-Less than 20
- vii. Number of children receiving targeted nutritional interventions (e.g., supplements, fortified foods) per year
- viii. % reduced overweight among adults aged 15-49 years (10)
- ix. The annual percentage of newborns breastfed within one hour after birth, monitored through health facility records.
- x. Number of workshops and seminars conducted in schools and communities to raise awareness about nutrition.
- xi. Number of school gardens/farms with a focus on diverse crops established
- xii. Percentage of students and community members engaging in nutrition education initiatives.
- xiii. Number of agricultural extension officer trained on nutritional education
- xiv. Number of nutritious' seeds crops to support the availability of nutritious produce provided

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULT FRAMEWORK

4.1 Introduction

The Singida District Council's result framework indicates how the predicted results in the strategic plan will be measured and the benefits that will accrue to stakeholders. It defines the linkage between objectives, intermediate and long-term outcomes. The results frameworks plan further describes the result chain; the result framework matrix, the monitoring plan; planned reviews; the rapid appraisal plan, and the evaluation plan. Generally, the plan shows the relationship between results framework, results chain, monitoring, and evaluation.

4.2 Development Objective

"Better livelihood assured by enhancing the quality, accessibility, and sustainability of social and economic services while promoting good governance, community empowerment, and effective management of resources for sustainable development."

4.3 Beneficiaries of the Singida District Council

Local Governments Authorities (LGAs) were established under articles 145 and 146 of the United Republic of Tanzania constitution of 1977. The mandate and the beneficiaries of the services from Singida District Council are derived from the Local Government Act No 7 of 1982, which transfers authority to the people and makes the council perform the local government functions within its area. In this regard, SDC has diverse beneficiaries that include: the community Members, the private sector, the business society, central government, Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), contractors, academic and research institutions, religious institutions, financial institutions, faith base organizations, utility agencies, the media, telecommunication companies, social security funds, the workers union, the parliament, low enforcers and Regional Secretariat (RS).

4.4 Result Chain

The implementation of Singida District Council's strategic plan shall result in practical outcomes demonstrating the theory of change through the result chain. The resulting chain consists of impact, outcomes, outputs, activities, and inputs that broadly contribute to the achievement of the council's vision. There shall be a causal relationship between inputs that shall enable implementation of various activities derived from plan targets which shall trigger towards achieving strategic objectives (outcomes); in totality, these shall contribute to bringing the impact of quality service delivery for sustainable development of the community.

The basic assumption is that there is a linkage between various elements within the chain. Inputs (utilization of resources) will lead to implementing activities that will contribute to the achievement of 107

desired outputs that shall trigger the achievement of outcomes that shall bring a long-term impact to the community. Therefore, this chain of results will justify the use of government resources in various interventions.

4.5 Result Framework Matrix

This matrix contains the council's overall development objective, strategic objectives, intermediate outcome, and outcome indicators. It foresees how the development objectives will be achieved and how the results will be measured. The indicators in the matrix will be used to track progress toward achieving the planned outcomes and objectives. The detailed result framework is presented in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: SDC Results Framework Matrix

Development Objective	Objective Code	Objectives	Key Performance Indicators
Better livelihood assured by enhancing the quality, accessibility, and sustainability of social and economic services while promoting good governance, community empowerment, and effective management of resources for sustainable development	В	Services Improved and HIV/AIDS Infections Reduced	 i. % of staff who have undertaken HIV/AIDS and non-communicable diseases voluntary tests. ii. % of staff covered by HIV/AIDS and NCDs awareness and prevention programmes iii. Number of staff sensitized on health fitness and control of drug/substance abuse iv. % of decrease in HIV Prevalence rate (3.1) v. % of community members who have undertaken HIV/AIDS voluntary tests. vi. % of community members covered by HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention programmes vii. % of infected persons receive care and support services for HIV/AIDS viii. % of community members who have undertaken TB voluntary tests ix. % of community members who have reached awareness programs on HIV/AIDS and TB infection and prevention. x. % of adolescent and young people with accurate HIV prevention knowledge xi. % of adolescent and young people with accurate HIV prevention and SRH knowledge xii. Number of schools in the 21 wards implementing education programmes on HIV prevention and sexual reproductive health. xiii. Number of PLHIV groups supported Number of seminars on corruption and good governance conducted
		Implementation Strategy	

	Enhanced and		
	Sustained.		
C	Access to Quality	i.	% of eligible children enrolled in early learning
	and Equitable		programs annually
	Social Services	ii.	Enrollment percentages among marginalized groups
	Delivery Improved	".	and children with disabilities
	Bonvery improved	iii.	% increase in the number of children enrolled in
		····	primary schools annually.
		iv.	Number of children enrolled compared to the total
		١٧.	eligible population
		٧.	Net Enrolment Ratio (% of Eligible)
		vi.	% decrease of students who drop out of primary
		,	school each year.
		vii.	% of retention rate of students in primary schools
		viii.	% of cohort passing the examination (PSLE)
		ix.	% increase in pass rates for STD IV by 100%
			annually.
		X.	Average scores of students in standardized
			assessments or internal and MOCK exams for both
			STD VII and STD IV
		xi.	Average attendance rate of Standard Seven pupils
			throughout the academic year
		xii.	% of Standard Seven pupils completing their studies
			each year
		xiii.	Transition rate from standard seven to form one
		xiv.	% of Net Enrolment Ratio in lower secondary schools
			(80% of Eligible)
		XV.	Net Enrolment Ratio for higher secondary school (%
			of Eligible)
		xvi.	% Improve examination pass rate of sec. schools in
			Mathematics
		xvii.	% Improve examination pass rate of secondary
			education in science subjects
		xviii.	% of students passing form IV examination (90%)
		xix.	% of students passing form VI examination
		XX.	% of transition rate from form four to form five
		xxi.	% completion of girls' students and students with
			special needs in all levels of secondary education
		xxii.	% of improve in supply chain of medicine and medical
			equipment
		xxiii.	% decrease of Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 births
			(30)
		xxiv.	% decrease of under-five Mortality Rate per 1,000
		, no. 1	births (40)
		XXV.	% increase of births attended by a skilled health
			worker (85)

		xxvi.	% decrease of Maternal Mortality Rate per 100,000
		\	(180)
		xxvii.	% of women receiving prenatal and postnatal care
		xxviii.	% of reduced of Malaria prevalence
		XXIX.	% increase in the number of children under five who
			receive ACTs within 24 hours of developing fever
			(14% to 60%)
		XXX.	% increase of households owning at least one treated mosquito net
		xxxi.	% increase of pregnant women and children under 5
			sleeping under treated mosquito nets.
		xxxii.	% availability of medicine, medical equipment,
			reagents and other health commodities, and
			treatment of noncommunicable diseases
		xxxiii.	% decrease in non-communicable diseases.
		xxxiv.	% of elderly and vulnerable groups who have access
			to health and social welfare services
		XXXV.	% decrease of zoonotic infectious diseases and
			antimicrobial resistance
		xxxvi.	% of reduction prevalence of oral diseases among
			OPD
		xxxvii.	% decrease of Schistosomes and Soil-Transmitted
			Helminths for preschool children, school-aged
			children, and women of child-bearing age, including
			adolescent girls
		xxviii.	Amount of blood units collected
		xxxix.	% of safe blood collected
		xl.	Number of cooperative societies registered
		xli.	Members in Cooperatives Societies
		xlii.	Number of cooperatives societies facilitated
		xliii.	Number of sports competitions/tournaments
		7	organized and participated.
		xliv.	Number of registered cultures, arts and sports groups
		xlv.	Status of protected areas for culture, arts, sports and
		311.	leisure activities
		xlvi.	Quality of sport facilities
D	Quality and	i.	Number of teacher's house constructed and
	Quantity of Social	"	rehabilitated
	Economic Services	ii.	% increase of primary school teachers
	and Infrastructure	".	accommodated to staff houses
	Increased	iii.	Number of desks fabricated, and rehabilitated
			•
		iv.	Pupil/desk Ratio (2:1)
		V.	Pupil/Latrine Ratio (25:1 - Boys)
		vi.	Pupil/Latrine Ratio (20:1 - Girls)

viii. Pupil/Classroom Ratic ix. Percentage of schools water (60.0) x. % increase in the num access to electricity (6 xi. Number of seco constructed and rehat xii. students/Classroom R (40:1) xiii. Number of secondary constructed. xiv. Number of secondary constructed xv. Student/Latrine Ratio (20:1) xvi. Number of healt constructed and main xviii. Number of crops tons xix. % Increase in agricult xx. Food sufficiency ratio xxi. Acres/Hectare under i xxiii. Number of Large-Scal established xxiii. % of agricultural land along the value chain xxiv. % increase of access (seeds, fertilizers, and xxv. Number of extension of xxvi. % availability of impro at village and ward lev xxviii. Meat Production (Kg/7 xxix. Milk Production in (Lit xxx. % decrease of livestor xxxi. % decrease of livestor xxxi. % decrease of livestor xxxi. % decrease of livestor		
ix. Percentage of schools water (60.0) x. % increase in the num access to electricity (6 xi. Number of second constructed and rehat xii. students/Classroom R (40:1) xiii. Number of secondary constructed. xiv. Number of secondary constructed xv. Student/Latrine Ratio (20:1) xvi. Number of healt constructed and maint xviii. Number of rops tons xix. % increase in agricult xx. Food sufficiency ratio xxi. Acres/Hectare under i xxiii. Number of Large-Scal established xxiii. % of agricultural land along the value chain xxiv. % increase of access (seeds, fertilizers, and xxv. Number of extension of xxvi. % availability of impro at village and ward lex xxviii. % of quality hides and xxviiii. Meat Production (Kg/l xxix. Milk Production in (Lit xxx. % decrease of livestor xxxi.	imary school constructed	
water (60.0) x. % increase in the num access to electricity (6 xi. Number of secon constructed and rehat xiii. students/Classroom R (40:1) xiii. Number of secondary constructed. xiv. Number of secondary constructed. xiv. Number of secondary constructed xv. Student/Latrine Ratio (20:1) xvi. Number of healt constructed and maining xvii. % installation of healt xviii. Number of crops tons xix. % Increase in agricult xx. Food sufficiency ratio xxi. Acres/Hectare under in xxii. Number of Large-Scal established xxiii. % of agricultural land along the value chain xxiv. % increase of access (seeds, fertilizers, and xxv. Number of extension of xxvii. % availability of improfunction in xxii. % of quality hides and xxviii. Meat Production in (Lit xxx. % decrease of livestor xxxi. % decrease of livestor xxxii.	o (60:1)	
access to electricity (6 xi. Number of secon constructed and rehat xii. students/Classroom R (40:1) xiii. Number of secondary constructed. xiv. Number of secondary constructed xv. Student/Latrine Ratio (20:1) xvi. Number of healt constructed and maint xvii. % installation of healt xviiii. Number of crops tons xix. % Increase in agricult xx. Food sufficiency ratio xxi. Acres/Hectare under i xxii. Number of Large-Scal established xxiii. % of agricultural land along the value chain xxiv. % increase of access (seeds, fertilizers, and xxv. Number of extension of xxvi. % availability of and xxviii. Meat Production (Kg/I xxix. Milk Production in (Litt xxx. % decrease of livestor xxxi. % decrease of livestor xxxi. % decrease of livestor	s meeting sanitation and clean	
xi. Number of secon constructed and rehat xii. students/Classroom R (40:1) xiii. Number of secondary constructed. xiv. Number of secondary constructed xv. Student/Latrine Ratio (20:1) xvi. Number of healt constructed and maining xvii. % installation of healt xviii. Number of crops tons xix. % Increase in agricult xx. Food sufficiency ratio xxi. Acres/Hectare under in xxii. Number of Large-Scal established xxiii. % of agricultural land along the value chain xxiv. % increase of access (seeds, fertilizers, and xxv. Number of extension of xxvi. % under of extension of xxvi. % of quality hides and xxviii. Meat Production (Kg/I xxix. Milk Production in (Litt xxx. % decrease of livestor xxxi. % decrease of livestor xxxii.	nber of primary schools with 60:0)	
xii. students/Classroom R (40:1) xiii. Number of secondary constructed. xiv. Number of secondary constructed xv. Student/Latrine Ratio (20:1) xvi. Number of healt constructed and main xvii. % installation of healt xviiii. Number of crops tons xix. % Increase in agricult xx. Food sufficiency ratio xxi. Acres/Hectare under i xxiii. Number of Large-Scai established xxiiii. % of agricultural land along the value chain xxiv. % increase of access (seeds, fertilizers, and xxv. Number of extension of xxvi. % availability of impro at village and ward lev xxviii. Meat Production (Kg/I xxix. Milk Production in (Litt xxx. % decrease of livestor xxxi. % decrease of livestor xxxi. % decrease of livestor	ondary schools' classrooms	
constructed. xiv. Number of secondary constructed xv. Student/Latrine Ratio (20:1) xvi. Number of healt constructed and maini xvii. % installation of healtf xviii. Number of crops tons xix. % Increase in agriculti xx. Food sufficiency ratio xxi. Acres/Hectare under i xxii. Number of Large-Scal established xxiii. % of agricultural land along the value chain xxiv. % increase of access (seeds, fertilizers, and xxv. Number of extension of xxvi. % availability of impro at village and ward lev xxvii. % of quality hides and xxviii. Meat Production (Kg/Tillizers) with decrease of livestod xxxi. % decrease of livestod xxxii. % decrease xxxii. % decrease of livestod	Ratio in lower secondary schools	
constructed xv. Student/Latrine Ratio (20:1) xvi. Number of healt constructed and maint xviii. % installation of healt xviiii. Number of crops tons xix. % Increase in agricultt xx. Food sufficiency ratio xxi. Acres/Hectare under i xxii. Number of Large-Scal established xxiii. Wo f agricultural land along the value chain xxiv. % increase of access (seeds, fertilizers, and xxv. Number of extension of xxvi. % availability of impro at village and ward lev xxvii. % of quality hides and xxviii. Meat Production (Kg/T xxix. Milk Production in (Litt xxx. % decrease of livestor xxxi. % decrease of livestor xxxi. % decrease of livestor xxxi. % decrease of livestor xxxii. % decrease of livestor x	school teacher's house	
(20:1) xvi. Number of healt constructed and maint xvii. % installation of healt xviii. Number of crops tons xix. % Increase in agriculti xx. Food sufficiency ratio xxi. Acres/Hectare under i xxii. Number of Large-Scal established xxiii. % of agricultural land along the value chain xxiv. % increase of access (seeds, fertilizers, and xxv. Number of extension of xxvi. % availability of impro at village and ward lev xxvii. % of quality hides and xxviii. Meat Production (Kg/T xxix. Milk Production in (Litt xxx. % decrease of livestor xxxii.	schools' science laboratories	
xvi. Number of healt constructed and maint xviii. % installation of healt xviiii. Number of crops tons xix. % Increase in agricult xx. Food sufficiency ratio xxi. Acres/Hectare under i xxii. Number of Large-Scal established xxiiii. % of agricultural land along the value chain xxiv. % increase of access (seeds, fertilizers, and xxv. Number of extension of xxvi. % availability of impro at village and ward lev xxviii. % of quality hides and xxviiii. Meat Production (Kg/T xxix. Milk Production in (Litt xxx. % decrease of livestor xxxi.	in lower secondary schools	
xviii. Number of crops tons xix. % Increase in agricult xx. Food sufficiency ratio xxi. Acres/Hectare under i xxii. Number of Large-Scal established xxiii. % of agricultural land along the value chain xxiv. % increase of access (seeds, fertilizers, and xxv. Number of extension of xxvi. % availability of impro at village and ward lev xxviii. % of quality hides and xxviiii. Meat Production (Kg/T) xxix. Milk Production in (Litt xxx. % decrease of livestor xxxi. % decrease of livestor	3	
xviii. Number of crops tons xix. % Increase in agricult xx. Food sufficiency ratio xxi. Acres/Hectare under i xxii. Number of Large-Scal established xxiii. % of agricultural land along the value chain xxiv. % increase of access (seeds, fertilizers, and xxv. Number of extension of xxvi. % availability of impro at village and ward lev xxvii. % of quality hides and xxviiii. Meat Production (Kg/T xxix. Milk Production in (Litt xxx. % decrease of livestor xxxi. % decrease of livestor	h interoperable ICT system	
xix. % Increase in agriculti xx. Food sufficiency ratio xxi. Acres/Hectare under i xxii. Number of Large-Scal established xxiii. % of agricultural land along the value chain xxiv. % increase of access (seeds, fertilizers, and xxv. Number of extension of xxvi. % availability of impro at village and ward lev xxvii. % of quality hides and xxviiii. Meat Production (Kg/Tilder) xxix. Milk Production in (Litt xxx. % decrease of livestood xxxii.	•	
xxi. Food sufficiency ratio xxi. Acres/Hectare under i xxii. Number of Large-Scal established xxiii. % of agricultural land along the value chain xxiv. % increase of access (seeds, fertilizers, and xxv. Number of extension of xxvi. % availability of impro at village and ward lev xxvii. % of quality hides and xxviii. Meat Production (Kg/T xxix. Milk Production in (Litt xxx. % decrease of livestor xxxi. % decrease of livestor	' '	
xxi. Acres/Hectare under i xxii. Number of Large-Scal established xxiii. % of agricultural land along the value chain xxiv. % increase of access (seeds, fertilizers, and xxv. Number of extension of xxvi. % availability of impro at village and ward lev xxvii. % of quality hides and xxviii. Meat Production (Kg/I) xxix. Milk Production in (Litt xxx. % decrease of livestor xxxi. % decrease of livestor		
xxii. Number of Large-Scale established xxiii. % of agricultural land along the value chain xxiv. % increase of access (seeds, fertilizers, and xxv. Number of extension of xxvi. % availability of improat village and ward lev xxvii. % of quality hides and xxviii. Meat Production (Kg/T xxix. Milk Production in (Litt xxx. % decrease of livestor xxxi. % decrease of livestor xxxi. % decrease of livestor xxxii. % decrease of livestor xxxiii. % decrease of livestor xxxiiii. % decrease of livestor xxxiiii. % decrease of livestor xxxiiiii. % decrease of livestor xxxiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiiii	xxi. Acres/Hectare under irrigation	
along the value chain xxiv. % increase of access (seeds, fertilizers, and xxv. Number of extension of xxvi. % availability of improat village and ward lev xxvii. % of quality hides and xxviii. Meat Production (Kg/Txxix. Milk Production in (Litt xxx. % decrease of livestor xxxi. % decrease of livestor xxxi. % decrease of livestor	ale Farms (Block Farms)	
(seeds, fertilizers, and xxv. Number of extension of xxvi. % availability of improat village and ward lev xxvii. % of quality hides and xxviii. Meat Production (Kg/Txxix. Milk Production in (Litt xxx. % decrease of livestor xxxi. % decrease of livestor xxxi. % decrease of livestor	under mechanization services	
xxv. Number of extension of xxvi. % availability of impro at village and ward lev xxvii. % of quality hides and xxviii. Meat Production (Kg/Txxix. Milk Production in (Litt xxx. % decrease of livestor xxxi. % decrease of livestor xxxi. % decrease of livestor	to quality agricultural inputs d pesticides)	
at village and ward lev xxvii. % of quality hides and xxviii. Meat Production (Kg/\) xxix. Milk Production in (Lit xxx. % decrease of livestod xxxi. % decrease of livestod	officers increased	
xxviii. Meat Production (Kg/7) xxix. Milk Production in (Litt xxx. % decrease of livestor xxxi. % decrease of livestor	oved extension service delivery vels.	
xxviii. Meat Production (Kg/\) xxix. Milk Production in (Litt xxx. % decrease of livestor xxxi. % decrease of livestor		
xxix. Milk Production in (Litting xxx. % decrease of liveston xxxi. % decrease of liveston xxxi. % decrease of liveston xxxi.		
xxx. % decrease of livestoc xxxi. % decrease of livestoc	•	
xxxi. % decrease of livestoo	,	
	• • •	
	ation coverage rate (50)	
xxxiii. % increase of livestoc	• , ,	
	sidence of livestock diseases	
xxxv. % Decrease in postha		
xxxvi. Capacity of storage fa		

Development Objective	Objective Code	Objectives	Key Pe	erformance Indicators
			xxxvii.	% of farmers utilizing the services and resources
				provided by the centers.
			xxviii.	Number of Fisheries Extension Officers
			xxxix.	Fisheries production (kg/Tons) per year
			xl.	% of office buildings that meet established quality assurance standards
			xli.	Total road length improved (Km)
			xlii.	% of property valuations completed annually
			xliii.	% of land surveyed
			xliv.	Number of regularized properties in unplanned settlements
			xlv.	Number of residential licenses issued to property owners
			xlvi.	% of general land covered by informal settlements
			xlvii.	Area of land (acres) allocated and protected for public uses
			xlviii.	Area of land (acres) allocated and protected for investment
			xlix.	Number of Functional DLHTs (district land housing tribunals)
			I.	Proportions of villages with Land Use Plans
			li.	Number of allocated plots
			lii.	Number of allocated farms
			liii.	% decrease of land disputes
			liv.	% of businesses using IT systems compared to the
				total number of registered businesses in the area
			lv.	Number of visitors to the council's website
			lvi.	% of staff using the new VOIP system
			lvii.	% of user satisfaction with the VOIP system
	Е	Good Governance	i.	% of reduced community complaints.
		and Administrative	ii.	Number of statutory meetings facilitated.
		Services	iii.	Number of public consultations, workshops/ meetings
		Enhanced,		conducted.
			iv.	% of working environment improved
			٧.	Number of interventions implemented
			vi.	% of staff acknowledging the code of conduct.
			vii.	% increase of recruited staff with the qualified skills.
			viii.	% of staff retained
			ix.	Level of staff performance
			Χ.	staff turnover level.
			xi.	% decrease in the number of legal cases filed against
		11		Singida District Council

Development Objective	Objective Code	Objectives	Key Per	rformance Indicators
			xii.	% of grievances resolved through the established resolution mechanism compared to those that escalate to legal cases.
			xiii.	Number of training sessions conducted on legal compliance and ethical standards, along with participation rates.
			xiv.	Number of training sessions conducted for tribunal members.
			XV.	Number of community outreach activities conducted to raise awareness about Ward Tribunals.
			xvi.	Number of training sessions conducted for council members
			xvii.	Number of new revenue sources introduced and developed
			xviii.	% increase in own-source revenue collected each quarter
			xix.	Number of internal audits conducted
			XX.	CAG audit opinion (Un-qualified and Qualified)
			xxi.	% of audit recommendations implemented within the specified timeframe.
			xxii.	% Improvement of secondary schools' working environment
			xxiii.	% Improve of community structures functioning to enhance community accountability for health programmes and services
			xxiv.	% of community participating in development initiatives (youth, women and PWDs).
			XXV.	% of community actively engaged and participated in planning and implementation activities
			xxvi.	% of targets outlined in the Strategic Plan that have been successfully implemented by June 2026
			xxvii.	% of the budget utilized effectively compared to the planned expenditures.
			xxviii.	% of data entries that are accurate and free from errors in the council statistics database
			xxix.	Level of SDC strategic activities coordination PPRA Audit rating.
			xxxi.	Number of regulatory bodies and associations involved.
			xxxii.	Number of processes automated annually
			XXXIII.	Number of Council's interventions audited
			XXXIII.	Types of External Audit Opinion on Quality
			ΛΛΛΙV.	1 ypos oi External Addit Opinion on Quality

XXXV.	Management System compliance Number of press conferences on matters relating to implementation of government policies, programs and
xxxvi.	projects. Number of communication initiatives and outreach activities
xxxvii.	% increase in public awareness regarding council services and initiatives
xxxviii.	% of local Area Network infrastructure built and maintained
xxxix.	Status of Fiber data connection in place
xl.	% of available bandwidth utilized during peak and off- peak hours
xli.	Number of internet outages or downtimes experienced per month
xlii.	% of video conferencing systems and electronic notice boards successfully installed and operational
F Social welfare, i. Gender and	Number of gender affirmative actions implemented Annually
Community ii. Empowerment	% of gender-sensitive policies implemented effectively
Improved iii.	Number of individuals reached through community
iv.	awareness initiatives. % availability and accessibility of gender-
	disaggregated data for planning and evaluation purposes
v.	Number of youth and women benefiting from economic empowerment programs
vi.	
vii.	•
viii	
ix.	Amount of capital refunded by beneficiaries'
x.	3
	Activities (IGAs) with approved business plans that are set up within six months of receiving livelihood grant support
xi.	

ı ————	1		
		xii.	Number of PWP sub-projects/community assets
			created through PSSN Program (cumulative)
		XIII.	% Proportion of children in beneficiary households
			aged 0-24 months old attending health facilities
			regularly (95)
		xiv.	'
			aged 6-18 years enrolled in primary schools with
			more than 80% of attendance a month (95)
		XV.	% Proportion of eligible children in beneficiary
			Households linked to secondary school (8)
		xvi.	, ,
			disability benefit (6)
		xvii.	% Increase of social protection coverage for GBV
			groups
		xviii.	Number of wards reached by Ant-Gender Based
		xix.	Violence campaign
G	Management	i.	% Improve of environmental health, hygiene practices
	of Natural		and sanitation capacity at all Health Facilities
	Resources	ii.	% decrease of diseases caused by inadequate water,
	and		sanitation and hygiene (WASH)
	Environment	iii.	Reduced Deforestation Rate (Acre/Ha)
	Improved	iv.	% Increased consumption of alternative
			charcoal/energy
		٧.	% of large projects/ business complying with
			approved Environmental and Social Impact
			Assessment (EIA) and audit regulations
		vi.	% reduced land degradation reduced
		vi. Vii.	% of forest area under conservation
		viii.	% reduced poaching, illegal harvesting and trade of wildlife, forest, bee and antiquities resources
		ix.	Number of beekeeping micro income-generating
			projects established
		Х.	Number of bee hives installed
		xi.	Average honey production per hive
		XII.	Number of collection points constructed
		xiii.	% improvement of cleanliness.
		xiv.	Level of compliance to environmental policy, EMA,
			guidelines and environment quality standards
			increased

Н	Local Economic	i.	Number of community self-help projects initiated
	Development	ii.	Number of wards and villages facilitated
	Coordination	iii.	% of community initiatives/projects received moral,
	Enhanced		technical and financial support
		iv.	Number of Wards and village with facilitators.
		٧.	Number of proposals writes-up developed and
			submitted
		vi.	Number of potential candidate projects identified
		vii.	Number of potential investment opportunities identified
		viii.	Number of potential investors identified and solicited
		ix.	Number of CSI/projects implemented
		X.	% completion and operationalization of industries and
			investment area register.
		xi.	Number of new investments and/or business
			expansions
		xii.	Council investment profile developed/revised and in
			place
		xiii.	Number of key sectors and opportunities identified in
			the investment assessment.
		xiv.	Number of priority investment projects initiated
		XV.	Number of stakeholders (business leaders,
			government officials, etc.) attended the forums.
		xvi.	% increase in the number of SMEs accessing
			financing.
		xvii.	Changes in local business activity indicators, such as
			the number of new businesses registered or investment levels.
		xviii.	% increase in total revenue collected from business
		AVIII.	licenses, liquor licenses, hotel levies, service levies,
			and business advertisement fees.
		<u> </u>	and such see advertised notification.

Development Objective	Objective Code	Objectives	Key Performance Indicators
	Code	Emergence and Disaster Management Enhanced	 i. % of essential medicines and medical supplies available in emergency stockpiles ii. % of required health worker positions filled and deployed to emergency response iii. Number of safe blood units available in blood banks and the percentage increase in blood donations prior to expected emergencies. iv. % of affected populations receiving psychological support services v. % of vulnerable populations with acceptable food security levels vi. % of local communities engaged in disease surveillance and reporting mechanisms vii. % Implementation of SDC- Risk Register and Management Framework viii. % implementation of comprehensive emergency response plans ix. Number of ecosystem restoration projects initiated (e.g., reforestation, wetland restoration) x. % of data recovery solutions xi. % of staff trained on data management and security practices. xii. % of CCTV and biometric systems installed xiii. % of critical areas covered by CCTV surveillance
	Y	Multisectoral Nutrition Services Improved	 i. % reduction in stunting levels among children aged 0 – 59 months ii. Prevalence of wasting (weight for height) among children 0-59 months iii. Prevalence of low birth weight (LBW) at birth (Less than 3) iv. Prevalence of overweight among children 0 – 59 months (Less than 5) v. Rate of Exclusive Breast Feeding (EBF)– 85 vi. Prevalence of vitamin A deficiency among children aged 6 – 59 months (serum retinol level < 20 μg/dl)- Less than 20 vii. Number of children receiving targeted nutritional interventions (e.g., supplements, fortified foods) per year viii. % reduced overweight among adults aged 15-49 years (10)

ix. The annual percentage of newborns breastfed within one hour after birth, monitored through health facility records.
 Number of workshops and seminars conducted in schools and communities to raise awareness about nutrition.
xi. Number of school gardens/farms with a focus on diverse crops established
xii. Percentage of students and community members engaging in nutrition education initiatives.
xiii. Number of agricultural extension officer trained
xiv. Number of nutritious' seeds crops to support the availability of nutritious produce provided

4.6 Monitoring, Reviews and Evaluation Plan

This subsection details the Monitoring Plan, Planned Reviews and Evaluation Plan for the period covering the eight years strategic planning cycle from 2021/22 to 2025/26.

4.6.1 Planned Reviews

The plan is designed for the duration of five (5) years to allow a formal review during the Strategic Planning Cycle. However, SDC may up on unavoidable circumstances carry out minor annual/mid-term reviews. The reviews will be tracking progress on implementation of the milestones and targets on semiannual and annual basis.

The planned review shall consist of review meetings, planned milestones reviews and rapid appraisals including their frequencies.

4.6.1.1 Review Meetings

This will involve various meetings that will be conducted to track progress on the milestones, activities and targets/outputs critical for the achievement of organizational objectives. This will also involve determining type of meetings, frequency, designation of chairpersons and participants in each meeting as depicted in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Review Meetings

SN	Type of Meeting	Frequency	Designation of the Chairperson	Participants
1.	Sections	Quarterly	Head of Section	Sectional staff
2.	Divisions and Units	Quarterly	Head of Divisions/Units	Division/Unit staff
3.	Council	Quarterly	District Executive Director	Head of Divisions/Units
	Management Team			

4.	Workers Council	Semi annually	District Executive Director	District Executive Director /Head of Divisions/Units and Representatives of staff
5.	Finance, Administration and Planning Committee	Quarterly	SDC Chaiman	Members of Finance, Administration and Planning Committee
6.	Audit Committee	Quarterly	Committee Chairperson	Committee Members
7.	Tender Board	Four times a year	Committee Chairperson	Committee Members
8.	Disciplinary Committee	Quarterly	Committee Chairperson	Committee Members
9.	SDC Full Council	Quarterly	Chairperson - SDC	SDC Full Council Members

4.6.2 Evaluation Plan

The Evaluation Plan consists of the evaluations to be conducted during the Strategic Planning Cycle, description of each evaluation, evaluation questions, methodology, timeframe and the responsible person. Six evaluations will be conducted over the period of five years with evaluation questions. The evaluation intends to obtain evidence as to whether the interventions and outputs achieved have led to the achievement of the outcomes as envisioned in the Strategic Plan outputs.

Table 4.3: Evaluation Plan

N o	Outcome Indicator	Type of Evaluation Studies	Description	Methodology and instruments	Timefram e	Responsible Division/ Unit	Output
A.	The prevalence rate of non-communicabl e diseases and HIV / AIDS infections.	Service Delivery Survey	This study intends to assess the awareness of non-communicable diseases and HIV/AIDS Infection among council employees and the community	Documentary	June 2026	Administration on and Human Resources Management Health, Social Welfare, and Nutrition Services Division.	Delivery Survey Report. Non-

N o	Outcome Indicator	Type of Evaluation Studies	Description	Methodology and instruments	Timefram e	Responsible Division/	Output
	HIV infection rate	Survey	This survey study intends to examine new cases of HIV in the council	Methods: Interview, Focus Group Discussion, Documentary review and Observation Instruments: Questionnaire, Checklist, Laboratory test	June 2024	Health, Social Welfare, and Nutrition Services Division.	Survey report
В	The prevalence rate of corruption incidences	Service Delivery Survey, and Desk Review	This study aims to assess the level of corruption incidence among council employees and communities	Methods: Interview, Focus Group Discussion, Documentary review and Observation Instruments: Questionnaire, Checklist, Suggestion Box and Complain Desk	June 2026	Administratio n and Human Resources Management Community Development Division	Service Delivery Survey report
	Level of community perception on corruption incidences.	Survey (corruption awareness survey)	The survey intends to assess the level of community awareness of corruption incidences.	Methods: Interview, Focus Group Discussion, Documentary review and Observation Instruments: Questionnaire, Checklist, Suggestion Box and Complain Desk	June 2026	Administration and Human Resources Management Community Development Division	Service delivery survey report

N o	Outcome Indicator	Type of Evaluation Studies	Description	Methodology and instruments	Timefram e	Responsible Division/	Output
	The adherence rate to good governance principle Rate of corruption incidences	Council staff Survey	This indicator intends to examine the council staff's adherence to good governance principles	Interview, Focus Group	June 2024	Administratio n on and Human Resources Management t	Survey report
С	The literacy rate among communities	Survey	The survey aimed to assess the literacy rate among communities	Methods: Interview, Focus Group Discussion and Documentary review. Instruments: Questionnaire, and Checklist.	June 2026	Pre-Primary Education and Secondary Education division	Survey report
	Living standard conditions	Survey	The survey aimed to track the living standard condition of the community	Methods: Interview, Focus group discussion, Observation and Documentary review. Instruments: Questionnaire and Checklist	June 2026	Pre-Primary Education and Secondary Education division	Survey report NBS survey report
	Rate of access to quality social services	Social services delivery survey	The survey aimed to establish social services delivery surveys	Methods: Interview, Focus group discussion, Observation and Documentary review.	June 2026	Pre-Primary Education and Secondary Education division	Social services delivery survey report

N o	Outcome Indicator	Type of Evaluation Studies	Description	Methodology and instruments	Timefram e	Responsible Division/	Output
				Instruments: Questionnaire and Checklist			
	Rate of poverty among communities	Survey	The survey intends to track the poverty rate among communities	Methods: Interview, Focus group discussion, Observation and Documentary review. Instruments: Questionnaire and	June 2026	Pre-Primary Education and Secondary Education division	Survey report
D	Infrastructure sector contribution to GDP	Desk Review	This study intends to assess how much the infrastructure sector contributed to GDP	Checklist Methods: Observation and Documentary review. Instruments: Checklist	June 2026	Planning and coordination division	Desk Review report
	Accessibility and coverage	Desk Review	This study intends to assess the accessibility and coverage of the Socioeconomic infrastructure network within SDC	Methods: Interview, Observation and Documentary review. Instruments: Checklist	June 2026	Planning and coordination division	Desk Review report
	Standard of infrastructure	Desk review	This study intends to assess the standard of infrastructure	Observation Focus group discussion Literature review/documenta ry review	June 2026	Planning and coordination division	Desk Review report

N o	Outcome Indicator	Type of Evaluation Studies	Description	Methodology and instruments	Timefram e	Responsible Division/	Output
	Investment rate	Desk review	This study intends to assess the status of investment in the council	Methods: Interview, Observation and Documentary review. Instruments: Checklist	June 2026	Planning and coordination division	Desk Review report
E	The adherence rate to good governance principles	Desk review	This study intends to assess the extent of the adherence rate to good governance principles	Methods: Interview, Observation and Documentary review. Instruments: Checklist	June 2024	Administratio n and Human Resources Management Division	Desk Review report
	Rate of corruption incidences	Desk review	This study intends to assess the rate of corruption incidences	Methods: Interview, Observation and Documentary review. Instruments: Checklist	June 2024		Desk Review report
F.	Life expectancy rate	Desk Review	This study intends to assess the life expectancy rate of the Community	Methods: Interview, Observation and Documentary review. Instruments: Checklist	June 2025	Community Development Division TASAF Unit Economic and Planning Division	Desk Review Report
	Gender violence rate	Survey	This study intends to assess the gender-based violence rate in the community	Methods: Interview, Focus group discussion, Observation and Documentary review. Instruments: Questionnaire and	June 2023	Community Development Division. Gender Desk Secondary and Primary Education Health Division	

N 0	Outcome Indicator	Type of Evaluation Studies	Description	Methodology and instruments	Timefram e	Responsible Division/	Output
				checklist			
Y	Minimum dietary diversity (5/8)	Survey	This survey intends to assess the dietary diversity among under-five children	Methods: Interview, Focus group discussion, Observation and Documentary review. Instruments: Questionnaire And Checklist	June 2024	Health, Social Welfare, and Nutrition Services Division.	Survey report
	Obesity and adult underweight prevalence rate	Survey	This survey intends to determine the number of obese and underweight OPD Cases	Methods: Clinical assessment, Observation Instruments: Checklist	June 2024	Health, Social Welfare, and Nutrition Services Division.	Survey report
	Childhood wasting rate	Survey	This survey intends to determine the number of children wasting	Methods: Clinical assessment, Observation Instruments: Checklist	June 2024	Health, Social Welfare, and Nutrition Services Division.	Survey report
	Childhood stunting rate	Survey	This survey intends to determine the number of child stunting	Methods: Clinical assessment, Observation Instruments: Checklist	June 2024	Health, Social Welfare, and Nutrition Services Division.	Survey report
	Infant and young child feeding rate	Survey	This survey intends to determine the infant and young child feeding	Clinical Assessment	June 2024	Health, Social Welfare, and Nutrition Services	Survey report

N o	Outcome Indicator	Type of Evaluation Studies	Description	Methodology and instruments	Timefram e	Responsible Division/	Output
	The proportion of the population living in marginal condition	Survey	This study intends to assess the proportion population living in marginal condition	Methods: Interview, Focus group discussion, Observation and Documentary review. Instruments: Questionnaire and Checklist	June 2026	TASAF Unit Economic and Planning Division	Survey Report
G.	Biodiversity loss rate	Survey	The survey entails checking the status of biodiversity loss	Methods: Interview, Focus group discussion, Observation and Documentary review. Instruments: Questionnaire And Checklist	June 2026	Natural Resource and Environment Conservation Unit	Survey report
	Effluent discharge standards	Effluent quality monitoring	The monitoring entails conducting laboratory analysis to examine the effluents discharged into the environment	Methods: Water sample analysis Instrument: Checklist	June 2025	Natural Resource and Environment Conservation Unit	Laboratory analysis report
	Adherence to national environment al laws and principles	Performance Audit	The performance audit aims to assess the enforcement of relevant legislation	Methods: Documentary review. Instrument: Checklist	June 2025	Natural Resource and Environment Conservation	Performance audit report
	Access to land and	Land management	The audit aims to	Methods: Interview,	June 2025	Infrastructure Rural,	Land management

N o	Outcome Indicator	Type of Evaluation Studies	Description	Methodology and instruments	Timefram e	Responsible Division/	Output
	water Greenness rate	Audit	assess land accessibility among the	Focus group discussion, Observation and		and Urban Development	report
			community	Documentary review.			
				Instruments: Questionnaire and Checklist			
		Forest inventory/resour ce assessment	The aim is to assess and provide information on the quantity and contribution of resources, species abundance, and characteristic s of the land on the located forest	Methods: Interview, Focus group discussion, Observation and Documentary review. Instruments: Questionnaire and Checklist	June 2025	Natural Resource and Environment Conservation	Forest resource assessment report.
	Water quality standards	Water quality monitoring	The monitoring entails conducting laboratory analysis of water	Methods: Water sample analysis Instruments: Checklist Water standards	June 2025	Waste management & Sanitation	Laboratory analysis report
H.	District Council GDP rate	District Council economic Survey	This study intends to assess the aggregate District Council GDP	Methods: Interview, Focus group discussion, Observation and Documentary review. Instruments: Questionnaire and Checklist	June 2025	Planning and Coordination division	Economic Survey report

N 0	Outcome Indicator	Type of Evaluation Studies	Description	Methodology and instruments	Timefram e	Responsible Division/	Output
	Investment rate	Industrial investment survey	This study aims to assess the district council's industrial investment	Methods: Interview, Focus group discussion, Observation and Documentary review. Instruments: Questionnaire and checklist	June 2025	Planning and Coordination division	investment survey report
	Per capita income among communities	Social and economic survey	The study aims to determine per capita income among communities	Methods: Interview, Focus group discussion, Observation and Documentary review. Instruments:	June 2025	Planning and Coordination division	Social, economic survey report.
_				Questionnaire And Checklist			
	Wealth ranking	Social and economic survey	This study aims to determine the ranking of wealth	Methods: Interview, Focus group discussion, Observation and Documentary review.	June 2025	Planning and Coordination division	A social- economic survey report
				Instruments: Questionnaire And Checklist			
	Urbanization rate	Regional planning and urbanization survey	This study aims to determine the level of District Council urbanization	Methods: Interview, Focus group discussion, Observation and Documentary review.	June 2025	Urban Development Division	Regional planning and urbanization report
				Instruments:			

N o	Outcome Indicator	Type of Evaluation Studies	Description	Methodology and instruments	Timefram e	Responsible Division/ Unit	Output
				Questionnaire And checklist			
I.	Disaster recovery and response	Desk Review	This study intends to assess the	Methods: Documentary review,	June 2025	Natural Resources and	Desk Review Report
	rate		disaster recovery and response rate	Focus Group Discussion Instruments: Checklist		Environment Conservation Unit	
	Disaster deficit index Risk management index	Desk Review	This study intends to assess the disaster deficit index Risk management index	Methods: Documentary review, Focus Group Discussion Instruments: Checklist	June 2025	Natural Resources and Environment Conservation Unit	Desk Review Report
	Prevalent vulnerability index Disaster risk reduction rate	Desk Review	This study intends to assess the prevalent vulnerability index Disaster risk reduction rate	Methods: Documentary review, Focus Group Discussion Instruments: Checklist	June 2025	Natural Resources and Environment Conservation Unit	Desk Review Report

4.7 Reporting Plan

This sub-section details the Reporting Plan which contains the internal and external reporting plans. The reporting plan is in accordance with statutory requirements, Medium Term Strategic Planning and Budgeting Manual or as may be required from time to time.

4.7.1 Internal Reporting Plan

Internal Reporting Plan is a plan that contains reports that are used within SDC, Management and Staff. The reporting plan is in accordance with statutory requirements or as may be required from time to time. The Reporting Plan is detailed in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Internal Reporting Plan

SN	Type of Report	Recipient	Frequency	Responsible Person
1.	Section report	Head Division	Weekly	Head of Section
2.	Unit and Division reports	DED	Monthly	Head of Divisions and Units
3.	Progress report	DED	Quarterly	Head of Divisions and Units
4.	Annual report	DED	Annually	Head of Divisions and Units
5.	Audit Committee report	DED	Quarterly	Head Internal Audit
6.	Tender Board report	DED	Quarterly	Head, Procurement Unit
7.	Workers' Council report	DED	Semi annually	Workers' Council Secretary

4.7.2 External Reporting Plan

This plan will involve preparation of reports that will be prepared on quarterly, annually or on demand basis from time to time. The reporting plan will be in accordance with the statutory requirements as directed from time to time, as well as the Government Performance reporting requirements (Table 4.5).

Table 4.5: External Reporting

SN	Type of Report	Recipient	Frequency	Responsible Person
1.	Progress report	PO-RALG/MoF	Quarterly	DED
2.	CCM Manifesto implementation report	PO-RALG/PMO-PCP/PO- PC/CCM	Semi Annually	DED
3.	Performance report	PO-RALG/MoF	Annually	DED
4.	Financial Statements	Controller and Auditor General	Annually	DED
5.	Annual Procurement report	PPRA	Annually	DED
6.	PEPMIS and PIPMIS implementation report	PO-PSC	Annually	DED
7.	HR implementation report	PO-PSC	Quarterly	DED
8	Evaluation report	PO-RALG/PMO-PCP/PO-PC	Annually	DED

4.8 Relationship between Results Framework, Results Chain, M&E, and Reporting

4.8.1 Level 1-Inputs

The first level of the resulting chain tracks the allocation and use of resources in the various activities. Resources available will be reviewed on a weekly, monthly, or quarterly basis and will be reported in the respective implementation reports. At this level, indicators will focus on the number and quality of human resources available for various tasks, the amount of time dedicated to tasks by staff, and information flow between various levels. Indicators will also focus on time spent in resolving problems, quality and timeliness of decisions, staff timeliness as well as predictability of resource flow, and the alignment of resource flow to the activities and outputs.

4.8.2 Level 2 -Activities

The second level of the results chain focuses on realizing activities in the Strategic Plan and the linkage between activities and outputs. At this level, indicators will focus on processes, activity programming, and timeliness of implementation. Activities will be reviewed on a weekly, monthly, or quarterly basis and will be reported in the respective implementation reports. The reports will focus on the quality and timeliness of the activities implemented and will inform corrective action if the activities are not being delivered on time, to the expected quality and if they are not contributing to outputs.

4.8.3 Level 3 - Outputs

The third level of the results chain tracks the realization of the outputs that the council produces, and which are attributed solely to the council. The outputs at this level will be measured by output indicators and milestones. Data collection, analysis, and review of the outputs, milestones, and output indicators will be done quarterly and reported in quarterly reports. The reports will focus on how the outputs produced are contributing to the outcomes and will inform corrective action if the outputs are not being delivered on time, to the expected quality, and are not contributing to planned outcomes.

4.8.4 Level 4 - Outcomes

The fourth level of the results chain tracks the realization of the planned outcomes specified for each objective, though achievement of these outcomes may not be attributed to the council alone as there will be several players contributing to these outcomes. These planned outcomes will be measured through outcome indicators whose data collection and analysis could be done annually. Indicators at this level are reported through the annual report or the five-year outcome report. The annual reports and the five years outcome reports will be based on either sector or specific analytical/ evidence-based studies using national statistics. The reports will focus on benefits delivered to the council's clients and other stakeholder.

ANNEXES

6.1 Annex 1: Strategic Plan Matrix

The strategic plan matrix presents strategic objectives, service output, strategies, targets, and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), for each Strategic Service Area of SDC (SDC Divisions and Units) which show how the predicted results in the strategic plan will be measured. The strategic plan matrix for each division and units is indicated as follows.

6.1.1 Strategic Service Area 1: Administration and Human Resource Management Division

This service will contribute to the council's five years strategic plan and other national and global planning framework through implementation of the following strategic objectives A: Services Improved and HIV/AIDS Infections Reduced, B: National anti-Corruption Implementation Strategy Enhanced and Sustained; E: Good Governance and Administrative Services Enhanced and F: Social welfare, Gender and Community Empowerment Improved

HRA Service Outputs, Key Targets, Strategies and Performance Indicators

Objective	Service Outputs	Targets		Strategies	Key Performance Indicators	
A: Services Improved and	Health of staffs	At least 4 programs to fight	i.	Strengthen	i. % of staff who have undertaken	
HIV/AIDS Infections	enhanced	HIV/AIDS and non- communicable		preventive and	HIV/AIDS and non-communicable	
Reduced		diseases at workplace prepared		mitigation	diseases voluntary tests.	
		and implemented annually		measures on	ii. % of staff covered by HIV/AIDS and	
		At least 1 awareness program on		health issues, HIV	NCDs awareness and prevention	
		combating health problems,		and AIDS and non-	programmes	
		substance/ drug abuse developed		communicable	iii. Number of staff sensitized on health	
		and implemented annually		diseases.	fitness and control of	
		Otaff has althous and a sife wood in a	ii.	Ensure safe	drug/substance abuse	
		Staff healthy and safe working		working	iv. % of improved safe working	
		environment improved from 85% to 95% by June, 2026		environment	environment	
B: National anti-Corruption	Rule of law enhanced	At least 4 workplace Intervention	i.	Strengthen	Number of seminars and programmes on	
Implementation Strategy		programs on preventing and		implementation of	corruption and good governance conducted to	
Enhanced and Sustained.		combating corruption developed		National Anti-	SDC staff and community	
		and implemented annually			·	

		At least 4 awareness programs to SDC communities on preventing and combating corruption implemented annually	· ·
E: Good Governance and Administrative services Enhanced,	Participation in decision making, Transparency and accountability maintained	Complains among the community and public servants reduced from 35% to 20% by June 2026 Statutory meetings enhanced 100% annually A clear and structured decision-making process that incorporates stakeholder input and aligns with best practices in governance established and maintained 100% by 2026	governance and accountability ii. Enhance the Council Decision-Making frameworks iii. Number of statutory meetings facilitated. iii. Number of public consultations, workshops/ meetings conducted.
	Conducive working environment improved	Conducive working environment improved from 70% to 85% by June 2026. At least three (3) strategies to equip staff with working tools implemented annually At least three (3) strategies on staff involvement in decision making implemented annually	i. Enhanced Council Administrative Service ii. Strengthen organizational and human resource management. i. % of working environment improved ii. Number of interventions implemented human resource management.
	Staff integrity enhanced	Awareness on public service rules, regulations, circulars and policy enhanced from 90% to 99% by June, 2026	Establish public service staff opinion on the public service compliance to the code of ethics and conduct

	Improved human resources motivation and productivity	Human resource management improved by June 2026 Human resource policies and plans effectively operationalized by June 2026	Enhance human resources management	ii.	% Increase of recruited staff with the qualified skills. % Of staff retained Level of staff performance
F: Social welfare, Gender and Community Empowerment Improved	Gender Affirmative Actions enhanced	i. At least 2 gender affirmative actions and programmes implemented annually ii. Youth and women in leadership positions within the council and community organizations increased from 20% to at least 80% by June 2026	i. Develop and implement gender-sensitive policies that promote equal opportunities in employment, education, and health services. ii. Ensure that all council programs and projects integrate gender considerations iii. Promote women's representation in leadership positions within the council and local organizations.	ii. iii.	Number of gender affirmative actions implemented Annually % of gender-sensitive policies implemented effectively % Availability and accessibility of gender-disaggregated data for planning and evaluation purposes.

6.1.2 Strategic Service Area 2: Pre-Primary and Primary Education Division

This service area will utilize the following strategic objectives to contribute on the achievements of the council five years strategic plan C: Access to quality and equitable social services Delivery Improved, D: Quantity and Quality of Social Economic Services and Infrastructure Increased and E: Good Governance and Administrative services enhanced.

Objective	Service Output	Target	Strategies		Key Performance Indicators
C: Access to quality and equitable social services Delivery Improved	Access to pre- primary education enhanced	At least 100% enrollment of eligible children in early learning programmes achieved annually At least 100% enrollment of eligible children in primary education maintained annually Enrolment of 8-13 years old children decreased from 37pupils in 2021 to 10 under COBET by June 2026. Enrolment of 14-18 years old pupils decreased from 20 in 2021 to 7 under COBET by June 2026. A model for implementing preprimary and primary inclusive education developed and implemented by 100% by June 2026 Dropout rate decreased to below 2% by 2026. Retention rate of at least 98% in primary schools achieved by	i. Promote community outreach programs on early learning and available programs. ii. Sustain enrollment growth iii. Promote quality education iv. Promote implementation of the National Strategy for Inclusive Education	i. ii. iv. v. vi. vii.	% of eligible children enrolled in early learning programs annually % Enrollment among marginalized groups and children with disabilities % increase in the number of children enrolled in primary schools annually. Number of children enrolled compared to the total eligible population Net Enrolment Ratio (% of Eligible) % decrease dropout rate % of retention rate of students in primary schools
	Pass rate increased	Pass rate increased from 90.3% in 2021 to 95% for STD VII and 91% in 2021 to 100% for STD IV by June 2026	i. Strengthen Assessment Practices ii. Promote Teachers	i. ii.	% of cohort passing the examination (PSLE) % increase in pass rates for STD IV by 100% annually.

Objective	Service Output	Target	Strategies		Key Performance Indicators
D: Quantity and Quality of Social Economic Services and Infrastructure Increased		Completion rate of standard seven pupils increased from 96% in 2021 to 99% by 2026 School teachers' houses increased from 260 in 2021 to 320 by June 2026 Primary school desks increased from 17,600 in 2021 to 22,000 by June 2026 Pit latrines to pre and primary schools increased from 1,400 in 2021 to 2,050 by June 2026 Pre and primary schools increased from 95 in 2021 to 108 by June 2026 Primary schools' classrooms in 2021 to 980 by June 2026 Access to sanitation facilities and	Development Programmes. iii. Improve teachers' competency at all levels, particularly in Mathematics and Science subjects. iv. Strengthen teachers/students' attendance Tracking Systems i. Improve working environment for teaching staff ii. Improve teaching and learning environment at all schools iii. Improve education infrastructures and facilities at all schools.	iii. iv. v. vi. ii. iv. v. vii. viii. viii. xiii.	Key Performance Indicators Average scores of students in standardized assessments or internal and MOCK exams for both STD VII and STD IV Average attendance rate of Standard Seven pupils throughout the academic year % of Standard Seven pupils completing their studies each year Transition rate from standard seven to form one Number of teacher's house constructed and rehabilitated % increase of primary school teachers accommodated to staff houses Number of desks fabricated, and rehabilitated Pupil/desk Ratio (2:1) Number of schools' pit latrines constructed Pupil/Latrine Ratio (20:1 - Boys) Pupil/Latrine Ratio (20:1 - Girls) Number of pre and primary school constructed Pupil/Classroom Ratio (60:1) Percentage of schools meeting sanitation and clean water (60.0) % increase in the number of primary
		Primary schools' classrooms increased from 776 classrooms in 2021 to 980 by June 2026		х	(.

Objective	Service Output	Target	Strategies	Key Performance Indicators
		Access to electricity increased		
		from 20% to 70% in all primary		
		schools by 2026.		
E: Good Governance and	Working environment	Working environment of	Enhance conducive working	Level of staff performance
Administrative services	of primary education	education staffs improved from	environment.	% of primary school teachers supported
enhanced	staffs improved	90% in 2021 to 95% for 10		
		education staff 21 Ward		
		Education Officers and 97 Head		
		teachers from by June 2026		

6.1.3 Strategic Service Area 3: Secondary Education Division

This department service area is responsible for the following strategic objectives C: Access to quality and equitable social services Delivery Improved, D: Quantity and Quality of Social Economic Services and Infrastructure Increased. E: Good Governance and Administrative services enhanced

Objective	Service Output	Target	Strategies		Key Performance Indicators
C: Access to Quality and	Access to secondary	Enrolment rate of form one	Facilitate enrollment growth for	i.	% of Net Enrolment Ratio in lower
Equitable Social Services	education enhanced.	student increased from 85% in	secondary schools' students		secondary schools (% of Eligible)
Delivery Improved		2021 to at least 98% annually		ii.	Net Enrolment Ratio for
		Enrolment rate of			higher secondary school (% of
		higher secondary school			Eligible)
		increased by 100% annually			
	Secondary School	Pass rate of Form II Increased	i. Enhance availability of	i.	% Improve examination pass rate of
	Pass Rate Increased	from 85% to 90%, Form IV	teaching and learning		sec. schools in Mathematics
		increased from 91.2% to 95%	instruments and tools	ii.	% Improve examination pass rate of
		and to maintain the Form VI pass	at all levels of		secondary education in
		rate to 100% by 2026	secondary school		science subjects
			ii. Improve teachers'	iii.	% of students passing
			competency at all		form IV examination (95%)

				levels of secondary schools particularly in Mathematics and Science subjects.	iv.	% of students passing form VI examination
	Completion rate for secondary education increased	Completion rate for basic education increased from 91.2 % in 2021 to 95% by 2026 Completion rate for higher secondary education increased by 100 by 2026	i. ii.	Strengthen teachers/students' attendance Tracking Systems in all levels of secondary education Improve access and participation of girls and PWD in secondary education	i. ii.	% of transition rate from form four to form five % completion of girls' students and students with special needs in all levels of secondary education
D. Quantity and Quality of Social Economic Services and Infrastructure Increased	School infrastructure and teaching facilities for basic education increased	Secondary school classrooms increased from 372 in 2021 to 673 by June 2026 School teachers' houses increased from 72 in 2021 to 86 by June 2026 Science Secondary school's laboratories increased from 18 to 36 by June 2026 Pit latrines to 36 secondary schools increased from 364 in 2021 to 1,196 by June 2026 Number of books in secondary schools increased from 60% to 100% by June 2026 Secondary schools Dormitories increased from 7 in 2021 to 21 by June 2026	i. ii.	Improve and incorporate inclusive teaching and learning environment (classrooms, desks, textbooks, latrines/toilets ratios; boarding for girls; etc.) at all levels. Improve working environment for teaching staff at all levels of secondary schools Enhance development of infrastructures in all secondary schools	i. ii. iv. v. vi. vii. viii. ix. x.	Number of secondary schools' classrooms constructed and rehabilitated students/Classroom Ratio in lower secondary schools (40:1) Number of secondary school teacher's house constructed. Number of secondary schools' science laboratories constructed Number of pit latrines constructed Student/Latrine Ratio in lower secondary schools (20:1) Number of books purchased Students/book ratio Number of dormitories constructed. % of students accommodated in schools' dormitories. Number of dining hall halls

Secondary schools Dining	constructed.
hall/assembly halls increased	
from 3 in 2021 to 7 by June 2026	

6.1.4 Strategic Service Area 4: Health, Social Welfare and Nutrition Services Division

This service area will utilize the following strategic objectives in contribution to the achievements of council five years strategic plan A: Services Improved and HIV/AIDS Infection Reduced C: Access to Quality and Equitable Social Services Delivery Improved F: Social welfare, Gender and Community Empowerment Improved Y: Multi Sectorial Nutritional Services Improved

Strategic Objective	Service Outputs	Targets	Strategies	Key Performance Indicators
A: Services Improved and HIV/AIDS Infection Reduced	HIV and TB test and care improved	Prevalence rate of HIV among OPD case is reduced from 5.3 to 2.0% by June 2026 98 HIV/AIDS awareness programmes developed and implemented by June 2026 TB testing and counselling programmes as well as social and behavioral change programmes intensified by June 2026	i. Strengthen implementation of mitigation measures against HIV/AIDS ii. Enhance a participatory approach for testing TB and HIV/AIDS iii. Strengthen the implementation of the National Tuberculosis and Leprosy Program	 i. % of decrease in HIV Prevalence rate ii. % of community members who have undertaken HIV/AIDS voluntary tests. iii. % of community members covered by HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention programmes iv. % of infected persons receive care and support services for HIV/AIDS v. % of community members who have undertaken TB voluntary tests
C: Access to Quality and Equitable Social Services Delivery Improved	Medicines /Medical supplies/Medical equipment/laboratory reagents and vaccines services improved	Medicine, medical equipment and medical supplies improved from 95.2% to 100% by June 2025	Strengthen efficiency in availability of medicine, medical supplies, reagents, vaccine and pharmaceutical equipment;	% of improved supply chain of medicine and medical equipment

Strategic Objective	Service Outputs	Targets	Strategies	Key Performance Indicators
	Reproductive and Child Health care improved	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births reduced from 48 to 30 by June 2026 Maternal Mortality Rate per 100,000 reduced by 2026	Strengthen the implementation of the National Immunization and Vaccine Development (IVD) Program; the prevention of mother-to-child transmission; and the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH).	 i. % decrease of Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 births (30) ii. % decrease of under-five Mortality Rate per 1,000 births (40) iii. % increase of births attended by a skilled health worker (90) iv. % decrease of Maternal Mortality Rate per 100,000 v. % of women receiving prenatal and postnatal care
	Communicable diseases Managed and controlled	Malaria prevalence reduced from 4.3% to less than 1.2% by June 2026 Prevalence of Malaria diseases among OPD cases reduced from	Strengthen implementation of a National Malaria Strategic Plan (NMP) 2021 – 2025.	i. % of reduced Malaria prevalence ii. % increase in the number of children under five who receive ACTs within 24 hours of developing fever (14% to 60%) iii. % increase of households owning at least one treated mosquito net
		4% to less than 1.5% by June 2026 Coverage of malaria interventions increased from 70% to 90% in all SDC wards by 2026 Households owning at least one treated mosquito net increased		iv. % increase of pregnant women and children under 5 sleeping under treated mosquito nets.
	Non – Communicable Disease Control Managed and controlled	from 70% to 90% by June 2026 Curative services for noncommunicable diseases such as cancer, heart disease, and diabetes improved from 60%	Enhance implementation of National Noncommunicable Disease Strategy	i. % availability of medicine, medical equipment, reagents and other health commodities, and treatment of noncommunicable diseases

Strategic Objective	Service Outputs	Targets	Strategies	Key Performance Indicators
		to 90% by June 2026		ii. % decrease in non-communicable diseases
	Elderly and vulnerable	Access to health and social	Strengthen access to health	% of elderly and vulnerable groups who have
	Care and Support	welfare services to elderly and	and social welfare services	access to health and social welfare services
	Services ensured	vulnerable groups increased	for the elderly and people	
		from 80% to 100% by June 2026	with special needs	
	Antibiotic resistant	Capacity of the health sector to	Strengthen implementation of	% decrease of zoonotic infectious diseases and
	Zoonotic disease	effectively address the threat of	the National One Health	antimicrobial resistance
	controlled	zoonotic infectious diseases and	Strategy (OHS) 2022-2027	
		antimicrobial resistance	through establishing a	
		enhanced by 100% June 2026	coordinated response	
			framework to reduce the	
			incidence of zoonotic	
			infectious diseases and	
			antimicrobial resistance.	
	Treatment and care of	Prevalence of oral diseases	Enhance community	% reduction prevalence of oral diseases among
	other common	among OPD reduced from 0.6%	awareness of oral diseases	OPD
	diseases of local	to 0.3 by June 2026		
	priority improved	Prevalence of soil transmitted	Strengthen community	% decrease of Schistosomes and Soil-
		Helminthes is reduced from	awareness of Schistosomes	Transmitted Helminths for preschool children,
		86.6% to 40% by June 2026	and Soil-Transmitted	school-aged children, and women of child-
			Helminths	bearing age, including adolescent girls
	Blood	Collection of safe blood from	i. Strengthen the	i. Amount of blood units collected
	Transfusion Services	voluntary unpaid blood donors	implementation of	ii. % of safe blood collected
	enhanced	enhanced from 85% to 100% by	the Tanzania National	
		June 2026	Blood Transfusion	

Strategic Objective	Service Outputs	Targets	Strategies	Key Performance Indicators
		Conduct at least 5 awareness campaigns on safe blood donation by June 2026.	Services (TNBTS) ii. Strengthening collaboration between partners to support the collection and distribution of blood Strengthening community campaigns	
D: Quality and Quantity of Social Economic Services and Infrastructure Increased	Health infrastructures and facilities improved	Construction of at least 2 health centers and 3 dispensaries by 2026. Health sustainable ICT systems Installed and operationalized by 100% by June 2026 Existing health infrastructures maintained 100% by June 2026	Promote the availability of essential health infrastructures	Number of health infrastructures buildings constructed and maintained ii. % installation of health interoperable ICT system
E: Good Governance and Administrative Services Enhanced	Governance of health sector at Community Level enhanced	Community participation and involvement in health promotion actions strengthened from 95% to 100% by June 2025	i. Enhance a management framework to implement Government's policies regarding decentralized management of health services ii. Strengthen governance in communities	% Improve of community structures functioning to enhance community accountability for health programmes and services

Strategic Objective	Service Outputs	Targets	Strategies	Key Performance Indicators
	Human Resource for health in terms of number professional mix at all levels improved	Competent health workforce with adequate and updated competencies ensured 100% by June 2026 Provision of on-the-job training for all health care workers enhanced 100% by June 2026	Strengthen organizational and human resource management	Health staff turnover level.
Y: Multi Sectoral Nutrition Services Improved	Improved maternal, infant, young child and adolescent nutrition behaviors	Stunting level in children aged 0 – 59 months in the council reduced from 47% to 20% by June 2026 Proportion of newborns breastfed within one hour increased from 87.6% in 2021 to 95% by 2026. At least 50% increase in the nutritional knowledge of students and parents by June 2026 Nutrition, food hygiene and safety monitoring mechanism improved from 40% to 80% by June 2026	i. Enhance implementation of National Multisectoral Nutrition Action Plan (NMNAP), 2021/22- 2025/26 Strengthen ii. Incorporate nutrition education into school interventions iii. Conduct community campaigns that highlight the importance of nutrition and the role of agriculture in food	 i. % reduction in stunting levels among children aged 0 – 59 months ii. Prevalence of wasting (weight for height) among children 0-59 months iii. Prevalence of low birth weight (LBW) at birth (Less than 3) iv. Prevalence of overweight among children 0 – 59 months (Less than 5) v. Rate of Exclusive Breast Feeding (EBF)–85 vi. Prevalence of vitamin A deficiency among children aged 6 – 59 months (serum retinol level < 20 μg/dl)-Less than 20 vii. Number of children receiving targeted nutritional interventions (e.g.,

Strategic Objective	Service Outputs	Targets	Strategies	Key Performance Indicators
		Nutritional status of the population, both in terms of reducing under- and over-nutrition improved by 80% by 2026	security	viii. % reduced overweight among adults aged 15-49 years (10) ix. The annual percentage of newborns breastfed within one hour after birth, monitored through health facility records. x. Number of workshops and seminars conducted in schools and communities to raise awareness about nutrition. xi. Percentage of students and community members engaging in nutrition education
G: Management of Natural Resources and Environment Improved	Environmental Health and Sanitation improved	Environmental health, hygiene practices and sanitation capacity at all Health Facilities strengthened from 40% to 90% by June 2026 Access to basic sanitation and basic hygiene facilities improved From 40% to 90% by 2026	Enhance safe and healthy environment	initiatives. i. % Improve of environmental health, hygiene practices and sanitation capacity at all Health Facilities ii. % decrease of diseases caused by inadequate water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)
I: Emergency and Disaster Management Improved	Emergency and disaster properly handled and managed.	Response to public health and medical care needs during disaster or emergency effectively coordinated 100% by June 2026	Enforce effectively implementation of Tanzania Emergency Preparedness and Responsive Plan (TEPRP).	i. % of essential medicines and medical supplies available in emergency stockpiles ii. % of required health worker positions filled and deployed to emergency response

Strategic Objective	Service Outputs	Targets	Strategies	Key Performance Indicators
		Availability of health workers, medicines, safe blood, and medical supplies during emergencies ensured by 100% by June 2026 Provision of psychological support services for disaster victims, disaster workers, and/or others who have experienced trauma due to an emergency/disaster event coordinated at least by 100% by June 2026		Number of safe blood units available in blood banks and the percentage increase in blood donations prior to expected emergencies. W of affected populations receiving psychological support services

6.1.5 Strategic Service Area: 5 Community Development Division

This service area will contribute to the council's five years' strategic plan and other national and global planning framework through implementation of the following strategic objectives A: Services Improved and HIV/AIDS Infection Reduced, F: Social Welfare, Gender and Community Empowerment Improved, H: Local Economic Development Coordination Enhanced.

Objectives		Service Outputs	Targets	Strategies	Key Performance Indicators
A: Services I	Improved and	New HIV/AIDS and TB	Awareness of HIV/AIDS and	Strengthen implementation of	% of community members who have reached
HIV/AIDS	Infections	infection cases	prevention to 50 community	mitigation measures against	awareness programs on HIV/AIDS prevention.
Reduced		controlled among	groups facilitated annually	HIV/AIDS and TB infection.	
		staffs			

	Control emergence of new HIV/AIDs infection in the community	HIV prevention and sexual reproductive education for adolescence and young people in 21 wards improved by June, 2026	i. Strengthen provision of social welfare services including health services and psychosocial support to vulnerable groups and communities. ii. Strengthen Peer Education Programs	% of adolescent and young people with HIV prevention and SRH knowledge Number of schools in the 21 wards implementing education programmes on HIV prevention and sexual reproductive health.
	Income generating activities groups among HIV vulnerable groups established and strengthened	Social support to 50 PLHIV groups strengthened annually	Promote inclusiveness and economic empowerment for PLHIV	Number of PLHIV groups supported
E: Good Governance and Administrative Services Enhanced	Community participation in development enhanced	At least 80% of community participation in development processes with special provisions for youth, women and PWDs promote by June 2026	Enhance community participation in development processes	% of community participating in development initiatives.
F: Social welfare, Gender and Community Empowerment Improved	Women, Youth and Disabled group financial and economic capacity improved and maintained	Access to capital for women economic groups improved from 479 to 979 by June 2026. Access to capital for youth economic groups improved from 80 to 140 by June 2026 Access to capital for people with disability economic groups improved from 18 to 40 by June 2026	i. Promote inclusiveness and economic empowerment for women, youth and disabled group ii. Strengthen management and regulation of community	i. Number of active economic groups accessed capital ii. Number of loan applications submitted and approved for youth, women and PWD iii. Amount of Funds Disbursed: iv. Amount of capital refunded by beneficiaries' groups

	Loan repayment of 10 % strengthened from 75.64% to 90% by June 2026		empowerment funds		
Social protection vulnerable commembers enhanced	munity women and 100 people with	i. ii.	Extend social protection coverage to both formal and informal sectors. Promote individual and community savings behavior and attitudes, and investment in productive activities. Strengthen the management of citizens' investment funds.	i. ii. iv. v.	% increase of Livelihood Income Generating Activities (IGAs) with approved business plans that are set up within six months of receiving livelihood grant support Number of eligible beneficiary households receiving enhanced livelihood support including appropriate basic and skill training and livelihood grant (Number) Number of PWP subprojects/community assets created through PSSN Program (cumulative) % Proportion of children in beneficiary households aged 0-24 months old attending health facilities regularly (95) % Proportion of children in beneficiary households aged 6-18 years enrolled in primary schools with more than 80% of attendance a month (95) % Proportion of eligible children in beneficiary Households linked to secondary school (8) Proportion of beneficiary household receiving disability benefit (6)
Improved prev	ention Community response to GBV	i.	Strengthen early	i.	% Increase of social protection
and response se	ervices strengthened from 10% to 60%		childhood		coverage for GBV groups
on Gender	Based villages by June 2026.		development	ii.	Number of wards reached by Ant-

	Violence (GBV)	21 wards reached by Ant-Gender Based Violence campaign annually	ii. S a b v	ervices and child rotection. Strengthen efforts gainst genderased violence and iolence against hildren		Gender Based Violence campaign
H: Local economic Development Coordination Enhanced	Community Participation and Sense of ownership increased	People participation in development project maintained by 90% annually At least 70% of community self-help initiative enhanced in 45 villages annually	ir "I M M ii. S Ir n iii. E	Strengthen the implementation of Mpango wa Taifa wa Kuhamasisha na Kusimamia Maendeleo ngazi ya Msingi" Sensitize the improved O&OD nechanism inhance coordination of Local economic	ii. iii. iv.	Number of community self-help projects initiated Number of wards and villages facilitated % of community initiatives/projects received moral, technical and financial support Number of Wards and village with facilitators.

6.1.6 Strategic Service Area 6: Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Division

This service area will contribute to the council's five years strategic plan and other national and global planning framework through implementation of the following strategic objectives: C: Access to Quality and equitable social services delivery improved; D: Quantity and Quality of Social Economic Services and Infrastructure Increased; G: Emergency and Disaster Management improved

Objectives	Service Outputs	Targets	Strategies	Key Performance Indicators
C: Access to Quality and Equitable Social Services Delivery Improved	Financial and Cooperative services improved.	Cooperative societies increased from 55 to 60 by June 2026 Management capacity of 55 cooperatives societies strengthened by June 2026 Cooperative society's performance strengthened by 2026	i. Enhance implementation of Agricultural Sector Development Programe ii. Adherence of the Cooperative Societies Act, 2013 and its Regulations, 2015	iii. Number of cooperatives societies facilitated
D. Quantity and Quality of Social Economic Services and Infrastructure Increased	Crop production increased	Food crops production and productivity increased from 260,000 tons to 432,000 Tons by June 2026 Cash crops production and productivity increased from 12,826 Tons to 17,543 Tons by June 2026 70% of local farmers trained on best agricultural practices and technology adoption by June 2026	i. Enhance productivity in strategic crop production. ii. Introduce modern crop management systems. iii. Continue strengthening effective training and research programmes to benefit key	 i. Number of crops tons produced ii. % Increase in agricultural productivity (4.7) iii. Food sufficiency ratio (%) iv. Acres/Hectare under irrigation v. Number of Large-Scale Farms (Block Farms) established vi. % of agricultural land under mechanization services along the value chain vii. % increase of access to quality agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizers,

	Access to quality seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides for at least 80% of farmers increased by 2026	iv. v.	stakeholders including youth, women and people with disabilities. Sensitize application of Science, Technology and Innovation to Improve Productivity and Yields Strengthen implementation of Guidelines for the Implementation of the Fertilizer		and pesticides)
			Subsidy Program		
Extension services improved	Agriculture Extension services improved in 121 villages by June 2026	i.	Develop programs to improve extension services in remote areas	i. ii.	Number of extension officers increased % availability of improved extension service delivery at village and ward levels.
		ii.	Encourage the use of ICT in the provision of extension services		
Enhanced Livestock Production and livestock Management	Livestock keepers sensitized and facilitated on improving their herds by raising livestock breeds that produce high quantity and quality of milk, meat and eggs by June 2026 Quality hides and skins increased to 75% by 2026	i. ii.	Enhance feeding and nutrition programs to increase livestock weight gain. Strengthen animal diseases surveillance systems	i. ii. iii. iv. v.	% of quality hides and skin Meat Production (Kg/Tons) Milk Production in (Litres) % decrease of livestock mortality rate (12) % decrease of livestock morbidity rate (3) % of livestock vaccination coverage

Livestock vaccination programs	iii.	Facilitate availability		rate (50)
increased annually		and affordability of	vii.	% increase of livestock Dipping rate
Access to veterinary services		vaccines.		(85)
increased and improved by June	iv.	Facilitate dipping of	viii.	% decrease in the incidence of
2026		livestock for parasite		livestock diseases
A comprehensive disease		control		
surveillance system to monitor				
and respond to outbreaks				
developed and implemented by				
June 2026				

Objectives	Service Outputs	Targets	Strategies	Key Performance Indicators
	Agriculture infrastructure improved	Agriculture infrastructure storage facilities increased from 27 to 32 by June 2026 Agriculture Wards Resource Centers increased from 3 to 5 by June 2026	i. Conduct comprehensive nee assessment ii. Provide trainir programs	iii. % of farmers utilizing the services and
	Fishing activities facilitated	Appropriate extension services to transform fishing practice provided at least 75% by June 2026 Provision of demand driven quality and timely fisheries extension services improved at least by 85% by June 2026	i. Ensure fish ar fishery product quality, safety an standards. ii. Support marin spatial planning ar sustainable use ar management of marine resources	nd ne nd
I: Emergency and Disaster Management improved	Emergency and Disaster Management improved	Early warning disease surveillance and food security enhanced at least by 90% by June 2026 Training programs on identifying early signs of disease outbreaks and food insecurity effectively conducted by 95% by June 2026 Response to Disease Outbreaks (Rift Valley Fever, Avian Influenza, Food Poisoning, Swine Flu, etc.) strengthen at least by 80% June 2026	l	m disease surveillance and reporting

Objectives	Service Outputs	Targets	Strategies	Key Performance Indicators
Y: Multisectoral Nutrition Services Improved	Improved maternal, infant, young child and adolescent nutrition behaviors Strengthen	At least 15 school gardens/farms with a focus on diverse crops established by June 2026 At least 15 schools to be provided with nutritious' seeds crops to support the availability of nutritious produce annually Agricultural extension officer in all 21 wards and HQ trained on the prevention of malnutrition annually	i. Incorporate nutrition education into school interventions ii. Conduct community campaigns that highlight the importance of nutrition and the role of agriculture in food security iii. Promote local production of nutrition commodities and supplies (specialize nutritious foods and anthropometric equipment's)	i. Number of school gardens/farms with a focus on diverse crops established ii. Number of agricultural extension officer trained iii. Number of nutritious' seeds crops to support the availability of nutritious produce provided

6.1.7 Strategic Service Area 7: Infrastructure, Rural and Urban Development Division

This service area will contribute to the council's five years strategic plan and other national and global planning framework through implementation of the following strategic objectives D: Quantity and Quality of Social Economic Services and Infrastructure Increased; E: Good Governance and Administrative Services Enhanced.

Strategic Objective Service Output		Target	Strategies	Key Performance Indicator
D: Quality and Quantity of	Quality buildings	Maintaining Quality of council	i. Implement a	% of office buildings that meet established
		buildings at 100% annually		

Strategic Objective	Service Output	Target	Strategies	Key Performance Indicator
Socio-Economic Services and Infrastructure Increased	constructed and renovated Quality kilometers of	Dilapidated office buildings in all wards reduced off by 80% by June 2026 Community roads network	systematic maintenance schedule ii. Secure adequate funding for maintenance Secure dedicated funding for	quality assurance standards Total road length improved (Km)
	roads increased in District	improved at least by 80% annually	community road construction and maintenance	Total road length improved (run)
	Land infrastructure services improved	Property valuation in each of 21 wards sustained by 25% annually	Establish a Comprehensive Valuation Framework:	% of property valuations completed annually
	Land tenure security ensured	At least 25% of Land planning, surveying and titling of land parcels for public use, investment and human settlement promote and facilitate annually	i. Mainstream land management and planning systems in other sectoral development plans ii. Promote the use of	i. % of land surveyed ii. Number of title deeds issued to property owners
		At least 90% of an Integrated Land Management Information System upgrade and scaled up annually At least 5 town planning drawings and 3 Village Land Use improved annually Ensure that all areas owned by SDC have secured all necessary ownership documents including tittle deeds by June 2026	ICT in land surveying and titling. iii. Promote planned and serviced settlements	 i. Area of land (acres) allocated and protected for public uses ii. Area of land (acres) allocated and protected for investment iii. Number of Functional DLHTs (district land housing tribunals) iv. Number of villages with Land Use Plans v. % decrease of land disputes vi. Number of title deeds secured

Strategic Objective	Service Output	Target	Strategies	Key Performance Indicator
E. Enhance good governance	Conducive working	Working environment of 12 staff	Improve working	Level of staff performance (Infrastructure Rural
and administrative services	environment improved	for infrastructure, rural and	environment	and Urban Development Division)
		urban development division		
		ensured by June 2026		

6.1.8 Strategic Service Area 8: Planning and Coordination Division

This service area is responsible for implementing the following strategic objectives C: Access to Quality and Equitable Social Services Delivery Improved E: Good Governance and Administrative Services Enhanced, H: Local Economic Development Coordination Enhanced. Through these strategic objectives the service area will contribute to the 5 Singida District Council strategic issues identified in this strategic plan by coordinating all sectors towards realization of the expected ultimate results by June 2026.

Objectives	Service Outputs	Targets	Strategies	Key Performance Indicators
E: Good Governance and Administrative services Enhanced	Participation in decision making Enhanced	Participation of community in budget preparation, implementation and monitoring from villages to council level enhanced from 80% to 100% by June 2026	Enhance community participation in planning and budget process	% of community actively engaged in budget preparation, planning and implementation activities
	Governance and Strategic Planning process enhanced	Implementation of Mid-Term Strategic Plan (2021/22-2025/26) coordinated 100% by June 2026 Training for council staff on strategic planning and implementation to enhance their skills and understanding of the plan's objectives enhanced 100% by June 2026	i. Strengthen the implementation of SDC-SP including prioritization, planning, integration and alignment of implementation interventions ii. Strengthen Annual Budget Preparation	 i. % of targets outlined in the Strategic Plan that have been successfully implemented by June 2026 ii. % of the budget utilized effectively compared to the planned expenditures. iii. % of data entries that are accurate and free from errors in the council statistics database

Objectives	Service Outputs	Targets	Strategies	Key Performance Indicators
	Conducive working	Council's plans and budget prepared and implemented 100% annually Council's performance reports prepared and submitted 100% annually Council Statistics and Data management for tracking progress and improve evidenced-based planning, policy and decision making at local levels of enhanced and made available at least by 95% by June 2026 Conducive working environment	and Reporting Process iii. Strengthen provide of necessary information and data for proper planning and decision making at all levels.	iv. Level of SDC strategic activities coordination Level of staff performance
	Environment improved	to Planning and Coordination Division Staffs ensured by June, 2026	environment	Level of stall performance
H: Local Economic Development Coordination Enhanced	Projects Planning and Management strengthened	Capacity building on proposal writeups to 9 departments and 11 units in the council enhanced at least by 90% by June 2026	Strengthen planning activities	Number of proposals writes-up developed and submitted
	Community Initiative- CIS Ensured	Community priorities of CIs in council plans and Budgets accommodated at least by 95% by June 2026	i. Sensitize use of Improved O&OD approach	Number of CSI/projects implemented

Objectives	Service Outputs	Targets	Strategies	Key Performance Indicators
		Project initiated by community increased from 12 to 40 by June 2026	ii. Strengthen the implementation of "Mpango wa Taifa wa Kuhamasisha na Kusimamia Maendeleo ngazi ya Msingi"	
I: Emergence and Disaster Management Enhanced	Management of emergency and disaster at all levels strengthened	Risk management framework developed, updated and maintained by June 2026 Internal control and risk management systems evaluated annually	Enforce implementation of Risk Register and Management Framework	% Implementation of SDC- Risk Register and Management Framework

6.1.9 Strategic Service Area 9: Industry, Trade and Investment Division

This service area will utilize the following strategic objective in contribution to the achievements of council five years strategic plan E: Good Governance and Administrative services Enhanced H: Local Economic Development Coordination Enhanced

Stra	tegic Objectiv	/es	Service Outputs	Targets	Strat	egies	Perform	ance Indicators
	Local elopment anced	Economic Coordination	Number of investors available, types of investment conducted	Register of industries and investment area prepared and sustained by 100% by June 2026 At least 3 Project Proposal/Feasibility Studies for investment prepared by June		Facilitate increased business start-up and private sector involvement Enhance the scope of SDC benefits	i. ii. iii.	% completion and operationalization of industries and investment area register. Number of new investments and/or business expansions Council investment profile developed/revised and in place
				2026		from strategic	iv.	Number of key sectors and

6.1.10 Strategic Service Area 10: Legal Services Unit

This service area will contribute to the council's five-year strategic plan and other national and global planning framework through implementation of strategic objective E: Good Governance and Administrative Services Enhanced.

Objectives	Service Output	Target	Strategies	Key Performance Indicators
E. Good Governance and Administrative Services Enhanced	Legal Services Enhanced	Cases against Council reduced from 15 to 0 by June 2026 100% of council staff trained on existing laws regulation and quality standards by June 2026 Capacity of Ward Tribunals strengthened 100% annually Council by-laws reviewed and enacted by June 2026 Legal advice and opinion strengthened from 60 % to 100% annually	i. Strengthen legal compliance ii. Strengthen enforcement and compliance with legal standards iii. Strengthen Tribunal Capacity iv. Improve governance systems and coordination of government business;	i. % decrease in the number of legal cases filed against Singida District Council ii. % of grievances resolved through the established resolution mechanism compared to those that escalate to legal cases. iii. Number of training sessions conducted on legal compliance and ethical standards, along with participation rates. iv. Number of training sessions conducted to ward tribunal members. v. Number of community outreach activities conducted to raise awareness about Ward Tribunals. vi. Number of training sessions
	Conducive working Environment improved	Working environment for Legal Services Unit improved from 80% to 95% by June 2026	Improve working environment	conducted for council members % increase level of staff performance

6.1.11 Strategic Service Area 11: Finance and Accounts Unit

This strategic service area is responsible for the implementation of the following strategic objective E: Good Governance and Administrative Services Enhanced. The service area will contribute to the achievement of the council strategic issues as the service Division.

Objective	Service Output	Targets	Strategies	Key Performance Indicators
E: Good Governance and Administrative Services Enhanced	Own source revenue collection improved	Number of new revenue sources increased from 25 to 30 by June 2026 Council own source revenue collection increased from 75% to 90% by June 2026 Own source revenue collection maintained by 100% annually	Strengthen SDC financial self- sufficiency	Number of new revenue sources introduced and secured ii. % increase in own-source revenue collected annually
	Conducive working environment for finance and accounts improved	Conducive working environment Finance and Accounts staff ensured at least by 90% June 2026.	Enhance conducive working environment.	Level of staff performance
	Transparency and Accountability Maintained	Council financial statements/reports timely prepared, submitted and maintained annually	i. Comply with financial management Standards ii. Improve internal control systems	i. Number of internal pre-audits conducted ii. CAG audit opinion (Un-qualified and Qualified) iii. Decrease number of audit quarrel iv. % of audit recommendations implemented within the specified timeframe.

6.1.12 Strategic Service Area 12: Natural Resources and Environment Conservation Unit

This service area will contribute to the council's five years strategic plan and other national and global planning framework through implementation of the following strategic objectives C: Access to quality and equitable social services Delivery Improved, D: Quantity and Quality of Social Economic Services and Infrastructure Increased

Objectives	Service Outputs	Targets	Strategies	Key Performance Indicators
G: Management of Natural Resources and Environment Improved	Climate change adaptation and mitigation measures strengthened	Renewable green energy technologies (biogas, LPG, Solar Energy), and Climate change adaptation promoted by June 2026 Consumption of alternative Charcoal and use of clean and safe energy promoted in all 21 wards by June 2026 Management of District Natural Forest in 21 wards improved by June 2026 At least 10 strategies to combat poaching, illegal harvesting and trade of wildlife, forest, bee and antiquities resources develop and implemented annually At least 20 afforestation programmes implemented in all 21 wards annually At least 2 community-based natural resource management programs implemented by June 2026	i. Strengthen capacity for addressing climate change Adaptation and mitigation measures ii. Enforce Environmental Management Act, 2004 iii. Strengthen "Mkakati wa Matumizi ya Nishati Safi 2024- 2034"	 i. % Reduced Deforestation Rate (Acre/Ha) ii. % Increased consumption of alternative charcoal/energy iii. % of large projects/ business complying with approved Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (EIA) and audit regulations iv. % reduced land degradation reduced v. % of forest area under conservation vi. % reduced poaching, illegal harvesting and trade of wildlife, forest, bee and antiquities resources

Stakeholder's	Villagers participating in	Promote stakeholder's	i.	Number of beekeeping micro income-
engagement in	appropriate beekeeping increased	engagement in		generating projects established
development and	from 43 to 70 by 2026	development and	ii.	Number of bee hives installed
management of forest	Bee hives increased from 8,805 to	management of plantation	iii.	Average honey production per hive
resources for	9,000 by June 2026	forest resources for		

Objectives	Service Outputs	Targets	Strategies	Key Performance Indicators
	conservation promoted.	Beekeeping micro income generating projects through O & OD plans in 80 villages established by June 2026	conservation and economic growth.	
I: Emergency and Disaster Management improved	Emergency and Disaster Management improved	At least 80% of interventions for environmental disasters (e.g., forest fire, flooding, drought) implemented by June 2026 Comprehensive District Emergency Preparedness and Responsive Plan developed and operationalized by June 2026	Enforce effectively implementation of Tanzania Emergency Preparedness and Responsive Plan (TEPRP).	 i. % implementation of comprehensive emergency response plans ii. Number of ecosystem restoration projects initiated (e.g., reforestation, wetland restoration)

6.1.13 Strategic Service Area 13: Solid Waste and Sanitation Unit

This service area will contribute to the council's five years strategic plan and other national and global planning framework through implementation of the following strategic objectives C: Access to Quality and Equitable Social Services Delivery Improved, D: Quantity and Quality of Social Economic Services and Infrastructure Increased

Objectives	Service outputs	Targets	Strategies	Key performance indicators
G: Management of Natural Resources and Environment Improved	Solid waste management increased	3 collection points of solid waste management constructed by June 2026 Cleanliness in 5 centres improved from 40% to 60% by June 2026 Management of dumpsites improved from 0% to 40% by June 2026	Enforce regulations on waste management including e-waste, Hazardous waste, solid waste, plastic waste and Mercury	i. Number of collection points constructed ii. % improvement of cleanliness in 5 centres iii. Level of compliance to environmental policy, EMA, guidelines and environment quality standards

Objectives	Service outputs	Targets	Strategies	Key performance indicators
		Management of solid wastes in 21 wards facilitated by 50% by 2026.		
		Timely preparation of periodic reports on state of the environment improved from 50% to 80% by June 2026		
		Enforcement of Environmental laws and its regulations improved from 50% to 70% by June 2026		
		Cesspit emptying service improved from 20% to 80% by June 2026		
	Cemeteries management improved.	Management of cemeteries improved from 20% to 50% by June 2026		

6.1.14 Strategic Service Area 14: Sports, Culture and Arts Unit

This service area will utilize the following strategic objective in contribution to the achievements of the council's five-year strategic plan C: Access to Quality and Equitable Social Services Delivery Improved.

Objectives	Service Outputs	Targets	Strategies	Key pe	rformance In	dicators	
C: Access to Quality and Equitable Social Services	Equitable Social Services in the Community	Sports, Culture and Arts in 21 wards Promoted by June 2026	Promote sports at all levels including traditional sports;	i.	competitions/tournaments o	sports nts organized	
Delivery Improved	promoted	Areas earmarked for culture, arts, sports and leisure activities protected 100% by June 2026		ii.	and participa Number of r sports group	egistered c	ultures, arts and

Community sports facilities, art centers, and cultural spaces	iii. Status of protected areas for culture arts, sports and leisure activities iv. Quality of sport facilities
established and maintained 100%	iv. Quality of sport facilities
by June 2026	

6.1.15 Strategic Service Area 15: Procurement Management Unit

This service area will contribute to the council's five years strategic plan and other national and global planning framework through implementation of the following strategic objective E Good Governance and Administrative Services Enhanced.

Objectives	Service Outputs	Targets	Strategies	Key pe	erformance Indicators
E: Good Governance and	Transparence and	Procurement Plan prepared and	Enforce compliance to the	i.	PPRA Audit rating.
administrative Services	Accountability	implemented at least by 90%	Procurement Act and its	ii.	Number of regulatory bodies and
Enhanced	maintained	annually	Regulations		associations involved.
		At least 100% of Annual		iii.	Number of processes automated
		Procurement Plan (APP)			annually
		implemented annually			
		At least four (4) procurement			
		reports prepared and submitted to			
		PPRA periodically			
		Procurements of goods, services			
		and works management to 9			
		divisions, 11 units, 21 Ward and			
		84 villages facilitated annually			
		Compliance level of Public			
		Procurement Act and its			
		Regulations improved from 74%			
		to 97% by June 2026			

6.1.16 Strategic Service Area 16: Internal Audit Unit

This service area will utilize the following strategic objectives in contribution to the achievements of the council's five years strategic plan: E: Good Governance and Administrative Services Enhanced.

Objectives	Service Outputs	Targets	Strategies		Key Per	formance Indicators
E: Good Governance and	Assurance of Internal	Council's 84 Villages, 102	i.	Improve internal	i.	Number of Council's interventions
administrative Services	Controls Systems	Primary schools,32 Secondary		control systems		audited
Enhanced	Enhanced	schools 4 Health facilities,36	ii.	Enforce	ii.	Audit opinions
		dispensaries, Development		Comprehensive		
		projects, 1 District Hospital16		Audit Schedule		
		Youth, Women people with	iii.	Comply with		
		disability economic Groups		Quality		
		audited by June 2026		Management		
		Risk Based Audit plan prepared		Standards (QMS).		
		and executed quarterly by June				
		2026.				
		Council Audit Report prepared				
		quarterly by June 2026				
		Value for Money to Development				
		projects achieved by 100% by				
		June 2026				
		CAG general recommendations				
		implemented 100% by June 2026.				

6.1.17 Strategic Service Area 17: Government Communication Unit

This service area will utilize the following strategic objective in contribution to the achievements of council five years strategic; E: Good Governance and Administrative Services Enhanced.

Objective	Service Output	Target	Strategies	Key Performance Indicator
E: Good Governance and Administrative Services Enhanced	Government communication protocols enhanced and sustained	Government Communication Protocols in Council's 9 Divisions and 11 Units Enhanced 100% by June 2026 Government communication protocols in 21 wards and 84 villages enhanced at least by 50% by June 2026 Multi-channel communication strategy that includes social media, community meetings, newsletters, and official websites to reach diverse audiences effectively implemented at least by 90% by June 2026 Council website updated 100% and operationalized annually effectively annually Public awareness of government services and initiatives increased by 60% by June 2026	Strengthen communication strategy intended to inform and engage both public and private stakeholders	 i. Number of press conferences on matters relating to implementation of government policies, programs and projects. ii. Number of communication initiatives and outreach activities iii. % increase in public awareness regarding council services and initiatives iv. % of updated information v. Number of visitors to the council's website

6.1.18 Strategic Service Area 18: Information Communication Technology Unit

This service area will utilize the following strategic objectives in contribution to the achievements of council five years strategic plan B: National Anti- Corruption Implementation Strategy Enhanced and Sustained, C: Access to Quality and Equitable Social Services Delivery Improved, D: Quantity and Quality of Social Economic Services and Infrastructure Increased, E: Good Governance and Administrative Services Enhanced and I: Emergence and Disaster Management Enhanced

Objective	service output	Target	Strategies	key performance indicator
E: Good Governance and Administrative Services Enhanced,	Data dissemination to different users enhanced	Local Area Network (LAN) at Health Facilities buildings, SDC offices built and maintained at least by 90% by June 2026 Council's fiber link built and maintained by 100% annually	Develop and implement a comprehensive plan for the LAN	i. % of local Area Network infrastructure built and maintained ii. Status of Fiber data connection in place at SDC HQ
	Access of multimedia systems improved	Adequate internet bandwidth to meet Council needs provided and maintained at least by 100% by June 2026. Communication facilities - Video Conference System and Electronic Notice boards installed by at least 90% by June 2026	i. Upgrade existing networking infrastructure ii. Enhance installation and Configuration	i. % of available bandwidth utilized ii. % of video conferencing systems and electronic notice boards successfully installed and operational by June 2026
D: Quantity and Quality of Social Economic Services and Infrastructure Increased	ICT infrastructure Improved	IT efficient systems to support ease of doing business facilitated by 100% by June 2026 Telephone system that embraces VOIP technology upgraded by 100% annually	i. Design user- friendly interfaces for all IT systems to enhance user experience and	i. % of businesses using IT systems compared to the total number of registered businesses in the area ii. % of use of VOIP system

Objective	service output	Target	Strategies	key performance indicator
			accessibility for business users ii. Upgrade necessary infrastructure (network bandwidth, routers, etc.) to support VOIP technology effectively	
I: Emergence and Disaster Management Enhanced	Management of emergency and disaster at all levels strengthened	Policy and standards on ICT developed and implemented at least by 100% by June 2026 ICT data recovery and backups Facilities; genuine anti-virus programs; and drivers Operating systems procured and installed at least by 90% by June 2026 CCTV Surveillance System and Biometric Access Control Systems Applications procured and installed by 100% by June 2026	Enhance ICT Business Continuity Plan	i. % of data recovery solutions ii. % of staff trained on data management and security practices. iii. % of CCTV and biometric systems installed iv. % of critical areas covered by CCTV surveillance

Strategic Service Area 19: Monitoring and Evaluation Unit

This service area will utilize the following strategic objectives in contribution to the achievements of the council five-year strategic plan E: Good Governance and Administrative Services Enhanced

Objectives	Service Outputs	Targets	Strate	gies	Key pe	erformance Indicators
E: Good Governance and Administrative Services Enhanced	Monitoring and evaluation activities strengthened	Project monitoring units improved from 50% to 80% by June 2026	i.	Develop a robust data collection framework that	i.	Number of projects and initiatives monitored and evaluated
		Social and economic data for the council established and maintained from 0% to 50% by June 2026		includes qualitative and quantitative methods.	ii. iii.	% of data entries that meet quality standards. Number of stakeholders involved in M&E activities.
		Stakeholder participation in M&E activities increased by at least 30% by June 2026	ii.	Utilize technology for real-time data collection and	iv.	Feedback scores from stakeholders regarding M&E processes.
		At least 95% of council implementation and performance reports submitted on time and as per the agreed schedule.	iii.	analysis. Implement a system for regular performance	v. vi.	% of reports submitted on time. Number of recommendations implemented based on M&E findings.
		Project management software to keep track of reporting deadlines and responsibilities implemented by June 2026	iv.	reviews to assess progress against targets. Use findings from	vii.	Number of reports generated through automated systems.
		ICT solutions that validate data entries in real-time to maintain accuracy developed and implemented by June 2026		evaluations to adapt and improve programs and strategies.		

6.1.20 Strategic Service Area 20: Election Operations Unit

This service area will utilize the following strategic objectives in contribution to the achievements of the council five-year strategic plan E: Good Governance and Administrative Services Enhanced

Objectives	Service Outputs	Targets	Strate	gies	Key pe	rformance Indicators
E: Good Governance and Administrative Services Enhanced	Community participation in decision making enhanced	Local Government election in all 59 villages and all helmets (vitongoji) successful conducted by November 2024		Strengthen good governance and accountability Enhance the Council decision making frameworks	i. ii. iv. v. vi.	% of eligible voters registered % of villages successfully conduct elections by November 2024. % of voters' turnout in local government elections. % of registered youth, women and special group voters compared to the total eligible population. % of compliance with electoral regulations and guidelines Number of election awareness programmes conducted

6.2 Annex 2: Monitoring Plan

The Monitoring Plan consists of indicators, baseline, indicator target values, data collection and methods of analysis, indicator reporting frequencies and the officers who will be responsible for data collection, analysis and reporting. Though outcome indicators will be reported on annual basis, tracking of the indicators will be made on quarterly basis.

Monitoring and Plan

		Ва	aseline		Indi	cator Target	t Value		Data Co	llection and Re	porting
SN	Key Performance Indicator	Date	Value	Year 1 2021/22	Year 2 2022/23	Year 3 2023/24	Year 4 2024/25	Year 5 2025/26	Means of Verification	Frequency of reporting	Responsible
Objecti	ve A: Services Improved and HI	V/AIDS I	nfections Re	duced							
1	% of staff who have undertaken HIV/AIDS and non-communicable diseases voluntary tests. This indicator intends to measure effectiveness of awareness programmes conducted to staff on HIV/AIDS & NCDs.	2021	NA	45%	60%	65%	70%	80%	Human Resources management and administration Reports	Quarterly	DAHRMO
2	% of staff covered by HIV/AIDS and NCDs awareness and prevention Programmes This indicator intends to measure the number of staff involved in various prevention programmes in relation to the total number	2021		47%	62%	67%	85%	95%	Human Resources management and administration Reports	Quarterly	DAHRMO

	of staff.										
3	% of decrease in HIV Prevalence rate. This indicator measures the effectiveness of SDC initiatives and interventions aimed at reducing the spread of the virus.	2021	5.3%	4.4%	3.5%	2.3%	1.2%	1%	DHIS 2	Annually	DHSWNSO
4	% of community members who have undertaken HIV/AIDS voluntary tests. This indicator intends to measure the level of awareness and proactive engagement in HIV/AIDS prevention and health-seeking behaviors within the SDC community.	2021	70%	80%	85%	90%	93%	95%	DHIS 2	Annually	DHSWNSO
5	% of community members covered by HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention programmes. This indicator intends to measure the reach and effectiveness of educational initiatives aimed at reducing HIV transmission and promoting safe practices within the community.	2021	70%	83%	88%	92%	94%	95%	DHIS 2	Annually	DHSWNSO
6	% of infected persons receive care and support services for	2021	70%	80%	90%	92%	93%	95%	DHIS 2	Annually	DHSWNSO

	HIV/AIDS.										
	This indicator intends to measure the accessibility and effectiveness of healthcare systems in providing necessary treatments and support for infected persons.										
	% of community members who have undertaken TB voluntary tests.										
7	This indicator intends to measure the percentage of community members who have undertaken voluntary tuberculosis (TB) tests, reflecting the community's engagement in TB screening and awareness efforts.	2021	30	34%	47%	53%	65%	67%	Community Test Books	Annually	DHSWNSO
	% of community members who have reached with awareness programs on HIV/AIDS and TB infection and prevention.										
8	This indicator intends to measure the effectiveness of outreach efforts in educating the community about HIV/AIDS and TB infection and prevention.	2021		40%	45%	50%	60%	75%	Quarter report		DCDO

9	% of community members with accurate HIV prevention knowledge. This indicator intends to measure the level of accurate knowledge regarding HIV prevention among community members.	2021		40%	47%	52%	65%	70%	Quarter report		DCDO
10	% of adolescent and young people with accurate HIV prevention and SRH knowledge. This indicator intends to measure the extent of accurate knowledge about HIV prevention and sexual and reproductive health (SRH) among adolescents and young people.	2021	20%	40%	45%	55%	60%	70%	Quarter report	Quarter	DCDO
11	Number of schools in the 21 wards implementing education programmes on HIV prevention and sexual reproductive health. This indicator intends to measure the total number of schools across the 21 wards that are actively implementing educational programs focused on HIV prevention and sexual reproductive health.	2021	118	118	118	120	125	125	Quarter report	Quarter	DCDO

12	Number of PLHIV groups supported. This indicator intends to measure the level of support provided to groups of people living with HIV (PLHIV) in terms of resources, activities, or services.	2021	15	15	15	15	15	30	REPORT	Quarter	DCDO
13	Number of staff sensitized on health fitness and control of drug/substance abuse. This indicator intends to measure the total number of staff who have undergone training or awareness programs related to health fitness and the prevention and control of drug and substance abuse, reflecting the SDC's commitment to promoting healthier lifestyles and reducing substance-related issues among staff and the community.	2021	6	12	20	25	30	35	Human Resources management and administration reports	Quarterly	DAHRMO
Objectiv	ve B: National Anti-Corruption Im	nplement	tation Strateg	y Enhanced	and Sustaine	ed.					
14	Number of seminars and programmes on corruption and good governance conducted to SDC staff and Community. This indicator measure	2021	4	4	4	4	4	4	Integrity/Discipli ne Committee report Human Resources management and	Quarterly	DAHRMO

	Number of anti-corruption programmed to SDC employees who have received training on relevant topics related to anti-corruption implementation strategies								administration reports		
Objectiv	ve C: Access to Quality and Equ % of eligible	itable So	ocial Service:	s Delivery Im	proved						
	children enrolled in early learning programs annually.										
15	This indicator intends to measure the percentage of eligible children who are enrolled in early learning programs on an annual basis, evaluating the accessibility and effectiveness of SDC on educational initiatives aimed at promoting early childhood development and readiness for future schooling.	2021	19%	34.2%	49.4%	79.8%	100%	100%	Basic Education Management Information System and National Bureau of Statistics	Annually	DPPEO
16	Enrollment percentages among marginalized groups and children with disabilities. This indicator aims to measure the enrollment percentages of marginalized groups and children with disabilities in educational programs, assessing the	2021	8%	21%	34%	47%	60%	73%	Basic Education Management Information System and National Bureau of Statistics	Annually	DPPEO

	inclusivity and effectiveness of educational policies and SDC's interventions in ensuring equitable access to learning opportunities for these underserved populations.										
	% increase in the number of children enrolled in primary schools annually.										
17	This indicator intends to measure the percentage increase in the number of children enrolled in primary schools each year, reflecting the effectiveness of SDC on educational policies and initiatives aimed at improving access to primary education and reducing barriers to school enrollment.	2021	21%	33.6%	46.2%	78.8%	100%	100%	Basic education Management Information System and National Bureau of Statistics	Annually	DPPEO
18	Number of children enrolled compared to the total eligible population. This indicator aims to measure the number of children enrolled in educational programs relative to the total eligible population, providing insights into enrollment rates and highlighting gaps in access to education among children who qualify for schooling.	2021	20%	33.2%	66.4%	79.6%	95%	100%	Basic education Management Information System and National Bureau of Statistics	Annually	DPPEO

19	Net Enrolment Ratio (% of Eligible) This indicator measures the effectiveness of SDC in ensuring that children who meet age or grade criteria are attending school, thus indicating overall access to education.	2021	20%	33.2%	46.2%	59.6%	95%	100%	Basic education Management Information System and National Bureau of Statistics	Annually	DPPEO
20	% decrease of students who drop out of primary school each year. This indicator aims to measure the effectiveness of retention strategies and educational reforms designed to improve student engagement and reduce barriers to continued attendance.	2021	6%	5%	4%	3%	2%	1%	DPPE Examination Reports	Annually	DPPEO
21	% of retention rate of students in primary schools. This indicator measures the effectiveness of educational practices and support systems in maintaining student engagement and minimizing dropout rates.	2021	88%	90%	92%	94%	96%	98%	DPPE Examination Reports	Annually	DPPEO
22	% of cohort passing the examination (PSLE). This indicator measures the percentage of students from	2021	29.7%	34%	46%	56%	67%	82%	Primary education report	Annually	DPPEO

	a specific cohort who pass the Primary School Leaving Examination (PSLE), reflecting the overall effectiveness of the primary education system in preparing students for further education and assessing academic achievement at the end of their primary schooling.										
23	% increase in pass rates for STD IV by 100% annually. This indicator aims to measure the percentage increase in pass rates for Standard IV students, targeting a 100% annual improvement, reflecting the effectiveness of educational interventions and initiatives aiming at enhancing student learning outcomes and academic performance in that grade level.	2021	89%	91.2%	93.4%	95.6%	97.8%	100%	DPPE Examination Reports	Annually	DPPEO
24	Average scores of students in standardized assessments or internal and MOCK exams for both STD VII and STD IV. This indicator measures the average scores of students in standardized assessments, internal evaluations, and mock	2021	127.14	132.96	137.77	142.59	147.40	153.22	DPPE Examination Reports	Annually	DPPEO

	exams for both Standard IV and Standard VII, providing insights into the overall academic performance and learning progress of students at these critical educational stages										
	Average attendance rate of Standard Seven pupils throughout the academic Year.										
25	This indicator measures the average attendance rate of Standard Seven pupils throughout the academic year, reflecting student engagement, school accessibility, and the effectiveness of attendance policies in encouraging consistent participation in educational activities.	2021	94%	95.2%	96.4%	97.6%	98.8%	100%	DPPEO REPORT	Annually	DPPEO
26	% of Standard Seven pupils completing their studies each year. This indicator measures the percentage of Standard Seven pupils who successfully complete their studies each year, indicating the effectiveness of SDC educational programs, retention strategies, and the overall academic	2021	98%	98.4%	98.8%	99.2%	99.6%	100%	DPPE Examination Reports	Annually	DPPEO

	progression of students at this grade level.										
	Transition rate from standard seven to form one.										
27	This indicator measures the transition rate from Standard Seven to Form One, reflecting the percentage of students who successfully move on to the next level of education	2021	80%	84%	88%	92%	96%	100%	DPPEO Report	Annually	DPPEO
	% of Net Enrolment Ratio in lower secondary schools (% of Eligible)										
28	This indicator intends to measure the extent to which the school system effectively enrolls students who meet the age and educational criteria, highlighting issues of accessibility and participation in secondary education.	2021	80%	83.6%	87.2%	90.8%	94.4%	98%	DSEO Report	Annually	DSEO
	Net Enrolment Ratio for higher secondary school (% of Eligible).										
29	This indicator measures the percentage of eligible students who are enrolled in higher secondary education, assessing the accessibility and inclusiveness of the	2021	90%	95%	98%	100%	100%	100%	DSEO Report	Annually	DSEO

	T , , ,									ı	
	educational system for										
	adolescents at this critical										
	stage of academic										
	development.										
	% Improve examination pass										
	rate of sec. schools in										
	Mathematics.										
	This indicator intends to										
	measure the percentage										
	improvement in the										
	examination pass rate of										
30	secondary schools in	2021	25%	27%	29%	31%	33%	35%	DSEO Report	Annually	DSEO
	Mathematics, highlighting									,	
	the effectiveness of teaching										
	methods, curriculum										
	enhancements, and student										
	support initiatives aimed at										
	boosting mathematical										
	competencies and overall										
	academic performance.										
	% Improve examination pass										
	rate of secondary education										
	in science subjects.										
	This indicator measures the										
	percentage improvement in										
31	the pass rate for secondary	2021	50%	53%	56%	59%	62%	65%	DSEO Report	Annually	DSEO
	science subjects, reflecting									-	
	the effectiveness of teaching										
	strategies, curriculum										
	development, and resource										
	allocation in enhancing										
	student performance.										
32	% of students passing form	2021	89%	91%	93%	95%	98%	95%	DSEO Report	Annually	DSEO
JZ	IV examination.	2021	09 /0	31/0	90 /0	90 /0	30 /0	90 /0	POEO Kehou	Ailliually	DOEU

	This indicator measures the percentage of students who pass the Form IV examination, serving as a key metric for evaluating academic performance, educational quality, and the effectiveness of teaching and support systems at this level of secondary education.										
33	% of students passing form VI examination. This indicator measures the percentage of students passing the Form VI examination, reflecting their academic achievement and readiness for higher education or vocational paths.	2021	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	DSEO Report	Annually	DSEO
34	% of transition rate from form four to form five. This indicator measures the percentage of students transitioning from Form Four to Form Five, providing insights into student retention and progression within the secondary education system	2021	33%	35%	37%	39%	41%	45%	DSEO Report	Annually	DSEO
35	% completion of girls' students and students with	2021	85%	88%	91%	94%	97%	100%	DSEO Report	Annually	DSEO

	special needs in all levels of secondary education.										
	This indicator measures the percentage of female students and students with special needs who complete all levels of secondary education, highlighting issues of equity, accessibility, and the effectiveness of support systems aimed at promoting inclusive education										
36	% of improve in supply chain of medicine and medical equipment. This indicator measures the percentage improvement in the supply chain for medicine and medical equipment, reflecting enhancements in procurement and distribution efficiency for better healthcare services.	2021	95.2%	95.5%	96%	96.5%	97%	100%	Impact Reports	Annually	DHSWNSO
37	% decrease of Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 births. This indicator measures the percentage decrease in the Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births, reflecting improvements in healthcare	2021	40%	39%	35%	32%	30%	20%	DHIS 2	Annually	DHSWNSO

	access, maternal health, and overall child well-being										
	% decrease of under-five Mortality Rate per 1,000 births.										
38	This indicator measures the percentage decrease in the under-five mortality rate per 1,000 live births, indicating progress in child health, nutrition, and access to healthcare services that contribute to reducing deaths among children under five years old	2021	42	40	37	34	32	20	DHIS 2	Annually	DHSWNSO
	% increase of births attended by a skilled health worker (85). This indicator measures the										
39	percentage increase in births attended by a skilled health worker, highlighting improvements in maternal healthcare access and the quality of childbirth services.	2021	66.4%	70.12%	74%	77.6%	81.3%	85%	DHIS 2	Annually	DHSWNSO
	% Decrease of Maternal Mortality Rate per 100,000.										
40	This indicator measures the percentage decrease in the maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births, reflecting advancements of SDC in maternal healthcare, safe	2021	180	150	120	80	60	35	DHIS 2	Annually	DHSWNSO

	childbirth practices, and overall health system effectiveness in preventing deaths related to pregnancy and childbirth.										
41	% of women receiving prenatal and postnatal care. This indicator measures the percentage of women receiving prenatal and postnatal care, indicating the ability of SDC to enhance accessibility and quality of maternal health services aimed at ensuring the health and well-being of both mothers and their infants during and after pregnancy.	2021	70%	80%	85%	95%	100%	100%	DHIS 2	Annually	DHSWNSO
42	% of reduced of Malaria prevalence. This indicator measures the percentage reduction in malaria prevalence, reflecting the effectiveness of public health interventions, such as insecticide-treated bed nets, antimalarial medications, and awareness campaigns, aimed at decreasing the incidence and transmission of malaria	2021	4.3%	4.0%	3.4%	3.2%	2%	1.2%	DHIS 2	Annually	DHSWNSO

43	% increase in the number of children under five who receive ACTs within 24 hours of developing fever This indicator measures the percentage increase in children under five receiving ACTs within 24 hours of fever onset, reflecting improvements in timely malaria treatment.	2021	14%	22.6%	31.8%	61.8%	80.8%	90%	DHIS 2	Annually	DHSWNSO
44	% increase of households owning at least one treated mosquito net. This indicator intends to measure access to preventive measures against malaria and improved public health efforts in combating mosquito-borne diseases.	2021	70%	76%	80%	84%	88%	90%	DHIS 2	Annually	DHSWNSO
45	% increase of pregnant women and children under 5 sleeping under treated mosquito nets. This indicator intends to measure effectiveness of malaria prevention programs in protecting pregnant women and children under 5 from mosquito bites and reducing the risk of malaria transmission.	2021	47.9%	55.9%	63.9%	71.9%	75%	80%	DHIS 2	Annually	DHSWNSO

46	% of elderly and vulnerable groups who have access to health and social welfare services. This indicator intends to measure the inclusivity and effectiveness of community support systems in addressing the specific needs of these populations for improved well-being and quality of life.	2021	55%	60%	65%	70%	80%	100%	Social Welfare Reports	Annually	DHSWNSO
47	% decrease of zoonotic infectious diseases and antimicrobial resistance. This indicator intends to measure the effectiveness of public health strategies in reducing the transmission of diseases from animals to humans and combating the rise of drug-resistant infections.	2021	0.03%	0.025%	0.023%	0.022%	0.016%	0.013%	DHIS 2	Annually	DHSWNSO
48	% of reduction prevalence of oral diseases among OPD. This indicator intends to measure improvements in dental health interventions and access to preventive care aimed at lowering the incidence of oral health issues in the community.	2021	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.44%	0.3%	DHIS 2	Annually	DHSWNSO

	% decrease of Schistosomes and Soil- Transmitted Helminths for preschool children, school- aged children, and women of child-bearing age, including adolescent girls.										
49	This indicator intends to measure effectiveness of deworming programs and health interventions in reducing parasitic infections that can affect growth, development, and overall health in these vulnerable groups.	2021	80%	66.6%	50%	43.4%	37%	20%	DHIS 2	Annually	DHSWNSO
50	Amount of blood units collected (Number of bottles). This indicator intends to measure the SDC's capacity and efficiency of blood donation campaigns and services, which is crucial for ensuring a sufficient supply of blood for medical treatments and emergencies.	2021	849	964	986	1581	1602	1692	Safe blood collection reports	Annually	DHSWNSO
51	% of safe blood collected. This indicator measures the percentage of blood collected that meets safety standards, reflecting the	2021	98%	98.7%	98.8%	99%	99.5%	100%	Safe blood reports	Annually	DHSWNSO

	effectiveness of screening processes and protocols in ensuring that donated blood is free from infectious diseases and suitable for transfusion, thereby protecting patients' health.										
52	Number of cooperative societies registered. This indicator measures the total number of cooperative societies registered, indicating the growth and development of community-based organizations that promote collective economic activities, social welfare, and empowerment among members in a given region.	2021	16	25	35	45	55	60	Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries report	Quarterly	DALFO
53	Increase in number of members in Cooperatives Societies. This indicator measures the increase in the number of members in cooperative societies, indicating the effectiveness of outreach efforts and the attractiveness of cooperative benefits, that enhance community engagement and economic participation.	2021	980	1200	1400	1800	2000	2500	Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries report	Quarterly	DALFO

54	Number of cooperatives societies facilitated. This indicator measures the total number of cooperative societies that have received facilitation support, indicating the extent of assistance provided by SDC in terms of training, resources, and guidance.	2021	20	25	30	35	45	55	Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries report	Quarterly	DALFO
55	Number of sports competitions/tournaments organized and participated. This indicator measures the total number of sports competitions or tournaments that have been organized and participated in, reflecting the level of community engagement, promotion of physical activity, and the development of competitive sports	2021	7	9	11	13	15	17	DSCAO Report	Quarterly	DSCAO
56	Number of registered cultures, arts and sports groups. This indicator measures the total number of registered cultural, arts, and sports groups, reflecting the diversity and richness of community engagement in	2021	6	7	8	9	10	11	DSCAO Report	Quarterly	DSCAO

	creative and recreational activities.										
	Status of protected areas for culture, arts, sports and leisure activities.										
57	This indicator intends to measure the SDC's commitment in preserving protected areas for culture, arts, sports, and leisure activities for community enrichment, environmental sustainability, and the promotion of recreational and cultural practices.	2021	Satisfact ory	Satisfact ory	Satisfactor y	Good Status	Good Status	Good Status	DSCAO Report	Quarterly	DSCAO
58	Quality of sport facilities. This indicator measures the overall quality and condition of sports facilities, assessing factors such as safety, accessibility, maintenance, and available amenities.	2021	N/A	26%	32%	35%	44%	50%	DSCAO Report	Quarterly	DSCAO
Objective	e D: Quality and Quantity of Soci	ial Econo	omic Services	s and Infrast	ructure Increa	ased					
59	Number of teacher's house constructed and rehabilitated. This indicator intends to measure the SDC's	2021	909	920	931	942	953	964	DPPEO Report	Quarterly	DPPEO

	commitment to improving living conditions for pre-and primary teachers to enhance their job satisfaction, retention, and overall effectiveness in delivering quality education.										
	% increase of primary school teachers accommodated to staff houses.										
60	This indicator measures the percentage increase in primary school teachers living in staff houses, reflecting improved housing conditions that support teacher retention and educational quality.		81%	84%	87%	90%	93%	95%	DPPEO Report	Quarterly	DPPEO
61	Number of desks fabricated, and rehabilitated. This indicator intends to measure efforts by SDC's to enhance the learning environment by providing adequate and functional furniture for students, which contributes to improved educational outcomes and comfort in classrooms.	2021	NA	1000	2000	3000	5000	6000	DPPEO Report	Quarterly	DPPEO
62	Pupil/desk Ratio (2:1) This indicator measures the pupil-to-desk ratio, targeting	2021	3:1	3:1	3:1	3:1	3:1	2:1	DPPEO Report	Quarterly	DPPEO

										I	
	2:1, to assess the adequacy										
	and comfort of seating for										
	students in classrooms.										
	Number of schools' latrines										
	constructed (Cumulative).										
63	This indicator intends to assess efforts taken by SDC to improve sanitation facilities, promote hygiene, and enhance the overall health and safety of students, which is essential for fostering a conducive learning environment.	2021	NA	200	450	600	800	1000	DPPEO Report	Quarterly	DPPEO
	Pupil/Latrine Ratio (25:1 -										
	Boys).										
64	This indicator measures the ratio of pupils to latrines for boys, targeting a standard of 25:1, to evaluate the adequacy of sanitation facilities in schools and ensure that sufficient access to latrines is provided	2021	60:1	50:1	40:1	35:1	30:1	25:1	DPPEO Report	Quarterly	DPPEO
	Pupil/Latrine Ratio (20:1 -										
	Girls)										
65	This indicator measures the pupil-to-latrine ratio for girls, targeting 20:1, to assess the adequacy of sanitation facilities in schools for female students.	2021	50:1	40:1	35:1	30:1	25:1	20:1	DPPEO Report	Quarterly	DPPEO

66	Number of pre and primary school constructed. This indicator intends to measure efforts taken by DSC to enhance access to early childhood and primary education, promote educational equity through the construction of building facilities to support safe and conducive learning environments.	2021	NA	1	2	3	4	5	DPPEO Report	Quarterly	DPPEO
67	Pupil/Classroom Ratio (60:1) This indictor intends to assess the adequacy of classroom space in schools, ensuring that students have sufficient access to learning environments conducive to effective teaching and learning.	2021	99:1	85:1	80:1	75:1	70:1	60:1	DPPEO Report	Quarterly	DPPEO
68	% of schools meeting sanitation and clean water (60.0). This indicator intends to measure availability of essential hygiene facilities and safe drinking water, which are critical for promoting the health and well-being of students.	2021	NA	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	DPPEO Report	Quarterly	DPPEO

69	% increase in the number of primary schools with access to electricity (60:0). This indicator intends to measure ability of SDC in improving energy availability that enhance learning environments, support modern teaching methods, and promote overall educational quality.	2021	NA	25%	33%	76%	80%	90%	DPPEO Report	Quarterly	DPPEO
70	Number of secondary schools' classrooms constructed and rehabilitated. This indicator intends to measure efforts by SDC to improving and increasing educational infrastructure, accommodate increasing student enrollment, and enhance the quality of the learning environment.	2021	372	432	492	552	612	673	DSEO Report	Quarterly	DSEO
71	students/Classroom Ratio in lower secondary schools (40:1). This indicator intends to measure adequacy of classroom space for effective learning and to ensure that students receive adequate attention and support from teachers in a	2021	60:1	55:1	50:1	45:1	40:1	40:1	DSEO Report	Quarterly	DSEO

	conducive educational environment.										
	Number of secondary school's teacher's houses constructed.										
72	This indicator measures the number of teacher housing units constructed for secondary schools, reflecting SDC efforts to improve living conditions for teachers, attracting new and retaining qualified teaching staff	2021	72	75	78	81	84	86	DSEO Report	Quarterly	DSEO
	Number of secondary schools' science laboratories constructed.										
73	This indicator measures number of science laboratories constructed in secondary schools, aiming to enhance practical learning opportunities for students, support hands-on experimentation, and improve the overall quality of science education.	2021	18	22	25	29	33	36	DSEO Report	Quarterly	DSEO
	Number of pit latrines constructed.										
74	This indicator measures the number of pit latrines constructed, aiming to improve sanitation facilities	2021	364	530	697	863	1029	1,196	DSEO Report	Quarterly	DSEO

	and enhancing hygiene practices targeting on reducing health risks, and promoting a safer environment for students.										
75	Girls' student/Latrine Ratio in lower secondary schools (20:1). This indicator intends to assess the adequacy of sanitation facilities for female students, ensuring privacy and hygiene, which are essential for promoting attendance and retention among girls in education.	2021	35:1	30:1	25:1	20:1	20:1	20:1	DSEO Report	Quarterly	DSEO
76	Boys' student/Latrine Ratio in lower secondary schools (25:1) This indicator intends to measure availability of sufficiency sanitation facilities for male students, ensuring that adequate access to hygienic restroom facilities supports their health, comfort, and overall educational experience.		50:1	40:1	35:1	30:1	25:1	25:1	DSEO Report	Quarterly	DSEO
77	Students/Science books ratio. This indicator intends to measure availability and	2021	10:1	8:1	5:1	1:1	1:1	1:1	DSEO Report	Quarterly	DSEO

	accessibility of science learning resources, which is crucial for fostering effective learning, encouraging student engagement in scientific studies, and enhancing overall academic performance. Students/Art books ratio.										
78	This indicator intends to measure availability of art books and materials that promote creativity, facilitating art education, and ensuring all students have adequate access to quality learning tools.		14:1	12:1	11:1	8:1	6:1	2:1	DSEO Report	Quarterly	DSEO
79	Number of dormitories constructed. This indicator measures the number of dormitories constructed to improve student accommodation, enhance access to education, and promote a safe learning environment.	2021	8	9	10	14	16	21	DSEO Report	Quarterly	DSEO
80	% of students accommodated in schools' dormitories. This indicator intends to measure the extent of student accommodation availability to enhance	2021	N/A						DSEO Report	Quarterly	DSEO

	access to education, supporting student retention, and fostering a stable learning environment, especially for those from remote or underserved areas										
81	Number of dining hall/assembly halls constructed. This indicator intends to measure availability of communal spaces that facilitate student meals, social interaction, and gatherings.	2021	3	3	4	4	5	7	DSEO Report	Quarterly	DSEO
82	Number of crops tons produced. This indicator intends to measure agricultural productivity and output, to enhance food security, supporting local economies through improved farming practices and policies		88,000	120,400	152,800	185,200	217,600	250,000	Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries report	Quarterly	DALFO
83	% Increase in agricultural productivity (4.7) This indicator measures the percentage increase in agricultural productivity to assess improvements in farming efficiency and output, critical for food security and rural economic	2021	1.7	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.7	4.7	Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries report	Quarterly	DALFO

	growth.										
84	Hectare under irrigation This indicator measures the total hectares of land equipped with irrigation systems to enhance crop yields and promote sustainable agricultural practices	2021	500	1400	2300	3200	4100	5000	Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries report	Quarterly	DALFO
85	Number of Large-Scale Farms (Block Farms) established. This indicator intends to measure the number of large-scale farms, or block farms, established, aiming to promote commercial agriculture, enhance food production and improve livelihoods of farmers through better access to resources and markets.	2021	0	0	1	2	3	4	Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries report	Quarterly	DALFO
86	% of agricultural land under mechanization services along the value chain. This indicator intends to measure percentage of agricultural land utilizing mechanization services throughout the value chain to enhance productivity and improve the overall efficiency	2021	20%	32%	44%	56%	68%	80%	Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries report	Quarterly	DALFO

	of agricultural practices.										
	% increase of access to quality agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides).								Aminultura		
87	This indicator intends to measure the ability of SDC in improvements of farmers' ability to obtain essential inputs and resources that enhance crop productivity.	2021	45%	54%	61%	70%	75%	80%	Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries report	Quarterly	DALFO
88	% Decrease in postharvest loss. This indicator intends to evaluate improvements in the handling, storage, and processing of agricultural products.	2021	40%	37%	34%	30%	25%	20%	Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries report	Quarterly	DALFO
89	% of livestock vaccination coverage rate. This indicator intends to measure the effectiveness of vaccination programs in preventing disease outbreaks and enhancing animal health.	2021	35%	40%	45%	50%	55%	60%	Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries report	Quarterly	DALFO
90	%increase of livestock infrastructure facilities. This indicator intends to measure availability of	2021	22	25	28	32	36	40	Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries report	Quarterly	DALFO

	essential facilities such as barns, feedlots, and veterinary clinics for improving animal welfare, productivity and livestock management.										
91	% increase of livestock Dipping rate. This indicator measures the percentage increase in livestock dipping rates to enhance the effectiveness of parasitic control measures and disease prevention strategies.	2021	25	30	35	40	45	50	Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries report	Quarterly	DALFO
92	% decrease in the incidence of livestock diseases. This indicator intends to measure effectiveness of veterinary health interventions, vaccination programs, and biosecurity measures in improving animal health.	2021	50%	45%	40%	35%	28%	20%	Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries report	Quarterly	DALFO
93	% of quality hides and skin. This indicator intends to measure improvements in livestock management practices, animal health, and processing methods that contribute to higher market value, sustainability, and	2021	40%	50%	60%	65%	70%	75%	Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries report	Quarterly	DALFO

	profitability within the leather industry.										
94	Meat Production (Kg/Tons) This indicator measures the total quantity of meat produced as a result of efficiency breeding practices, feed management, and	2021	122.5	140	200	273	385	500	Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries report	Quarterly	DALFO
95	veterinary care. Milk Production in (Litres) This indicator measures the total volume of milk produced, as a result of effectiveness of breeding, feeding, and management practices that contribute to milk yield	2021	57,500	74,442	91,384	108,326	125,268	142,210	Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries report	Quarterly	DALFO
96	% Decrease of livestock mortality rate. This indicator measure effectiveness of health management practices, nutrition, and veterinary interventions in improving animal survival and welfare.	2021	20%	18%	16%	14%	12%	10%	Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries report	Quarterly	DALFO
97	Number of fisheries extension officers. This indicator intends to measure ability of SDC in enhancing capacity-building programmes aimed at	2021	1	2	3	4	5	6	Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries report	Quarterly	DALFO

	equipping extension offers										
	with knowledge to promote										
	fisheries industry										
	Fisheries production										
	(kg/Tons) per year										
	This indicator measures the								Agriculture,		DALFO
98	total quantity of fish	2021	72	80	88	118	149	175	Livestock and	Quarterly	DALFO
	produced as a result of								Fisheries report		
	efficiency fishing practices										
	and fisheries management.										
	% Decrease in illegal fishing										
	activities.								Agriculture,		
99	This indicator intends to	2021	80%	75%	70%	60%	55%	50%	Livestock and	Quarterly	DALFO
	measure ability of SDC in	2021	0070	7070	1070	0070	0070	0070	Fisheries report	Quartony	
	controlling								•		
	unregulated fishing activities										
	Number of fishponds										
	established.										
	This indicator intends to								Agriculture,		D. 11 = 0
100	measure ability of SDC in	2021	8	10	15	19	22	25	Livestock and	Quarterly	DALFO
	creating aquaculture within								Fisheries report		
	the Council highlighting the										
	economic, and food security										
	aspect of fish production Number of fishers and										
	fishery product dealers										
	trained.										
404		2004	400	400	0=0		0.50	400	Agriculture,		DALFO
101	This indicator intends to	2021	100	180	250	300	350	400	Livestock and	Quarterly	
	measure ability of SDC in enhancing capacity-building								Fisheries report		
	programmes aimed at										
	equipping fishers and fishery										

	product dealers with knowledge fisheries value chain.										
	% of office buildings that meet established quality assurance standards.										
102	This indicator intends to measure ability of SDC to build and maintain building facility at the HQ, in all 21 wards and in all villages for the purpose of improving working environment.	2021	26%	51%	61%	70%	75%	80%	DIRUDO Report	Quarterly	DIRUDO
103	Total road length improved (Km). This indicator intends to measure capacity of the SDC to enhance and sustain the road network, thereby improving accessibility to various areas, particularly in peripheral areas, under all weather conditions	2021	543.257	634.367	687.64	702.432	753.12	812.397	DIRUDO Report	Quarterly	DIRUDO
104	% of property valuations completed annually. This indicator intends to measure the percentage of property valuations conducted each year, assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of SDC on valuation process in assessing property values	2021	20%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	DIRUDO Report	Quarterly	DIRUDO

	for taxation and investment.										
105	% of land surveyed. This indicator intends to measure ability of SDC on progress and comprehensiveness of land assessment efforts for planning and development.	2021	0	15%	25%	25%	25%	25%	Report from Land Section	Quarterly	DIRUDO
106	Number of title deeds issued to property owners. This indicator tracks the number of title deeds issued to property owners, reflecting the efficiency of SDC on the property registration process and the extent of legal recognition of land ownership.	2021	20	50	100	100	100	100	Report from Land Section	Quarterly	DIRUDO
107	Area of land (acres/Hectors) allocated and protected for public uses. This indicator measures the total area of land that has been designated and safeguarded for public use, for the purpose of preserving space for community amenities and infrastructures, parks, and recreational activities.	2021	15 Acres	30Acres	45Acres	60Acres	75Acres	85Acres	Report from Land Section	Quarterly	DIRUDO

108	Area of land (acres) allocated and protected for investment. This indicator intends to measure the total area of land that has been earmarked and secured for investment purposes to enhance economic development and attracting investment opportunities.	2021	200Acres	400Acres	600Acres	800Acres	1,000Acr es	1,200Acres	Report from Land Section	Quarterly	DIRUDO
109	Number of villages with Land Use Plans	2021	8	16	40	60	69	81	Report from Land Section	Quarterly	DIRUDO
110	% decrease of land disputes. This indicator intends to measure effectiveness of SDC on conflict resolution mechanisms and land management practices in promoting stability and clarity in land ownership.	2021	100%	75%	50%	25%	15%	5%	Report from Land Section	Quarterly	DIRUDO
111	Number of title deeds secured for areas owned by SDC. This indicator quantifies the number of title deeds obtained for land parcels owned by the SDC as efforts to formalize ownership and enhance legal recognition.	2021	1	2	2	3	4	3	Report from Land Section	Quarterly	DIRUDO
112	Number of visitors to the council's website.	2021	28,052	64,601	101,150	137,699	174,248	210,800	DGCO Report	Annually	DGCO

	This indicator intends to track number of visitors to the council's website, as a result of public engagement, effectiveness of online outreach efforts, and the accessibility of information related to SDC activities and services.										
113	% of use VOIP system This indicator intends to measure the percentage of communication activities conducted through Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) systems, reflecting the adoption of modern technology for more efficient and cost-effective communication.		10%	30%	45%	65%	85%	100%	DICTO Report	Annually	DICTO
bjective	e E: Good Governance and Adm	inistrativ	e Services E	nhanced	1	1	1				
114	% of reduced community complaints. The indicator measures the percentage reduction in community complaints, reflecting community satisfaction as a result of SDC improvements in service delivery.	2022	35%	30%	30%	25%	20%	20%	E-Mrejesho Report Register complains	Quarterly	DAHRMO
115	Number of statutory meetings facilitated.	2022	124	124	124	124	124	124	Meeting Reports/Standin g Committees	Quarterly	DAHRMO

	The indicator measures the number of statutory meetings facilitated by SDC, indicating the ability of the Council to improve level of governance, transparency, and stakeholder engagement.								minutes and Full Council Minutes		
116	Number of public consultations, workshops/meetings conducted. The indicator measures the extent of SDC to enhance community engagement and participation in decision-making processes.	2022	28	28	28	28	28	28	Public consultation Reports	Quarterly	DAHRMO
117	% of working environment improved The indicator measures the percentage of improvement in the working environment, reflecting SDC enhancements in safety, comfort, and overall employee satisfaction.	2022	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	85%	Attending clients Reports Staff retained Report	Annually	DAHRMO
118	Number of interventions implemented to improve working environment. The indicator measures the number of interventions implemented to improve the working environment,	2022	1	3	3	3	3	3	Training report	Semi annually	DAHRMO

	indicating the commitment of										
	SDC to enhancing employee										
	well-being and productivity.										
	% of staff knowledgeable of										
	the code of conduct.										
									Training report		
440	This indicator intends to	0000	500 /	000/	700/	000/	000/	000/	Integrity		D.4.1.D.4.0
119	provide analysis of level of	2022	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	99%	120commit	Annually	DAHRMO
	awareness and integrity of								report		
	SDC staff in performing their								· opo		
	activities										
	% of staff retained										
	70 of otali fotaliloa										
	The indicator measures the										
120	percentage of staff retained,	2022	60%	60%	75%	75%	75%	80%	HR Report	Semi	DAHRMO
	reflecting the SDC's ability to		3373	0070			, .	0070		annually	27
	maintain employee										
	satisfaction.										
	Level of staff performance										
	20 voi oi otaii poiloimanos										
	This indicator intends to										
121	measure capacity of	2022	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	85%	PEPMIS Report	Quarterly	DAHRMO
	individual staff to pursue										
	assigned duties.										
	% Improvement of										
	secondary schools' working										
	environment.										
	The indicator measures the										
122	percentage improvement in	2021	90%	92%	94%	96%	97%	98%	DSEO Report	Quarterly	DSEO
	the working environment of		30 /0	3270	3170	3070	3. 70	30,0		200.1011	
	secondary schools at SDC,										
	reflecting enhancements in										
	facilities, resources, and										
	overall conditions.										
	ovoran conditions.									1	

123	Number of secondary schools' staff facilitated. The indicator measures the number of secondary school staff support and resources provided to enhance their professional development and effectiveness.	2021	87%	88.5%	90%	91.5%	93.5%	95%	DSEO Report	Quarterly	DSEO
124	Health staff turnover level. This indicator measures the ability of SDC to retain and maintain health workers, providing insight into job satisfaction, organizational support, and the effectiveness of retention strategies within the healthcare workforce.	2021	48%	45%	32%	24%	17%	6%	HRHIS	Annually	DHSWNSO
125	% of community actively engaged and participated in planning and implementation activities. The indicator measures the percentage of the community actively engaged and participating in planning and implementation activities, reflecting the SDC ability to collaborate and involve local community in decision-making processes.		80%	84%	88%	92%	96%	100%	DIPICO Report	Quarterly	DIPCO

	% of targets outlined in the Strategic Plan that have been successfully implemented.										
126	This indicator intends to assess the effectiveness of the SDC's strategic plan execution and progress towards achieving its objectives		60%	70%	80%	85%	90%	100%	DIPICO Report	Quarterly	DIPCO
	% of the budget utilized effectively compared to the planned expenditures.										
127	This indicator evaluates the efficiency and effectiveness of financial resource management within the SDC		70%	76%	82%	88%	94%	100%	DIPICO Report	Quarterly	DIPCO
	% of data entries that are accurate and free from errors in the council statistics database.										
128	This indicator intends to measure quality and reliability of the data collected for decision-making and reporting.		80%	84%	88%	92%	96%	100%	DIPICO Report	Quarterly	DIPCO
130	% Decrease in the number of legal cases filed against Singida District Council.	2021	15	10	8	5	2	0	Case reports	Quarterly	DLSO
	The indicator measures the percentage decrease in the number of legal cases filed										

	against Singida District Council, reflecting the council's effectiveness in addressing community issues and preventing legal disputes.										
	% of grievances resolved through the established resolution mechanism compared to those that escalate to legal cases.								Alternative		
131	This indicator measures the ability of SDC to handle grievances and complaints from community members outside the court system, indicating the effectiveness of good governance and legal compliance within the council's operations.	2021	NA	35%	50%	75%	95%	100%	Dispute Resolution Reports	Quarterly	DLSO
	Number of training sessions conducted on legal compliance and ethical standards, along with participation rates.										
132	This indicator intends to evaluate the council's commitment to fostering understanding and adherence to legal and ethical guidelines among its staff.	2021	NA	4	4	4	4	4	Training Repots	Quarterly	DLSO
133	Number of training sessions conducted to ward tribunal	2021	NA	21	21	21	21	21	Analysis Reports	Annually report	DLSO

	members.										
	This indicator intends to measure the council's efforts to enhance the knowledge and skills of Tribunal members in executing their roles and responsibilities.										
134	Number of community Outreach activities Conducted to raise awareness about legal matters. This indicator measures the council's commitment to educating the public and promoting legal literacy within the community.	2021	NA	5	5	5	5	5	Analysis Reports	Annually report	DLSO
135	Number of new revenue sources introduced and developed. These indicators evaluate the council's efforts to diversify its funding and enhance financial sustainability.	2021	N/A	1	1	1	1	1	DFAO report	Quarterly	DFAO
136	% Increase in own-source revenue collected each quarter This indicator intends to measure ability of SDC to collect revenue from new	2021		65%	75%	85%	85%	90%	DFAO report	Quarterly	DFAO

				l					1		
	sources to increase its ability										
	to enhance and strengthen										
	its core functions and										
	operations.										
	Number of internal audits										
	conducted.										
	00.1.0.00.00.1										
	This indicator measures the										
137	SDC's ability and	2021	4	4	4	4	4	4	DFAO report	Quarterly	DFAO
107	commitment to maintaining	2021	7	7	7	7	7	7	Di AO lepoit	Quarterly	DIAO
	oversight and ensuring										
	compliance with policies and										
	regulations.										
	CAG audit opinion (Un-										
	qualified and Qualified)										
	This indicator measures the										
138	extent to which the SDC	2021	N/A	Un-	Un-	Un-	Un-	Un-	CAG Audit	Quarterly	DFAO
100	comply with the relevant	2021	14/7	qualified	qualified	qualified	qualified	qualified	report	Quartony	Dirio
	laws, regulations, and										
	standards in its financial										
	reporting and internal										
	controls										
	Decrease number of audit										
	quarrel.										
120	This indicator intends to	2021	NI/A	24	47	45	10	0		O a mt a mt .	DEAG
139	measure the council's efforts	2021	N/A	34	17	15	10	0		Quarterly	DFAO
	to improving financial										
	management and										
	transparency practices										
	% of audit recommendations										
	implemented within the										
140	specified timeframe.	2021	N/A	75%	80%	85%	98%	100%	DFAO report	Quarterly	DFAO
	epecinoa amonamo.		,, ,	. 0 / 0	370	50,0	370	. 30 70	2.7.0 100011		2.7.0
	This indicator intends to										
L	marada marada to								l .	l .	

_	I									T	1
	measure the council's ability										
	on responsiveness and										
	effectiveness in addressing										
	identified issues.										
	PPRA Audit rating.										
	Track additioning.										
	This indicator intends to										
141	measure compliance level of	2021	20%	20%	43%	58%	60%	80%	PPRA Audit	Quarterly	DPMO
141		2021	20%	20%	43%	30%	00%	0070	report	Quarterly	DEIVIO
	the procurement operations										
	of the SDC as per PPRA										
	Acts and Regulation										
	Number of regulatory bodies										
	and associations involved.										
142	This indicator measures the	2021	2	2	2	2	2	2	DPMO Report	Quarterly	DPMO
	effectiveness and timeliness										
	of SDC response to audit										
	findings .										
	Number of										
	processes automated										
	annually.										
	amaany.										
143	This indicator intends to	2021	NA	5	5	5	5	5	DPMO Report	Quarterly	DPMO
110	measure compliance level of	2021	14/ (Ŭ	Ü				DI WO Roport	Quartony	DI WO
	the procurement operations										
	of the SDC using the online										
	tendering process i.e NeST										
	% of Council's engagement										
	audited										
									Number of		
	This indicator measures the								Quarterly audit		
144	extent to which the Council's	2021		70%	80%	80%	100%	100%	reports	Quarterly	DIAO
	activities and operations are								•		
	subject to audit scrutiny,								produced		
	reflecting transparency and										
	accountability.										
L										l .	

145	Types of External Audit Opinion on Quality Management System Compliance This indicator intends to assess the degree to which an organization's quality management practices meet established standards and regulations.	2021		Complied	Complied	Complied	Complied	Complied	External Auditor's report and opinion	Quarterly	DIAO
146	Number of press conferences on matters relating to implementation of government policies, programs and projects. This indicator intends to measure the government's (SDC) efforts to communicate and engage with the public about its initiatives and progress.	2021	NA	5	5	5	5	5	DGCO Report	Quarterly	DGCO
147	Number of communication initiatives and outreach activities This indicator measures the effectiveness and extent of efforts made by SDC to engage with and inform its stakeholders and the public in general.	2021	NA	2	3	4	10	10	DGCO Report	Quarterly	DGCO
148	% of updated information This indicator measures the	2021	N/A	80%	90%	95%	100%	100%	DGCO Report	Quarterly	DGCO

	currency and relevance of web-content provided to users, reflecting the organization's commitment to transparency and effective communication.										
149	% increase in public awareness regarding council services and initiatives. This indicator measures SDC's efforts to educate the Public on its functions and development initiatives	2021	NA	10%	25%	45%	75%	95%	DGCO Report	Quarterly	DGCO
150	% of local Area Network infrastructure built and maintained This indicator measures the proportion of institution' facilities that have embraced ICT to enhance the efficiency, effectiveness, and accessibility of the services to the public	2021	10%	40%	60%	80%	100%	100%	ICT Report	Quarterly	DICTO
151	Status of Fiber data connection in place This indicator intends to measure the availability and extent of fiber optic infrastructure utilized for high-speed internet connectivity	2021	10%	30%	60%	80%	100%	100%	ICT Report		DICTO

152	% of available bandwidth utilized during peak and off-peak hours. This indicator intends to measure the efficiency and capacity of network resources in handling data traffic at different times	2021	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%	Speed Test	Quarterly	DICTO
153	% of video conferencing systems and electronic notice boards successfully installed and operational by June 2026. This indicator measure percentages of digital tools, software, and platforms that are designed to support various functions and processes within an SDC	2021	0%	5%	25%	80%	90%	90%	Physical Verification and installation documents	Quarterly	DICTO
154	% of projects and initiatives monitored and evaluated			NA	NA	NA	50%	90%			DM&EO
155	% of data entries that meet quality standards.		N/A	NA	NA	NA	65%	75%	M&E Reports	Quarterly	DM&EO
156	% of stakeholders involved in M&E activities.			NA	NA	NA	90%	100%	M&E Reports	Quarterly	DM&EO
157	Feedback scores from stakeholders regarding M&E processes.								M&E Reports	Quarterly	DM&EO

158	% of reports submitted on time.	NA	NA	NA	2	16	M&E Reports	Quarterly	DM&EO
159	Number of recommendations implemented based on M&E findings.	NA	NA	NA	1	4	M&E Reports	Quarterly	DM&EO
160	Number of reports generated through automated systems.	NA	NA	NA	2	10	M&E Reports	Quarterly	DM&EO
161	% of eligible voters registered	NA	NA	NA	100%	100%	Election Reports	Annually	DEO
162	% of voter turnout in local government elections.	NA	NA	NA	100%	NA	Election Reports	Annually	DEO
163	% of villages successfully conduct elections by November 2024.	NA	NA	NA	100%	NA	Election Reports	Annually	DEO
164	% of registered youth, women and special group voters compared to the total eligible population.	NA	NA	NA	100%	100%	Election Reports	Annually	DEO
165	% of compliance with electoral regulations and guidelines during the general election	30%	25%	20%	10%	5%	Election Reports	Annually	DEO
166	Number of election awareness programmes conducted				10	10	Election Reports	Annually	DEO

Objective F: Social Welfare, Gender and Community Empowerment Improved

167	Number of genders affirmative actions implemented Annually. This indicator intends to measure the SDC's commitment in promoting gender equality and addressing disparities through specific initiatives and policies.	2021	NA	2	2	2	2	2	Social Welfare Office reports	Annually	DHRMAO
168	% of gender-sensitive policies implemented effectively. This indicator intends to measure the success and impact of initiatives designed to promote gender equality within SDC and assessing how well these policies are put into practice.	2021	NA	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	Social Welfare Office reports	Annually	DHRMAO
169	% availability and accessibility of gender-disaggregated data for planning and evaluation Purposes. This indicator intends to measure the percentage of gender-disaggregated data that is both available and accessible for use in planning and evaluation processes, highlighting the extent to which gender-	2021	NA	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	Social Welfare Office reports	Annually	DHRMAO

	considerations are integrated into decision-making and										
	resource allocation. Number of active economic										
170	groups accessed capital. This indicator intends to measure the total number of active economic groups that have successfully accessed financial capital, reflecting the SDC ability on helping these groups to secure	2021	45	80	100	150	190	230	Quarter report	Quarter	DCDO
	funding for initiatives aimed at enhancing economic development and sustainability										
	Number of loan applications submitted and approved for youth, women and PWD.										
171	This indicator intends to measure the total number of loan applications submitted by and approved for youth, women, and persons with disabilities (PWD), indicating the level of financial support provided by SDC to specific groups to promote their economic empowerment and participation.	2021	19	32	34	34	34	50	Quarter report	Quarter	DCDO
172	Amount of Funds Disbursed: This indicator intends to measure the total monetary	2021	185,473, 556.03	185,473, 556.03	133,377,4 57.90	113,203, 000.00	300,000,0	400,000,00	Quarter report	Quarter	DCDO

	amount disbursed specifically to women, youth, and persons with disabilities (PWD), highlighting the financial support directed towards empowering these groups and enhancing their socio-economic opportunities.										
173	Number of Livelihood Income Generating Activities (IGAs) with approved business plans that are set up within six months of receiving livelihood grant Support. This indicator intends to measure the total number of livelihood income-generating activities (IGAs) that have established operations within six months of receiving grant support, which indicates the effectiveness of the funding in facilitating timely business development and enhancing economic self-sufficiency	2021	611	611	611	611	611	611	Quarter report	Quarter	DCDO
174	among beneficiaries. Number of eligible beneficiary households receiving enhanced livelihood support including appropriate basic and skill training and livelihood grant (Number).	2021	611	611	1554	1554	1554	1554	Training Reports	Quarterly	DCDO

	This indicator intends to measure the total number of eligible beneficiary households that receive enhanced livelihood support, which includes access to relevant basic and skills training alongside livelihood grants, reflecting efforts to improve their economic										
175	stability and self-sufficiency. Number of PWP subprojects/community assets created through PSSN Program (cumulative). This indicator intends to measure the cumulative number of public works projects (PWP) or community assets created through the Productive Social Safety Nets (PSSN) Program, reflecting the program's impact on infrastructure development and community resilience.	2021	72	72	98	102	102	102	Report	Quarterly	DCDO
176	% Proportion of children in beneficiary households aged 0-24 months old attending health facilities regularly (95) This indicator intends to measure the percentage of children aged 0-24 months in	2021	10	45	45	50	50	50	TASAF reporting system	Quarterly	DCDO

	beneficiary households who regularly attend health facilities, with a target of 95%, highlighting the SDC program's effectiveness in ensuring access to essential healthcare services for early childhood development and well-being.										
177	% Proportion of children in beneficiary households aged 6-18 years enrolled in primary schools with more than 80% of attendance a month. This indicator intends to measure the percentage of children aged 6-18 years in beneficiary households who are enrolled in primary schools and maintain an attendance rate of over 80% per month, assessing the effectiveness of support programs in promoting educational engagement and stability among vulnerable populations.	2022	100		100	100	100	100	TASAF reporting system	Quarterly	DCDO
178	Number of eligible children in beneficiary Households linked to secondary school. This indicator intends to measure the number of eligible children from	2021	611	611	1554	1554	1554	1554	Training Reports	Quarterly	DCDO

	beneficiary households who are successfully linked to secondary schools, reflecting the program's efforts to enhance educational access and continuity for youth among disadvantaged communities.										
	Proportion of beneficiary household receiving disability benefit.										
179	This indicator intends to measure the proportion of beneficiary households that receive disability benefits, assessing the SDC inclusiveness and effectiveness of social support programs in addressing the needs of individuals with disabilities within vulnerable communities.	2021	72	72	128	102	102	102	Report	Quarterly	DCDO
180	% Increase of social protection coverage for GBV groups. This indicator intends to measure the percentage increase in social protection coverage specifically for groups affected by gender-based violence (GBV), evaluating the SDC interventions at enhancing	2021	40%	40%	60%	70%	75%	90%	MTAKUWWA Report	Quarterly	DCDO

		1	II.	1	ı	ı	ı	1		1	
	support and resources for										
	vulnerable populations										
	facing such challenges.										
	Number of wards reached by										
	Ant-Gender Based Violence										
	campaign.										
	This indicator intends to										
	This indicator intends to measure the number of										
	wards that have been										
	reached by anti-gender-										
181	based violence (GBV)	2021	21	21	21	21	21	21	Report	Quarterly	DCDO
	campaigns, reflecting the										
	campaign's geographical										
	outreach and its										
	effectiveness in raising										
	awareness and promoting										
	prevention strategies within										
	communities.										
	% Increase of social										
	protection coverage for GBV										
	groups.										
	This indicator intends to										
	measure the number of										
	wards that have been										
182	reached by anti-gender-	2021	40%	40%	50%	65%	70%	90%	Danart	Occardonly.	DCDO
102	based violence (GBV)	2021	40%	40%	30%	00%	10%	90%	Report	Quarterly	рсро
	campaigns, reflecting the										
	SDC campaign's										
	geographical outreach and										
	its effectiveness in raising										
	awareness and promoting prevention strategies within										
	communities.										
	communico.										

183	Number of wards reached by Ant-Gender Based Violence campaign This indicator aims to measure the number of wards that have been targeted by anti-gender-based violence (GBV) campaigns, assessing the extent of community engagement and the campaign's effectiveness in addressing and mitigating GBV issues at the local level.	2021	21	21	21	21	21	21	Report	Quarterly	DCDO
Objectiv	ve G: Management of Natural Re	esources	and Environ	ment Improv	/ed						
184	% Improve of environmental health, hygiene practices and sanitation capacity at all Health Facilities. This indicator intends to measure the effectiveness of SDC initiatives aimed at enhancing cleanliness and safety standards in healthcare settings.		30%	32%	54%	66%	78%	80%	DHSWNSO Report	QUARTER	DHSWNSO
185	% decrease of diseases caused by inadequate water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). This indicator intends to		40%	38%	36%	34%	32%	30%	DHSWNSO Report	QUARTER	DHSWNSO

	SDC's interventions aimed at										
	reducing the incidence of										
	illnesses linked to poor water										
	and sanitation conditions.										
	% Reduced Deforestation										
	Rate (Acre/Ha).										
186	This indicator intends to measure the effectiveness of conservation efforts in decreasing the loss of forested areas.	2021	65%	60%	45%	30%	20%	15%	DNRECO Report	Quarterly	DNRECO
	% Increased consumption of										
	alternative charcoal/energy.										
187	This indicator intends to measure the shift towards and adoption of more sustainable energy sources as substitutes for traditional charcoal.	2021	20%	20%	24%	30%	34%	40%	DNRECO Report	Quarterly	DNRECO
188	% of large projects/ business complying with approved Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (EIA) and audit regulations. This indicator intends to measure the adherence to environmental and social standards in project planning and execution.	2021	NA	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	DNRECO Report	Quarterly	DNRECO
	% reduced land degradation.										
189	This indicator intends to measure the SDC efforts	2021	56%	56%	60%	65%	76%	80%	DNRECO Report	Quarterly	DNRECO

	T , , , , , ,										1
	aimed at restoring and										
	preserving land quality and										
	productivity										
	% of forest area under										
	conservation.										
	This indicator intends to										
190	measure the extent to which	2021	18%	36%	54%	72%	90%	100%	DNRECO	Quarterly	DNRECO
130	forested land is protected	2021	10 /0	30 /0	J 4 /0	1 2 /0	30 /0	100 /6	activities Report	Quarterly	DIVINECO
	and managed for biodiversity										
	preservation and sustainable										
	use.										
	% reduced poaching, illegal										
	harvesting and trade of										
	wildlife, forest, bee and										
	antiquities resources.										
	This indicator intends to								DNDECO		
191	This indicator intends to measure conservation efforts	2021	60%	55%	50%	45%	35%	25%	DNRECO activities Report	Quarterly	DNRECO
	of SDC in reducing								activities ixeport		
	poaching, illegal harvesting,										
	and trade of wildlife, forest										
	resources, bees, and										
	antiquities.										
	Number of bees' keeping										
	micro-income generating										
	project established.										
	This indicator intends to										
	measure efforts of the SDC								DNRECO		
192	to promote sustainable	2021	50	50	53	55	58	60	activities Report	Quarterly	DNRECO
	livelihoods and								33471400 1 topolt		
	environmental conversation										
	by increasing number of										
	micro-incomes generating										
	projects established for										

	beekeeping.										
193	Number of bee hives installed. This indicator intends to measure the total number of bee hives installed, as initiatives and efforts of SDC to enhance pollinator populations.	2021	13123	13123	13246	13368	13485	13672	DNRECO activities Report	Quarterly	DNRECO
194	Average honey production per hives forest This indicator intends to measure the average honey production per hive	2021	26 tones	26tone	60 tones	94tone	130tone	164 Tone	DNRECO activities Report	Quarterly	DNRECO
195	Number of refuse bays (collection points) constructed This indicator intends to measure the number of refuse bays or collection points constructed, assessing the ability of SDC in improvements of waste management infrastructure and community sanitation efforts.	2021	0	0	0	1	1	1	DWMSO Report	QUARTER	DWMSO
196	% improvement of cleanliness in 5 centres. The indicator intends to	2021	20%	31%	35	46%	53%	60%	DWMSO Report	Quarterly	DWMSO

	measure ability of SDC on effectiveness of sanitation and hygiene initiatives by improving cleanliness across five designated centers.										
197	Level of compliance to environmental policy, EMA, guidelines and environment quality standards increased. The indicator measures the level of compliance and enforcement of environmental policies, guidelines, and environmental quality standards.	2021	15%	26%	34%	57%	65%	70%	DWMSO Report	Quarterly	DWMSO
Objectiv	ve H: Local Economic Developm	ent Coo	rdination Enh	anced							
198	Number of community self-help projects initiated This indicator intends to measure the ability of SDC to promote engagement of grassroots level and collaboration with SDC community in addressing local needs and improving socio-economic conditions through collective action.	2021	5	15	15	20	20	34	REPORT	Quarterly	DCDO
199	Number of wards and villages facilitated community self-help initiatives.	2021	21	21	21	21	21	21	REPORT	Quarterly	DCDO

	This indicator intends to measure the extent of										
	support provided to promote local empowerment.										
	% of community initiatives/projects received moral, technical and financial support.										
200	This indicator intends to measure the level of external assistance and resources provided to enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of local development efforts.	2023	611	-	-	80%	90%	95%	REPORT	Quarterly	DCDO
	Number of Wards and village with facilitators.										
201	This indicator intends to measure the availability of trained individuals who support and guide community development efforts, enhancing local capacity for initiative implementation and self-help.	2021	84	84	84	84	84	84	REPORT	Quarterly	DCDO
	Number of proposals writes- up developed and submitted.										
202	This indicator intends to measure the SDC ability and effort in seeking funding or support for projects aimed at	2021	2	4	8	12	16	20	REPORT	Quarterly	DITIO

	community development and										
	increasing revenue.										
203	Number of potentials candidate projects identified This indicator intends to measure the SDC ability and effort in identifying potential candidate projects for	2021	2	4	8	12	16	20	REPORT	Quarterly	DITIO
204	investments. Number of proposals writes- up developed and submitted This indicator intends to measure the SDC ability and effort in seeking funding or support for projects aimed at community development and increasing revenue.	2021	2	4	8	12	16	20	REPORT	Quarterly	DITIO
205	% completion and Operationalization of industries and investment area register. This indicator intends to measure the progress in establishing a systematic inventory of industrial and investment opportunities.	2021	N/A	25%	30%	40%	70%	100%	Report from Land Officer of total number of registered investment areas.	Annually	DITIO
206	Number of new investments and/or business expansions This indicator intends to measure economic growth by tracking the creation of new businesses or the	2021	736	102	230	430	524	800	Report of registered businesses	Quarterly	DITIO

										I	1
	expansion of existing ones										
	with increase in Council										
	revenue collection										
	Council investment profile										
	developed/revised and in										
	Place										
	This indicator intends to								Investment		
207	measure efforts of the SDC	2021	N/A	No	No	No	No	Yes	profile	Annually	DITIO
	in establishing a structured								Document	,	-
	approach to identifying,										
	assessing, and prioritizing										
	investment opportunities to										
	enhance local economic growth and development.										
	Number of key sectors and										
	opportunities identified in the										
	investment assessment.										
	investment assessment.								Report of total		
	This indicator intends to								number of		
208	measure ability of SDC in	2021	8	12	15	15	18	20	sectors in	Quarterly	DITIO
	evaluating potential areas for								investment		
	investment while highlighting								assessment.		
	strategic priorities for										
	economic development.										
	Number of priority										
	investment projects initiated.										
	. ,								Donart of total		
	This indicator measures the								Report of total number of		
209	SDC's commitment to	2021	2	2	3	3	4	7	number of investment	Annually	DITIO
	advancing key strategic								projects initiated		
	initiatives that are expected								projects initiated		
	to drive economic growth										
	and development.										

210	Number of stakeholders (business leaders, government officials, etc.) attended the forums. The indicator measure number and types of stakeholders participated in the business or platforms that are dedicated to promoting business and investment opportunities at SDC.	2021	260	360	400	560	580	800	Report of Business for Forums	Annually	DITIO
211	Increase in the number of SMEs accessing financing. This indicator intends to measure effectiveness of initiatives aimed at improving financial support and resources available to small and medium-sized enterprises of SDC	2021	176	207	234	285	351	405	Report of registered SMEs	Quarterly	DITIO
212	Changes in local business activity indicators, such as the number of new businesses registered or investment levels. This indicator intends to measure the economic vitality and growth potential of a SDC community, reflecting the overall health of its business environment.	2021	176	207	234	285	351	405	Report of registered SMEs	Quarterly	DITIO
213	% Increase in total revenue	2021	50%	53%	54%	55%	70%	80%	Annual revenue	Annually	DITIO

	collected from business licenses, liquor licenses, hotel levies, service levies, and business advertisement fees. This indicator intends to measure the effectiveness of SDC business and economic policies and the growth of the business sector in generating income for the government.								report		
Objectiv	ve I: Emergence and Disaster M	anageme	ent Enhance	d						,	
	% of essential medicines and medical supplies available in emergency Stockpiles										
214	This indicator intends to measure the SDC's readiness and adequacy of a healthcare system to respond to emergencies and ensure timely access to essential medicines and medical supplies	2021	90%	92%	94%	96%	98%	100%	Elmis	Annually	DHSWNSO
214	% of required health worker positions filled and deployed to emergency response. This indicator intends to measure the effectiveness of staffing efforts of SDC in	2021	50%	56%	60%	80%	90%	100%	Emergency response report	Annually	DHSWNSO

	ensuring adequate healthcare personnel are available to address emergencies and provide										
	timely medical assistance. % of affected populations										
	receiving psychological support services.										
215	This indicator intends to measure the effectiveness of mental health interventions of SDC in addressing the psychological impacts of crises or disasters on communities.	2021	45%	58%	65%	72%	85%	90%	Social Welfare reports	Annually	DHSWNSO
	% of vulnerable populations with acceptable food security levels.										
216	This indicator intends to measure the effectiveness of SDC interventions aimed at ensuring that at-risk groups have reliable access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food.	2021	45%	55%	60%	70%	80%	90%	Agriculture, livestock and fisheries report	Annually	DALFO
217	% of local communities engaged in disease surveillance and reporting mechanisms. This indicator intends to	2021	10%	30%	50%	60%	70%	80%	Agriculture, livestock and fisheries report	Annually	DALFO
	measure the extent of SDC community involvement in monitoring health threats								nanenes report		

	and contributing to public health responses.										
218	% of vulnerable populations with acceptable food security levels This indicator intends to measure the effectiveness of SDC interventions aimed at ensuring that at-risk groups have reliable access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food.	2021	65	70	80	85	90	95	Agriculture, livestock and fisheries report	Annually	DALFO
219	% implementation of comprehensive emergency response plans This indicator intends to measure the degree to which established plans of SDC for managing emergencies are effectively executed and operationalized.		N/A	60%	65%	70%	75%	80%	DWMSO Report	Quarterly	DWMSO
220	% of data recovery solutions This indicator intends to measure the effectiveness and readiness of systems in place to restore and secure critical data.	2021	60%	67%	74%	81%	88%	100%	3 ways of recovery plan	Quarterly	DICTO
221	% of staff trained on data management and security practices.	2021	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%	staff trained	Quarterly	DICTO

	This indicator intends to measure the extent to which SDC's employees are equipped with the knowledge and skills necessary to handle and protect data effectively.										
222	% of CCTV and biometric systems installed This indicator intends to measure the extent to which surveillance and identification technologies are implemented to enhance security, supervision and monitoring capabilities.	2021	0	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%	CCTV and biometric systems installed	Quarterly	DICTO
223	% of critical areas covered by CCTV surveillance. This indicator intends to measure the extent of implementation of security technologies designed to enhance monitoring and access control in critical area.	2021	0	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%	Critical Areas monitored by CCTV Surveillance	Quarterly	DICTO
Objectiv	ve Y: Multisectoral Nutrition Serv	vices Imp	proved								
224	% reduction in stunting levels among children aged 0 – 59 months This indicator intends to measure the effectiveness o SDC health and nutrition	2021	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%	1.5%	1%	0.6%	IMES DATA	Annually	DHSWNSO

	totomorphisms stored (1	
	interventions aimed at										
	improving child growth and										
	development, reflecting										
	progress in addressing										
	malnutrition										
	Prevalence of wasting										
	(weight for height) among										
	children 0-59 months										
	This indicator intends to										
225	measure the proportion of	2021	4.2%	4%	3%	2%	1.5%	1%	IMES DATA	Annually	DHSWNSO
	children who are										
	undernourished due to acute										
	malnutrition, indicating the										
	severity of nutritional										
	deficiencies and health risks										
	Prevalence of low birth										
	weight (LBW) at birth (Less										
	than 3)										
	This indicator intends to										
	measure the proportion of										
226	newborns who are	2021	3.8%	3.5%	3%	2.5%	2%	1.5%	DHIS 2	Annually	DHSWNSO
	underweight, reflecting										
	maternal health, nutrition,										
	and access to prenatal care,										
	and indicating potential risks										
	for infant morbidity and										
	mortality.										
	Prevalence of overweight										
	among children 0 – 59										
00-	months (Less than 5)	0004	0.000/	0.050/	0.0467	0.000/	0.0007	0.040/	W450 D 1 T 1		DI IOMANO O
227		2021	0.08%	0.05%	0.04%	0.03%	0.02%	0.01%	IMES DATA	Annually	DHSWNSO
	This indicator intends to										
	measure the proportion of										
	young children who have										

	excess weight for their height, indicating potential issues related to nutrition, lifestyle, and health risks										
228	Rate of Exclusive Breast Feeding (EBF) – 65 This indicator intends to measure the proportion of infants under six months who are exclusively breastfed, indicating the effectiveness of breastfeeding practices and maternal support in promoting infant health and nutrition.	2021	97%	97.4%	98%	98.2%	98.4%	97%	DHIS 2	Annually	DHSWNSO
229	Number of children receiving targeted nutritional interventions (e.g., supplements, fortified foods) per year. This indicator intends to measure effectiveness of SDC programs aimed at improving child nutrition through supplements and fortified foods, reflecting efforts to combat malnutrition and enhance overall health outcomes of SDC.	2021	316035	31635	33664	38466	40320	42886	DHIS 2	Annually	DHSWNSO
230	% reduced overweight among adults aged 15-49 years (29)	2021	36%	34.7%	32.3%	31.7%	30.1%	29%	DHIS 2	Annually	DHSWNSO

	This indicator intends to measure the effectiveness of SDC on public health initiatives and interventions aiming at decreasing the prevalence of overweight individuals in this age group, reflecting improvements in lifestyle, nutrition, and overall health.										
	Annual percentage of newborns breastfed within one hour after birth, monitored through health facility record										
240	This indicator intends to measure the effectiveness of healthcare practices in promoting early initiation of breastfeeding, which is crucial for infant health and nutrition.	2021	96.4%	96.6%	96.8%	97%	97.6%	98%	DHIS 2	Annually	DHSWNSO
	Number of workshops and seminars conducted in schools and communities to raise awareness about nutrition.										
241	This indicator intends to measure the level of engagement and education efforts of SDC aiming at improving nutritional knowledge and practices among children and families.	2021	2	2	2	3	4	4	DHIS 2	Annually	DHSWNSO

242	Number of school gardens/farms with a focus on diverse crops established This indicator intends to measure number of efforts initiated by SDC to enhance agricultural and nutrition education, promote healthy eating, and foster sustainable food practices among students and schools	2021	5	5	10	15	15	15	Agriculture, livestock and fisheries report	Annually	DALFO
243	Percentage of students and community members engaging in nutrition education initiatives. This indicator intends to measure ability of SDC to raise level of participation in programs aimed at improving nutritional knowledge and healthy lifestyle within the community of Singida District Council.	2021	20%	43%	45%	57%	50%	50%	Agriculture, livestock and fisheries report	Annually	DALFO
244	Number of agricultural extension officer trained on nutrition education This indicator intends to measure ability of SDC in enhancing capacity-building programmes aimed at equipping extension offers with knowledge to promote	2021	26	35	40	40	45	45	Agriculture, livestock and fisheries report	Annually	DALFO

	better nutritional practices among farmers and the SDC communities.										
245	Number of nutritious' seeds crops to support the availability of nutritious produce provided. This indicator intends to measure the SDCs' efforts to enhance food security and improve dietary quality by promoting the cultivation of nutrient-rich crops	2021	2	2	3	4	4	4	Agriculture, livestock and fisheries report	Annually	DALFO



Singida District Council P.O.Box 27, Singida. Phone: +255 26 502252

Email: ded.singidadc@singida.go.tz

Website: www.singidadc.go.tz.