

DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN II FY 2015/2016 - 2019/2020



AMURIA DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT



DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN II FY 2015/2016 - 2019/2020



OUR VISION:

A peaceful, healthy, prosperous and enlightened community in a beautiful amuria district.

THEME:

Sustainable infrastructure development and setting a foundation for socio-economic transformation.

AMURIA DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT



DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN II

FY 2015/2016 - 2019/2020

Our Vision;

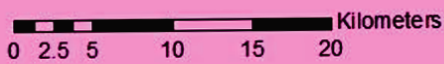
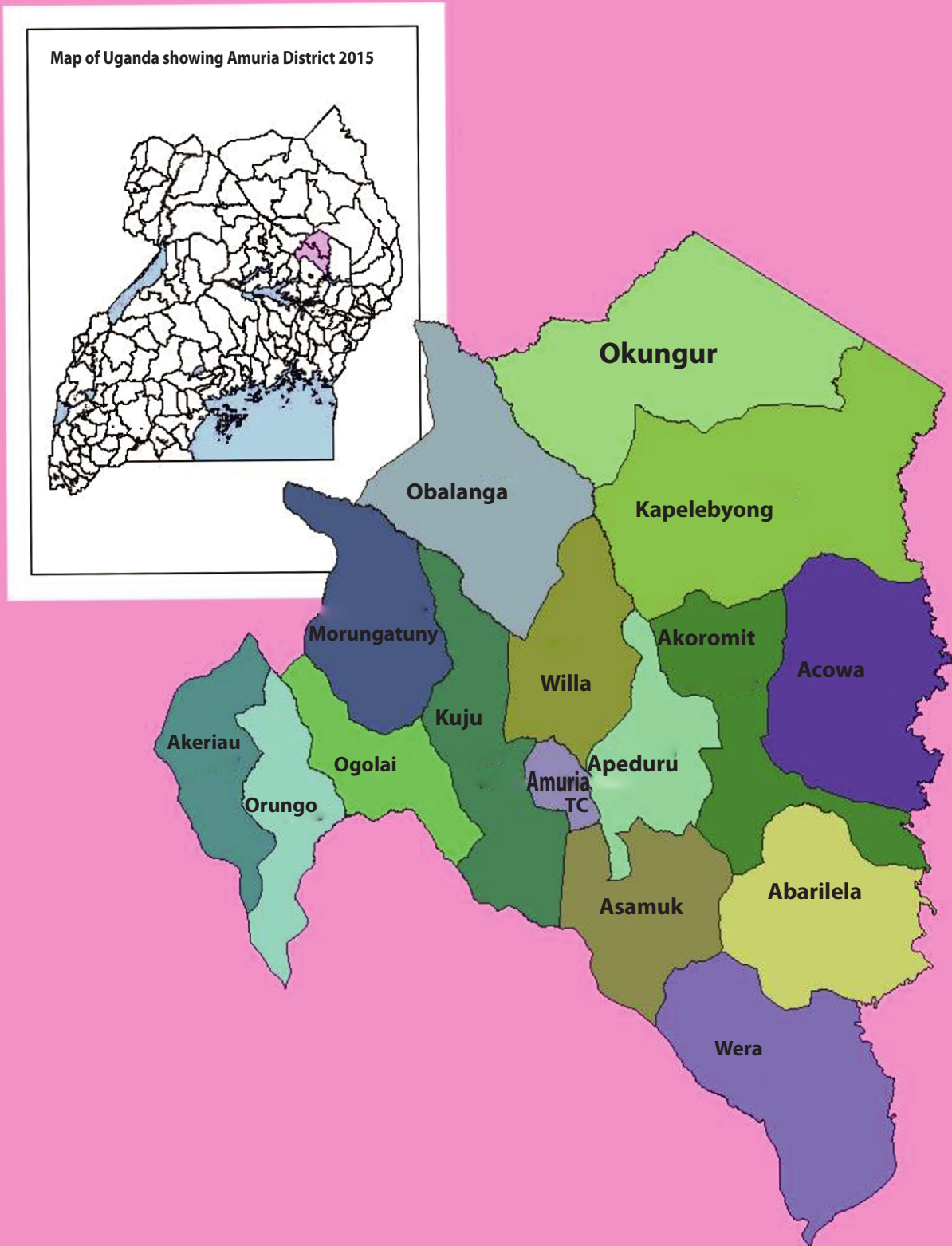
A peaceful, Healthy, Prosperous and Enlightened Community in a Beautiful Amuria District.

Theme;

Sustainable infrastructure development and setting a foundation for socio-economic transformation.

March 2015

Map of Amuria District Local Government: Lower Administrative Units



District Vision:

A peaceful, Healthy, Prosperous and Enlightened Community in a Beautiful Amuria Di strict.

District Mission:

To provide quality services to the people through efficient and effective service delivery systems in conformity with national policies and local priorities .

FOREWORD

Amuria district has experienced varying developments in key service delivery areas since the time of implementing the Poverty Eradication Action Plan. Development Infrastructure is significantly growing, household incomes are increasing and awareness on modern farming practices have been created though still with limited adoption across the farming households. Based on National data, poverty levels have continued to decline and are projected to further decline below 28 per cent.

Amuria district local government recognizes the importance of having a development plan that serves as a tool to guide implementation of development programmes meant to alleviate household poverty. The council oversaw the production and eventual approval of this second District Development Plan (DDP) as required by the Local Governments Act (CAP 243) as amended. In the past five years the district produced the first Five year DDP following the amendment of the Local Government Act in 2010. It was mainly intended to align development planning in Local Governments to national planning. The council supervised the implementation of the first five year DDP and is now approving its second five year DDP which is in line with the second National Development Plan and coherent with Vision 2040. It has also continued to strengthen its administrative structures with continued recruitment of technical officers and ensuring the functioning of its other statutory bodies like boards and commissions. New Sub county administrative headquarters are being constructed after being established to accelerate the attainment of the planned objectives.

Over time, the district has been faced with a number of challenges that have affected its performance as a district in the delivery of services. One peculiar challenge that keeps occurring is the erratic climatic conditions that reduce Agricultural productivity significantly. These losses lead to food insecurity and aggravated household poverty. This plan takes note of these facts and other challenges identified here in the plan and highlights strategies to mitigate climate change among other challenges. This plan is a product of combined efforts of a number of stakeholders. The district has endeavoured to get the participation of lower local governments, the district council, and other development partners in the process of its making.

I believe that what is in this plan is a reflection of the views and wishes of the people of Amuria district. It is hoped that the Second five year DDP will help in consolidating the gains so far achieved in the previous development plans. It will also address structural bottlenecks in the local economy in order to prepare the district for an accelerated socioeconomic transformation to modern agricultural production and prosperity. The DDPII interventions aim at encouraging productivity, improving quality of life, creating local employment, stimulating Local Economic Development and improving the district's regional competitiveness.

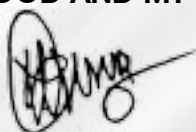
During the Plan period, the investment priorities will include: physical infrastructure development mainly in the roads sectors, Agriculture, Health and education especially skills development; facilitating availability and access to critical production inputs especially in agriculture. The development approach of our DDPII links economic development and poverty eradication.

This approach will be implemented in a fashion where the private sector will remain the engine of local economic growth and development. The District will provide an enabling environment through the implementation of conducive policy, institutional and regulatory frameworks besides constructing facilitating infrastructure like roads, markets, health facilities and agricultural production inputs.

I call upon all stakeholders to embrace the principles stated in the DDPII and apply them in the development and implementation of District programmes and projects. While respective Lower Local Governments will align their strategies with the DDPII, I urge the private sector and civil society organizations to work together with the district to align their development efforts towards achieving the DDPII objectives.

I wish to express my appreciation to all those who worked tirelessly to produce this second DDP.

FOR GOD AND MY COUNTRY



**HON. OLUMA JOHN FRANCIS
THE DISTRICT CHAIRPERSON.**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In Line with the comprehensive National Development Planning Framework and the amended Local Government's Act (CAP 243), Amuria District Local Government has developed and approved its second vision based five year comprehensive district development plan (DDP II). This plan ensures consistency in service delivery from the first DDP and guided in a focused and coordinated manner so as to enable us to realize the District mission, the Vision 2040 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The second DDP aims at transforming the communities from peasant to modern and business farming practices with supporting development infrastructure. It is believed that the district is not yet ready for transformation to middle income status and the plan is setting a foundation for take-off through wide adoption of modern and business farming practices by communities.

The process of preparing this second five year plan has been widely consultative and engagingly lengthy. The process kicked off with a comprehensive Midterm Assessment and Final Review of the previous five year development plan. This review addressed hindering challenges in implementation and identified emerging issues to be carefully considered in the development of this DDPII. It also informed the plan with a new set of priority interventions and implementation strategies. A number of stakeholders ranging from lower administrative units to CSOs, to whom we are very grateful, have been involved in this process.

I would like to thank the selected communities that participated in the dialogue meetings in parishes and sub counties, the technical officers at the sub county, development partners and the local councillors for their participation in the planning process. My special gratitude goes to the members of the District Planning Unit for the efforts they put in consolidating the departmental plans that were put together to form the second five year district development plan and other external stakeholders like the National Planning Authority and Water Aid for the guidance they provided the district. In the same vein, I do also sincerely thank the District Council for all the work they did to crown the process by approving the plan. Finally, many thanks to the members of the District Technical Planning Committee for spearheading priorities and development strategies at their respective departments. The plan is now out and available for its implementation till the time for midterm review, two and a half years away from now.

I would therefore like to urge all stakeholders to play their roles in the implementation of this plan and stick to its development objectives directed to promoting their quality of life and alleviating overall household poverty in Amuria District.

Thank you



Joshua Mabiya
CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACAO	Assistant Chief Administrative Officer
ADLG	Amuria District Local Government
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Antenatal Care
CAIP2	Community Agriculture Infrastructure Improvement Programme
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CBMS	Community Based Management System
CBOs	Community Based Organization's
CDD	Community Driven Development
CDD	Community Driven Development
CDOs	Community Development Officers
CFRs	Central Forest Reserves
CMES	Community Mobilization and Empowerment Strategy
CNDPF	Comprehensive National Development Planning Framework
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DDP	District Development plan
DEC	District Executive committee
DPAC	District Public Accounts Committee
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FY	Financial Year
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GCD	Gender and Community Development
GIDs	Gastro-Intestinal Diseases
HC	Health Centre
HC IV	Health Centre IV
HCT	HIV Counselling and Testing
HDDP	Health Departmental development plan
HIV	Human Immune Virus
HMIS	Health Management Information System
HSSIP	Health Sector Strategic Investment
ICPAU	Institute of Chartered Public Accountants of Uganda
ICT	Information and Communication Technology

IPTp	Intermittent Preventive Prophylaxis
IRS	Indoor Residual Spraying
IYC	Infant and Young Child
JARD	Joint Annual Review of Decentralization
Kg	Kilogram
Km	Kilometer
LCV	Local Council Five
LED	Local Economic Development
LGDP	Local Government Development Plan
LGMSDP	Local Government Management and Service Delivery Programme
LGs	Local Governments
LLGs	Lower Local Governments
LLINs	Long Lasting Insecticide-Treated nets
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDD	Music Dance and Drama
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government
MoPS	Ministry of Public Service
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPs	Members of Parliament
MTIC	Ministry of Trade, Industry and cooperatives
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NDP	National Development Plan
NFA	National Forest Authority
NGO	Non-government Organisation
NPA	National Planning Authority
NTD	Neglected Tropic Diseases
NUREP	Northern Uganda Rehabilitation Program
NUSAF	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund
NWSC	National water and Sewage Cooperation
OPD	Outpatient Department
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister

PAS	Public Administration Sector
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
PLE	Primary Leaving Examination
PMG	Production and Marketing Grants
POCC	Potentials ,Opportunities ,Constraints and Challenges
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PRDP	Peace and Recovery Development Programme
PSM	Public Sector Management
PSM-SIP	Public Sector Management Strategic Investment Plan
PWDs	Persons with Disability
RDC	Resident District Commissioners
RUM	Rural Urban Migration
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperatives
SAS	Senior Assistant Secretary
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SMC	Safe Male Circumcision
SMC	School Management Committee
SORUDA	Soroti Rural Development Association
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TAI	Transparency Accountability and Integrity
TASO	The AIDS Support Organisation
TB	Tuberculosis
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UNICE	United Nations International Children Emergency Fund
UNRA	Uganda National Road Authority
UPE	Universal Primary Education
USE	Universal Secondary Education
USF	Uganda Sanitation Fund
VHT	Village Health Team
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit latrine
WFP	World Food Program

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Resulting from the launch and subsequent implementation of the Comprehensive National Development Planning Framework (CNDPF) encompassing local governments planning systems, Amuria has formulated its second five year district development plan (DDPII) for the period 2015/2016 – 2019/2020. This is in fulfilment of the legal requirement as provided in the Local Government Act (cap 243) as amended. This planning framework resulted in numerous but nationally binding and comprehensive changes which included development of Vision 2040 and emergence of Local Economic Development among others. This five year plan was developed through a lengthy comprehensive and participatory process with the main aim of setting a stage for economic transformation of Amuria District. The process involved community participatory planning meetings at parish and sub county level invoking communities to develop priorities and submit to the sub counties. The sub counties used the priorities from local level to develop their five year Development Plans which were submitted to the district. At district level review of previous DDP, National SDP and development partners work plans was conducted to generate issues, emerging needs, crosscutting concerns, binding constraints among others.

The district population is still largely rural based with a small proportion living in emerging peri urban settings. More than 80 percent of the district population still depends on agriculture as their major source of livelihood however, this agriculture practice is carried out on a subsistence scale with rudimentary methods of farming. The farming population is engaged in the production of mainly cereal crops, cassava, groundnuts and keeping of livestock and poultry but earning low income. There has been a considerable rise in the awareness and knowledge on modern farming practices with minimum practice. Less than 3 percent of the farming population is reportedly engaged in modern and business oriented farming (MAIF Report, 2012).

The district Social services' sector is still inadequate in provision of services. In the health sector, there are 38 health facilities including, 9 private health centers. There is no district hospital in the entire district. The district prides itself with two level four health centers (HC IV) that are headed by medical officers that exist in the district. There has been a considerable effort by the district and development partners to improve services and elevate Amuria Health Centre IV to a District Hospital. All sub counties have functioning health facilities of different grades either owned by government or non-government organizations. The health sector is still struggling with health staff gaps, biggest disease burden and a high fertility rate of 7.2 percent (UBOS, 2014). In the education sector, there are a total of 140 primary schools. Enrolment has been growing with the existing UPE programme. There are 18 secondary schools in the district and 3 tertiary schools.

The safe water coverage in the district averages 63%. The most common water technologies in the district are deep boreholes, shallow wells and protected springs. There is an existing pipe water systems at the district town council. The plan focuses to introduce piped water in rural growth centers.

The District Vision

Is to have a peaceful, healthy, prosperous and enlightened community in a beautiful Amuria district.

The District Mission

To achieve sustainable socio-economic development through efficient provision of quality services to the people in conformity with national and local priorities.

The District Purpose

Levels of all forms of absolute poverty within the community reduce in the district.

DISTRICT BROAD DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES/GOALS

1. Improve on the key development and strategic infrastructure to fast-track the district's productivity and competitiveness. These will involve increase the stock of rural road network, valley dams, cattle dips, health infrastructure and fish fry centre. Road accessibility to major rural farming areas in Okungur, Kapelebyong, Obalanga and Acowa are crucial in improving farming productivity and marketing competitiveness.
2. Boost investments in Human Capital Development through increased access to quality education and health services. The plan will sustain increasing enrolment in schools, skills development for the youth and health service delivery.
3. Increase district local revenue sustainability. Major emphasis will include; widening the local revenue base through the promotion of gold exploration in Orungo county, efficient and effective revenue collection systems and adopt innovations of a reliable revenue taskforce.
4. Increase sustainable production and productivity of three high value crops of Cassava, Groundnuts and Citrus. The plan will emphasis on increased production of maize, sunflower cassava and citrus to exploit the new fruit factory in Soroti and major national transport projects like Karamoja highway (Soroti-Moroto road) and the Standard Gauge Railway to be constructed. The plan will focus interventions on the production, storage and marketing levels in the crop production value chain.

Investment Priorities

The DDP II Investment priority areas including: infrastructure development, capacity building; Provision of quality primary and secondary education, raising agricultural production and productivity. It will also prioritize environmental conservation and sustainable use of natural resources and improve plan implementation through coordination of monitoring and evaluation. In addition, specific national core projects are critical for catalyzing transformation of the local economy and quality of life of Amuria community.

Binding constraints.

Efforts to attain significant achievements in the previous plan were hampered by a wide range of challenges and binding constraints some beyond the reach of the district. These constraints highlighted below will hamper the implementation of the current plan if not addressed

meticulously.

- o Low staffing levels in the district with most of the critical positions at both district and sub county level not filled. The capacity of the current staff to deliver the vision and goal will be curtailed due to the heavy workload and limited knowledge and means to effectively deliver services to the communities.
- o The district still receives very low revenues both centrally and locally. This is amidst overwhelming needs and high costs of running a local government.
- o During the review of the previous DDP, it was clearly highlighted that poor M&E practices made tracking implementation of projects and achievements difficult. The district does not effectively monitor and evaluate its project for learning. M&E is fluid and dynamic and findings are not used for learning and providing improvement measures.
- o The district face a high population growth rate, which is estimated to double every 15 years. It is characterized by a large number of dependents, unskilled workforce and a very impoverished older persons. There is a huge burden on education and health services delivered by the district with limited prospects of harnessing the advantages of growing youth population who will turn in to a huge workforce in the next period of plan implementation.
- o Climate change effects of flooding and drought often reverses the gains made in infrastructure development and food security. Drought that stresses food crops is now rampant as compared to the past.
- o Crosscutting issues of HIV/AIDs, Environment, ICT, Nutrition and Climate change hinder progress in service delivery. A high HIV disease burden, environment degradation and limited ICT usage have had significant effects in the attainment of district goals yet the capacity to mainstream and practically address this concerns is limited.

List of un funded priorities

The district unfunded priorities for the DDP implementation period include the following;

- o Staff recruitment through enhancing the district wage ceiling.
- o Construction of health and education staff accommodation at sub county level.
- o Construction and desilting of valley dams.
- o Low cost sealing of district urban roads
- o Extension of power to all sub county administration blocks.
- o Equipping and functionalization of the Agricultural laboratory.
- o Development and creation of district forest reserves in all parish land across sub counties.

- o Capacity building of key staff in production, Finance, Health and planning sectors.
- o Construction of the district council chambers.

Strategies to finance, implement and coordinate the plan.

The most important among strategies to be applied to secure financing and implementation of the plan include the following:

- o Focusing on Local revenue enhancement over the five years from only 2% share of annual budget to 10% through strengthening of local revenue taskforce and expediting gold mining prospects in Orungo county.
- o Strengthening of coordination and supervision of the implementation of the plan by the development partners and CSOs mainly through harmonised reporting of off-budget implementation.
- o The plan will be implemented through annual plans and budgets with priority interventions drawn from this development plan. The planning unit will follow up to ensure alignment and compliance. In order to track achievements in the plan implementation, annual reviews and midterm assessments will be prioritized.
- o Lobbying of development funds from NGOs and the Central Government will be undertaken to ensure rapid development in infrastructure.
- o Vigorously promote of public/private sector partnership in the implementation of local projects/activities. This will promote local economic development and local engagement in the national development process.
- o Implement and deliver on the performance contract signed by the ministry of finance so as to continue receiving conditional grants.
- o Excel in Local Government National Assessment and Appraisals so as to attain recognition nationally and attract funding partners.
- o Reduce on unnecessary expenditures and adhere to corruption free principles in planning and implementation of annual work plans.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This chapter provides background information of the Plan and that of the district. It gives an overview of the planning process, previous performance and a brief district profile.

1.1.1. Context of the Local Government Development Plan

A comprehensive National Development Planning Framework (CNDPF) was introduced that resulted in a number of changes in the planning system. The CNDPF brought about a shift in the development planning mechanism from a needs-based to a proactive vision-based planning. Consequently the Uganda Vision 2040, and the National Development Plan were developed. With the implementation of the decentralization policy under which local governments in Uganda operate, Local Economic Development (LED) is one of the pillars of this policy with emerging emphasis of Public Private Partnerships in planning and the need to provide for adequate participation of non-state actors in the planning and budgeting processes.

The said changes necessitated changes in local government development planning whereby there was need to strike a balance between bottom-up and top-down influences. LGDPs have to be guided by the Vision 2040 and the National Development Plan (NDP) framework. It also meant a re-orientation of Local Governments from being mere service delivery units to wealth creating entities that will facilitate socio-economic transformation; ensure effective participation of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and the private sector in the Local Government planning process.

Amuria district local government is one among 112 higher local governments in the country that has had to adapt to these changes. The Local Government Act empowers local governments to formulate, approve and implement comprehensive development plans. Over five years ago Amuria district like all other local governments in Uganda was implementing three development plans that were rolled over on annual basis but that changed to five year development plans.

The first LGDP that has just ended was developed and implemented at the time when globally the development agenda was marked by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) whose period of implementation comes to a close in 2015. Going forward in the development agenda is the new set of goals dubbed the sustainable development goals aimed at building on the gains made implementing the MDGs.

1.1.2 Description of the Local Government Development planning process.

Following the launch of the Local Government Development Planning Guidelines by the National Planning Authority (NPA) in 2014 the Planning unit initiated the process of triggering development planning throughout the district by communicating the planning cycle to LLGs as contained in the new guidelines.

This was done though the guidelines were not yet officially disseminated by NPA as promised

during the launch. Due to pressure on time, not all steps as outlined in the guidelines were followed religiously. A formal appointment of the a planning task force at the district as stated in step 2 was not done but the Planning Unit officers took the lead in coordinating all planning activities with other technical officers at sector/departmental level. With the support from Water Aid - Uganda, a nongovernmental organization, a two days' workshop to disseminate the planning guidelines was held at the district for all sub county officials and district officials was held and this invigorated the development plan preparation process.

Consultations on issues of the development plan took various forms. Various forms of meetings were held at community, Sub County and district level. Some were specifically focused on development planning whilst others such as barazas, accountability workshops and programme reviews were undertaken. Sector technical planning meetings were also held to which lower local government extension workers were invited to participate in. District technical planning committee meetings were also held in which development planning matters were considered.

Budget framework consultative meetings and conferences at the sub counties and district were also held and the proceedings of the conferences were used as source of information for input for the development planning. Desk based document reviews at sector/department level were also carried out. The district planning process started with the midterm review of the first five year development plan conducted in the fourth year of implementation. Having gathered information and held meetings to identify and prioritise issues the various sector technical teams drafted and compiled the development plan for consideration by the District executive committee and the standing committees of the council. The plan was finally approved by the council in a meeting held on March 31, 2015.

1.1.3 Structure of the plan

The layout of the plan consists of seven chapters logically linked and focusing on the different components. The first chapter is an introductory one and gives the background information about the district. The second chapter focuses on the situation analysis where you get the sector performance review, analysis of cross cutting issues and the POCC analysis among others. In the third chapter we present the strategic direction and plan of the district in the coming five years. It contains the development goals, objectives, outputs and interventions to be undertaken by the district. The fourth chapter contains the implementation and coordination framework with a focus on implementation strategy, institutional arrangement and arrangements for integration and partnerships. We also present the synopsis of development resources and projections by source in this chapter and the subsequent one gives a greater detail of the funding strategy i.e. resource mobilization. In the sixth chapter we present monitoring and evaluation framework for the LGDP. The seventh chapter contains the project profiles of the prioritized projects for implementation in the first year of this five year development plan.

1.2 District profile

1.2.1 Key geographical Information

Amuria District Local Government is now ten years since it was created in July 2005 through a resolution of Parliament. The district was curved out of Katakwi district which was also at one time

part of Soroti district.

Amuria District is located in North-eastern Uganda and it is bordered by Katakwi District in the East, Soroti District in the South, Kaberamaido District in the South West, Napak District in the North East, Otuke District in the North and Alebtong District in the West. Amuria comprises two counties of Kapelebyong and Amuria with a total area of 2,695.6 square kilometres. Another county i.e. Orungo is in the final process of being created. The district headquarters at Amuria are located approximately 45 kilometres (28 miles) by road, north of Soroti town, the largest town in the sub region. The coordinates of the district are: 02 02N, 33 39E. Politically, the district is made up of 16 lower local government of which 15 are rural sub-counties and one urban council of Amuria Town Council, Abarilela, Asamuk, Kuju, Orungo, Morungatuny and Wera, willa, Akeriau, Ogolai, Apeduru in Amuria County and Obalanga, Acowa, Akoromit, Okungur and Kapelebyong in Kapelebyong County.

All the LLGs have functioning local councils made up of elected councillors with chairpersons. The district headquarters are located within Amuria Town Council. The district is headed by an elected council comprising the LCV Chairperson as the political head with an Executive Committee of 5 members drawn from the elected councillors of the 15 sub-counties and Amuria town council. The council conducts business through five policy /sectoral committees that deliberate policy matters and make recommendations to the full council. The sectoral committees include: Finance, Planning, Administration and Investment; Works, Water and Roads Committee; Production, Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Forestry, Environment, and Marketing Committee; Community Development, Gender, Labour, Youth, Children, Elderly and Disabled; and Education, Sports, Health and Sanitation

1.2.2 Administrative structure

The district is currently made up of two counties – Amuria and Kapelebyong. Amuria County is made up of eleven LLGs which include Amuria Town Council and 10 rural lower local governments of Abarilela, Asamuk, Kuju, Orungo, Morungatuny Wera, Apeduru, Willa, Ogolai and Akeriau. Kapelebyong County is made up of Obalanga, Acowa, Kapelebyong, Okungur and Akoromit sub counties. Six of the LLGs (Apeduru, Willa, Ogolai Okungur, Akoromit and Akeriau) are newly created sub counties which started functioning in July 2011. All the old LLGs have functioning local councils made up of elected councillors with directly elected chairpersons each. New parishes and several villages were also created by sub counties and the Ministry of Local Government also gazetted a number of town boards that are equivalents of parishes.

Table 1.2.2 showing administrative units summary in the district

Level of Administration	No. of units
Counties	3
Rural Lower Local governments (sub counties)	15
Urban Lower Local Government (Town Councils)	1
Parishes	96
Wards	4
Town boards	6
Villages	571

Source: Administrative records

Table 1.2.2.1 Administrative units, parishes and villages

Sub county	No. of parishes/wards	No. of villages/cells
Abarilela	6	32
Acowa	6	59
Amuria Town Council	4	12
Asamuk	8	45
Kapelebyong	7	41
Kuju	6	40
Morungatuny	6	42
Obalanga	7	43
Orungo	6	28
Wera	8	34
Apeduru	5	30
Willa	5	33
Ogolai	5	32
Akeriau	5	30
Okungur	6	42
Akoromit	6	36
Total	96	571

Source: Administrative records

1.2.3 Demographic characteristics

From the 2002 Population and Housing census report, the two counties of Amuria district had a population of 180,022 people. According to the provisional results of the National Population and Housing Census 2014 it is estimated the population of the district to be 270,601. The population distribution of the sub county by gender is shown in the table below.

Table 1: Population by Sub county and Sex, Amuria 2014

Sub-county	Male	Female	Total
Abarilela	11,707	12,912	24,619
Akeriau	6,776	7,350	14,126
Apeduru	6,735	7,152	13,887
Asamuk	10,469	11,021	21,490
Kuju	8,891	9,220	18,111
Morungatuny	8,507	8,872	17,379
Ogolai	6,829	7,295	14,124
Orungo	7,217	7,591	14,808
Wera	11,531	12,399	23,930
Willa	6,391	7,075	13,466
Acowa	9,147	9,436	18,583
Akoromit	8,705	9,230	17,935
Kapelebyong	9,705	9,830	19,535
Obalanga	8,867	9,443	18,310
Okungur	6,533	6,699	13,232
Amuria T/C	3,523	3,543	7,066
Total	131,533	139,068	270,601

Source UBOS 2014: National Population and Housing Census 2014 Provisional Results, November 2014 Revised edition

The 2014 census figures estimate that 57% of the population in the district were children below 18 years compared to the estimated national figure of 59%. The older persons aged 60 years and above are estimated at 5% compared to the 4.6% at the national level. From the census figures the district population is rural based. 97.6 percent of the population resides in rural areas as compared to urban. In terms of sex there are more females than males in the district. The sex ratio for the district as per the last census was 94.6 males for every 100 females.

The household composition of the population in the district is such that 99.4% of the population lived in households and 0.5% was in non-household institution as per the census.

At that time the district had 48,402 households with an average number of 5.6 persons. The religious composition of the population in the district as per the 2002 census was 64% Catholic, 33% Anglican (Church of Uganda), 1.4% Muslim, 9.5% other Christians, and 1.7% other religions. In terms of ethnicity, 97.6% of the population of the district is made up of Iteso, 1.6% Langi (who are Luo speakers), 0.1% Karamojong and 0.7% non-Ugandans. The current composition as per the 2014 census is not released by UBOS however. The district population is growing at an estimated annual rate of 3.4 percent in between the periods of 2002 and 2014. From the provisional results by UBOS on the census carried out on //2014.

1.2.4 Natural endowments

Amuria District's total area is estimated at 2,613 square kilometres (666,086.123 Acres, 2,695,613,617.663 M²; 269,565 Ha.) and is blessed with lots of natural endowments. Out of the district's total area of 2,613 square kilometers, Wetlands cover approximately 382 square kilometers (14.6 percent of district total area).

Climate

1.2.5 Rainfall, Temperature, Humidity and Winds

The district is characterised by a bimodal type of rainfall with peak periods in the months of March-June and September- November. However, the district experiences pronounced erratic weather conditions quite regularly. This is evident by either excessive rainfall within a short period leading to water logging or lack of rainfall over a long period of time (not less than three months), resulting in excessive drought. Thunder storms accompanied by heavy winds are usually experienced at the onset of every rainfall season, often resulting in destruction of buildings, trees, vegetation, crops and sometimes life. Hailstorms are also occasionally experienced during rainfall peaks resulting in destruction of vegetation, crops and to some extent livestock.

According to the statistics for 2009, the annual rainfall was 1,289.8 mm (Amuria District Weather Station). Rainfall is not uniformly distributed throughout the district with the Eastern parts of Acowa and Abarilela sometimes registering low rainfall.

1.2.6 Soils

The soils throughout the district are predominantly shallow grey brown sandy loams over laterite and greyish- brown sands and sandy loams whose parent material is Lake Deposits derived from basement complex granite, gneisses and other materials. These can support agricultural production of fast maturing cereals, leguminous and tuber crops. However significant area in the wetlands/swamps is covered by black & grey clays often calcareous whose parent material is River Alluvium.

Other soil types that cover small patches of the district include grey clays with occasional sand (found in Morungatuny and parts of Obalanga sub-counties), brown sandy loams over mottled grey clay and black calcareous clays and clay loams (these are found in the northern parts of Kapelebyong sub-county).

1.2.7 Vegetation

The vegetation is mainly savannah grassland type with dotted trees and shrubs. Other areas have savannah woodland composed of different tree species; the most notable include *Combretum collinum*, *Vitellaria paradoxa* and *Piliostima thonningii* widely spread in the district. Some areas bordering Karamoja have semi-arid conditions and are characterized by thorny trees such as *Balanites* spp, *Acacia sieberiana*, and *Acacia senegal*. At present, the forest cover existing in the district is seriously declining despite there being areas that were once gazetted as forests. All such areas have been cleared of tree cover by the local population over the years and the land turned into farmland. The destruction of forests in the district is also perpetuated by charcoal burning and brick burning.

1.2.8 Central Forest Reserves

Amuria District has three Central Forest Reserves (CFRs) - Akileng CFR (Obalanga Sub County), Achomai CFR (Kuju Sub County) and Alungamosimos CFR (Kapelebyong Sub County). It is however evidenced that these CFRs have been heavily encroached and a lot of degradation has taken place. These CFRs are by legal mandate managed by the National Forestry Authority (NFA).

Table 1: The details of the 3 CFRs as listed in the 1998 gazette are:					
No	Forest	County	Map sheet ref no.	Land Reg. No.	(Ha)
SR/3	Akileng	Kapelebyong	34/1	BP1182	611
SR/4	Alungamosimos	Kapelebyong	34/1.2.3.4	BP1 188	4,646
SR/25	Achomai	Amuria	34/3	BP1189	243

Source: National Forestry Authority.

1.2.9 Wetlands:

Amuria District is covered by a large network of wetlands and the 13 major local systems. The surface area covered by the wetlands in the district is approximately 14.6% of the total surface area. The main wetlands include River Moroto, Alito Chanigweno, Alakaituk, Komolo, Akeriau, Ademugaal, Obose-Osenyi, Odike-Omunyal, Amusus-Abia, Adakan-Ococia, Okok-Okere, Kirik-Ajeleik, and Matilong-Olekat-Ojonai. These wetlands are mostly seasonal and a few are both permanent and seasonal. On these main wetlands there are minor wetlands that include Ongor-Kipi, Alojut, Ebilu, Amare, Alito, Ibuga, Awulo, Angole, Iditemany, Olumot, Obokat, Oteme, Okalia, Abutura, Agwanyo, Adungo, Eyamu stream, Obose, Osenyi, Orumu, Okono, Akare, Adoria, Aparisa, Aputiro, Akokobot, Amok, Aduka, Aseregete, Awelu, Ajur, Okok, Okere, Oruo, Okede, Tukum, Kirik, Arionga, Aipenes, Milmil, Ojulubu, Amusia and Noroberito. These wetlands are mainly used for fishing, hunting, water collection, harvesting of wild foods, paddy rice growing, sugarcane growing, grazing, brick making, water for domestic use, watering livestock, craft/ papyrus growing, cereal cultivation and sand collection sites. Though these wetlands serve the above uses, they do face threats. The major threats include slow encroachment for land to cultivate, high encroachment to create farms and grazing pressure. Other threats are the creation of other channels for ease in fish capture is also on the rise, clay soils on demand for brick making, siltation from the encroached feeder wetlands and significant degradation.

1.2.10 Minerals:

The district has been blessed with substantial deposits of key minerals existing in the western side of the district. The recent mineral explorative survey revealed deposits of Gold and Tin in Orungo, Ogolai, Morungatuny and Akeriau sub counties. Minor deposits of clay and lake sand are found in Wera, Abirela and Asamuk subcounties.

1.2.11 Rivers:

There are no major rivers in the district. River Moroto forms a boundary with Alebtong and Abim and it is more less an all-year round river but dries during conditions of extreme drought.. One other seasonal river - Kirik stretches from Karamoja through the district at the border with Katakwi district. Other streams flow through the wetland network on a seasonal basis.

1.2.12 Climate:

The district is characterized by a bimodal type of rainfall with peak periods in the months of March-June and September- November. However, the district experiences pronounced erratic weather conditions quite regularly. This is evident by either excessive rainfall within a short period leading

to water logging or lack of rainfall over a long period of time (not less than three months), resulting in excessive drought. Thunder storms accompanied by heavy winds are usually experienced at the onset of every rainfall season, often resulting in destruction of buildings, trees, vegetation, crops and sometimes life. Hailstorms are also occasionally experienced during rainfall peaks resulting in destruction of vegetation, crops and to some extent livestock. According to the statistics for 2009, the annual rainfall was 1,289.8 mm (Amuria District Weather Station). Rainfall is not uniformly distributed throughout the district with the Eastern parts of Acowa and Abarilela sometimes registering low rainfall. According to the statistics for 2009, the annual rainfall was 1,289.8 mm (Amuria District Weather Station). Rainfall is not uniformly distributed throughout the district with the Eastern parts of Acowa and Abarilela sometimes registering low rainfall.

1.2.13 Social - economic infrastructure

A greater proportion of the population in the district (over 90%) derive their livelihood from farming production activities i.e. crop and livestock farming. There is no specialisation in these endeavours as every household tries to do crop farming as well as keep livestock. The farm products are consumed domestically and at times sold out for cash within the district. The major crops grown are cassava, sweet potatoes, ground nuts, sorghum, millet, peas, simsim, sunflower, rice, maize, beans, soya beans and cotton. Some fruit farming, especially citrus is gaining ground in the district. This farming is spread throughout the district as all the regions have favourable soils for arable agriculture.

In a way this also tells that the settlement of people in the district is spread throughout the district, save for the belt along the border with Karamoja region where people are just resettling following the return of relative peace and stability after the disarmament in Karamoja. Armed cattle raids by the Karimojong from the neighbouring districts had over the past years caused massive displacement of communities along the border and forced many into encampments of internally displacement persons within the district and other regions. The encampments over the years turned out to become rural growth centres or townships of some sort and because they are several of them some form of increasing urbanisation is coming up though not well planned. There are no large water bodies like lakes in the district that could engage a significant portion of the population in aquatic related economic activities like fishing and transport. However there are some major wetlands where seasonal fishing takes place and where some farmers have established fish ponds.

2.0 SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents a review of the district's current situation and in the recent past in relation to development. The review will focus on the performance trend during the implementation of the first five year local government development plan in the period 2010/11-2014/15. It presents the district achievements, challenges and points out areas of need to be addressed in the period 2015/16 –2019/20 of implementation of the second five year development plan.

The review is undertaken by sector/department and so the structure of the chapter is laid out along the sectors of Works and Technical Services, Production and Marketing, Education and Sports, Community Based Services, Management and Finance, and Natural Resources.

2.1 WORKS & TECHNICAL SERVICES .

The Works and Technical Services Department in the district comprises of the road works and building construction sectors and the Water and sanitation sectors. In terms of line ministry reporting at the centre the department is affiliated to the Ministry of Works and Transport and that of Ministry of Water, Environment and Natural resources. These department has the following mandate in the district: provision of safe and reliable engineering works in maintenance of the road network in the district, provision of housing; maintenance of district vehicles and other machinery in a good mechanical condition in liaison with other departments; and provision of safe, clean and adequate water coverage to the population of in the District.

2.1.1.1 District Road Network

A good and well maintained network of road infrastructure is vital for economic progress of any community. The roads provide access to social services, economic opportunities and markets outside. Amuria district has a road network of 169 km of district roads, 139 km of trunk roads and about 800 km of community access roads. The maintenance of the roads has been a big challenge to the district especially for community access roads which form the bulk of the network. The current status of motorability (in terms of length) of the roads can be summarised in the table below:

Category	Total length (km)	Kilometres motorable	Kilometres un-motorable
Trunk roads	139	90	49
Feeder roads	169	110	59
Community access roads	800	218	582
TOTAL	1108	418	690

Source: District Engineers Office

The table above shows that 35% of the feeder roads and 73% of the community roads are un-motorable. This has wider implications of poor access to other services by the communities

and inability to tap economic opportunities available in outside markets. The current status of the feeder roads and their breakdown in terms of length and condition across sub counties is summarised as follows:

Table 2.1.1.1.2: Feeder road length by sub-county and condition of accessibility

County/Sub county	Accessible (Km)	Inaccessible (Km)	Total (Km)
Kapelebyong county			
Acowa	0	0	0
Kapelebyong	20	10	30
Obalanga	15	8	23
Okungur	10	6	16
Sub-total	45	24	69
AmuriaCounty			
Abarilela	8	0	8
Asamuk	17	8	25
Kuju	03	3	6
Morungatuny	15	3	18
Orungo	5.5	0	5.5
Wera	08	0	08
Willa	0	0	0
Ogolai	7	5	12
Akeriau	8.5	0	8.5
Apeduru	0	0	0
Akoromit	9	0	9
Sub-total	81	19	100
GRAND TOTAL	126	43	169

Source: District Engineers Office

2.1.1.2 Status of District Road Network

The list of district roads (feeder roads) by length and required intervention is shown below.

Table 2.1.1.2 Status of district roads

ROAD NAME	LENGTH (KM)	REQUIRED INTERVENTION
Amuria-Wera	24	Routine maintenance
Asamuk-Acowa	11	Routine maintenance
Wera-Abarilela-Acowa	27	Periodic maintenance
Orungo- Obalanga	28	Periodic and routine maintenance
Orungo- Anyara	8	Periodic and routine maintenance
Orungo- Acuna	5	Routine maintenance
Obalanga- Oditel	15	Mechanized Routine maintenance
Amosing-Okoboi-Apeitolim	21	Periodic maintenance
Obalanga-Agonga-Amootom	30	Routine maintenance
TOTAL	169	

Source: District Engineers Office

The current condition of the district road network is summarised below:

Table 2.1.1.2.1: Status of Road Network

Condition	Length (km)	Percentage
Good	70	41
Fair	71	42
Poor	28	17
Bad	0	0
Total	169	100

Source: District Engineers Office

Table 2.1.3: List of major community roads in the district

No.	Road name	Length
1.	Amuria – Willa- Abota	18
2.	Kuju-abia-AgwaraKuju	15
3.	Asamuk-Acia-Takaramiam	20
4.	Wera-Ajota	10
5.	Acowa - Kapelebyong	24
6.	Acowa- Oditel	20
7.	Acowa-Kobuin-Atarukon	10
8.	Acowa - Ogolokwara	10
9.	Abarilela – Asamuk	15
10.	Kapelebyong – Odiding - Aeket	18
11.	Obalanga – Iyalakwei	14
12.	Morungatuny – Ayola	10
13.	Morungatuny – Awelu	7
14.	Orungo – Moruina	10
15.	Asamuk – Obur – Odudui	13
16.	Amusus – Aojakitoi	21
17.	Kuju – Achomai – Otuboi	15
18.	Olele corner – Awelu – Apuret	21
19.	Acedayapo –Apeiulai – Akore	20
20.	Acowa – Acinga	18
21.	Obalanga Amare - Agonga	18
22.	Angica – Maga - Aeket	21
	Total	312

Source: District Engineers Office

The district the roads one would regard as the major roads that lead one to various parts of the district include:

- Arapai border to Kapelebyong road (25Km) (Under UNRA)
- Amuria to Wera road (24 km) (District Road)
- Amuria to Obalanga road 18 km) (Under UNRA)
- Amuria to Orungo road (24 km); and (Under UNRA)
- Obalanga to Alito road (18 km)
- Amuria – Usuk border (24km) (Under UNRA)

All these roads fall within the mandate of the district and Uganda National Roads authority for their maintenance. They all require undertaking re-gravelling, periodic and routine maintenance on them. Though routine maintenance is regularly carried out, the condition of the roads has over time deteriorated requiring periodic maintenance to be carried out.

The next category of roads (medium) in importance for accessing various parts of the district include:

- Wera to Abarilela to Acowa road (27 km)
- Acuna to Orungo road (5 km)
- Orungo to Obalanga road (28 km); and
- Asamuk to Acowa road (10 km)

These roads fall within the district’s mandate for their maintenance. Their current state is fair and

needs attention through manual routine and periodic maintenance. The third group of roads among the district roads i.e. the least important include Orungo to Anyara road (8 km) and Amosing to Apeitolim road (21 km). The motorable situation of the district roads is generally fair with most roads requiring periodic maintenance to uplift their status to require routine maintenance status. This therefore calls for increased funding to enable this to be achieved. The current funding to the roads sector is so small that it only enables routine maintenance to be executed for a period of about six months in a year instead of twelve months.

The efforts of routine maintenance are therefore so small to show much impact on the ground. Road routine maintenance is mainly by labour based method using local contractors while periodic maintenance is by machine. The financial allocation for periodic maintenance are so minimal that the district when the funds are received may only afford to periodic maintain a section of one road while others are left deteriorating over time.

2.1.1.3 Community access roads

Community roads are mainly managed by the authorities at the sub county and the local communities along the roads. These are the roads that link parishes and villages and feed into the district roads. They penetrate deeper into the villages in the district and provide vital means of access to isolated communities. However their maintenance is a big challenge to the communities, sub county and district authorities. The sub counties do not have adequate resources to fulfil their mandate in service provision generally and have no local financial resources to carry out maintenance of community roads. Neither do they get any transfers from central government for road maintenance. Once in a while, depending on the priorities of the communities, the LGDP funding that is given to sub counties may be used for maintenance of roads but even this is too small a resource.

The old practice of maintenance of community roads whereby the people on whose land the roads pass though take the responsibility of maintaining the stretch of the road that falls within their land has over time died out. Though communities feel it is a good practice to revive, the practice was enforced in the past by the community leaders. Such leadership is not there of recent and the disruptions of communities by insecurity and other factors have led to disappearance of some of the good practices for operation and maintenance of communal properties. The other practice of compulsory contribution of labour due to legal issues on human rights has also died out. In the past the authorities could force all able bodied people in a locality to contribute to the clearing of roads.

Because of this challenge as far as their maintenance is concerned, lower local governments are appealing to the district to upgrade some of the community roads to district road status so that the district takes up the responsibility of their maintenance as most of them are of great importance to the communities, especially in the area of marketing of agricultural produce. However, there are new attempts of trying to improve management of roads by introducing road committees that are constituted by the local leaders of the areas through which the roads pass.

These committees are not put in place yet in the district but their roles are to:

- Educate communities on the importance of the road

- Develop a sense of ownership of the road among the communities
- Educate the communities on the need and importance of maintaining their roads.

The maintenance of the district roads is done through use of force on account. For routine maintenance it is basically labour based in nature using road gangs while periodic maintenance and rehabilitation are machine based. For labour based approaches, the locals form the bulk of the workforce. The current thinking of the district leadership is that there is need to acquire a complete road construction unit over time. The road unit machines once fully acquired would be helpful in the maintenance of community roads in particular at lower cost as LLGs would only be required to provide fuel for the machines in order to have their roads worked on.

2.1.1.4 The energy sector

Whilst the population of Amuria district is heavily reliant on farming as a form of livelihood, there is need to have service and industry prosper in the district. Fortunately, the energy situation in the district has greatly improved. There is hydroelectric power grid extended to the district and this is having a positive effect on the level of economic development in the district. Agro processing industries need to be constructed since there is a reliable and sustainable source of power. Service industries like hotels and entertainment are upcoming in the area. Service delivery is greatly improving in government institutions due to availability of hydroelectric power. The government programme of rural electrification should further be extended to all lower local governments. Once that happens there are hopes that the local economy would improve greatly.

2.1.1.5 Housing situation in the district

The housing situation in the district is generally poor with most dwelling units constructed with mud and wattle. The commonest roofing material is grass that is easily destroyed by fires and rots after some few years. The floors of the houses are just rammed earth with no cement making their condition to be unfavourable to human health, bearing in mind that most households sleep on the floor with local materials like mats for bedding. There are very few permanent buildings. They exist mostly in trading centres and rural growth centres that are mushrooming in most parts of the district.

There exists a very big problem of office space for public administrators at the district and sub county local governments. The district is undertaking the construction of administration block which once complete shall accommodate most staff and council.

2.1.1.6 Transport and Plant

The district received some road construction equipment i.e. a motor grader, 2 tipper trucks, 2 supervisory vehicles and two motor cycles from central government. However, there is still dire need of acquiring the missing equipment so as to have a full-fledged road unit. There is also need to have a well-equipped mechanical workshop to handle the repairs and the maintenance of Plants, vehicles and motorcycles at hand and those to be acquired.

2.2 PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

2.2.1 Introduction

The production department is mandated to provide extension services and farm inputs to farmers for sustainable and market-oriented agricultural production, for food security and household incomes in the district. The department is comprised of five sectors namely: agriculture, veterinary, fisheries, entomology, and trade, industry and cooperatives. All these sectors are active but with thin staff on the ground following the restructuring of the NAADS programme. The entomology section is the one with no staff at all.

This department is crucial to the district because over 80% of the population depends on agriculture as a means of livelihood. In terms of households 86.4% of the households depends on subsistence farming as source of livelihood. The community mainly practices subsistence farming, characterized by use of rudimentary tools like hand hoes and rearing of local indigenous breeds of livestock. Their production mechanisms heavily rely on nature, which has become unreliable hence impacting on the local economy negatively. This has resulted in low production and productivity in all sectors. For most households in the district, access to food is critically dependent on the level of agricultural production and availability in the market.

This level varies from household to household, with the well to do being able to produce more. The production department is seriously understaffed to the extent that some lower local governments either share or have no agricultural staff on the ground . These are also at micro/small scales levels. The industries that fall under this department include; grain and cassava milling, rice hulling, quarrying, sand mining, brick making, housing construction, local brewing and distillation, metal fabrication, carpentry workshops, bakery, liquid soap making, black smith, , honey processing, leather turning and shoe making , fish and milk processing

2.2.2 Review of Sector Development Situations including constraints

Transforming agriculture from the current small holding to commercial and increasing agricultural production and productivity provides the best opportunity for Amuria district to fight poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition because a well-managed agriculture is able to contribute to food security and poverty reduction. Increasing agriculture production may come from increased factor inputs and improved productivity of existing crops, livestock and fish. In the past increased agricultural production was largely accounted for by expansion of area although this is considered to have effects on environmental sustainability, especially with a population growth rate as high in Uganda at 3%.

It should be noted that as population continues to increase, with resulting young-aged population also demanding for land for production, this would impact pressure on the available land. It is therefore becoming evident that there is limited scope for area expansion, and this shows that area expansion is not a viable source of future growth in agricultural production. Therefore increasing agricultural production in Amuria will have to rely on a combination of more intensive agriculture practices (modern agricultural practices) and use of improved seed, livestock breeds and mechanisation.

2.2.3 Agricultural Profitability

Market is the key driver for agricultural production and productivity if adequate household incomes are to be derived for local farmers. It should be noted that in the context of farmers, there seem to be limited evidence of the resources that have been invested in agriculture in the past because agriculture was not handled as a business but a way of life. To the peasant farmers in Amuria, when their products are not bought at all or bought at lower prices, they abandon production for the market and grow just enough for their subsistence. The challenge before us is not only to improve production, but develop and maintain viable marketing systems for farmers' outputs. For example citrus production in the district is going down because of low prices for the few that have ventured into the enterprise.

The production department is seriously understaffed to the extent that some lower local governments either share or have no agricultural extension staff on the ground. This makes it extremely difficult to implement any planned activities. The situation is not helped following the 2005 restructuring exercise which results were not implemented. This therefore means that there is need to have all the production sectors resourced with requisite technical staff based at sub counties.

2.2.4 Extension Service Delivery

This has still remained a challenge in the department. The staff are trying all that they can using the meagre resources that they have. Facilitation to the department has continued to dwindle, leaving only production and marketing grants (PMG) as the main source of funding to the department. This greatly impacts negatively on the number of farmers who access extension services in the district. The extension staff do not access any funding from their respective sub counties due to inadequate funds as a result of the narrow revenue base at sub counties. There are limited refresher training opportunities for the extension staff to make them abreast with current production strategies. There are also many changes in government policies which the staff should get exposed to through training for better service delivery but this is lacking.

2.2.5 Crop sub sector

The sector is facing the effects of increasing population pressure on land for agriculture. Amuria district average land holding per households is between 4-5 acres of arable land which is not at times utilized maximally and in most cases is owned by men and fewer women have control and yet the food production at household level is mainly done by women.

2.2.5.1 Major Crops Grown:

Adequate and resilient food production capacity is critical to food security in this district with poor infrastructure and limited trading opportunities. Spatial balances between crop production and consumption throughout the district indicates that the communities face food security risks. Cereals constitute the mainstay of the communities' diets representing more than half of daily calorie intake. The main staple food is finger millet, sorghum, groundnuts, cowpeas, sweet potatoes, cassava, maize, simsim, green grams and beans. Of recent rice cultivation has taken shape and is mainly cultivated in the wetlands. Given the generally low incomes, the rural

communities rely heavily on their ability to grow enough cereals and the root crops to meet their own food needs and also sell to raise incomes, rice is mainly cultivated as cash crop.

2.2.5.2 Cultivation Methods:

The people practice mainly subsistence farming using traditional methods of hand hoe and animal traction. Modern mechanised methods of farming have not fully been adopted. There are a few tractors in the district that are utilised mainly for opening land for rice cultivation and large scale cassava cultivation. This is mainly because of the heavy initial capital investment involved that most of the small holder farmers cannot afford. Besides this, there is also limited access by farmers to new technologies and agriculture information. This may not only impact on the level of adoption of new farming methods but also production and productivity.

2.2.5.3 Crop production.

Crop production in the district is mainly rain-fed, and is affected by variations in climate weather patterns. Precipitation varies from year to year, and water becomes the most critical factor of production during dry spells. Because of heavy dependence on nature, food availability follows strongly a seasonal pattern. Abundance of food is experienced immediately after harvest season, with levels declining, leading to food scarcity during planting and off season activities. Availability of water for production through irrigation systems and agricultural water management is an important technical solution to such seasonality in production from year to year. However because of the high costs of acquiring this technology, coupled with the low incomes of the majority of the farmers, this has only remained a dream.

2.2.2.5.4 Basic Crop Production Data

Table 2.1.2.5.4: Crop Acres cultivated in 2013 Acres cultivated in 2014

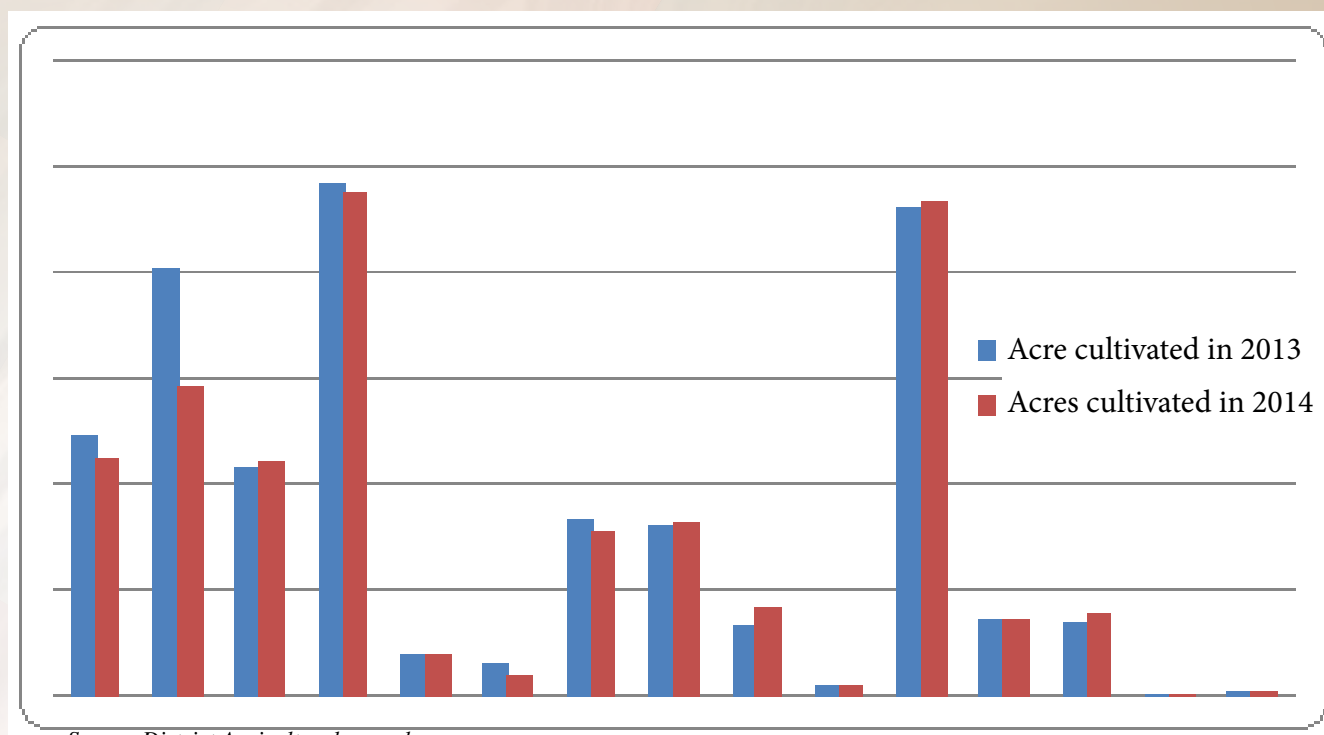
Crop	Acres cultivated in 2013	Acres cultivated in 2014
Finger Millet	24,498	22,230
Sorghum	40,350	29,165
Maize	21,400	22,000
Groundnuts	48,155	47,300
Simsim	3,680	3,700
Sun flower	2,754	1,842
Cowpeas	16,500	15,462
Green grams	15,892	16,200
Beans	6,500	8,400
Soya Bean	750	800
Cassava	45,968	46,400
Sweet Potatoes	9,200	7,200
Rice	6,860	7,800
Cotton	12	17
Vegetables	240	320
Citrus and mangoes		

Source: District Agricultural records

From the table above, there are more acres of land cultivated in 2014 as compared to 2013. This was because of the seeds and tools given out for the resettlement programme by OPM and other agencies. However it should also be noted that there was a decline in the number

of acres cultivated for crops like cowpeas, sun flower , cotton and vegetables simply because these crops are grown in second season in which farmers were not able to plant because of un reliable weather patterns.

Fig 2.2.2.5.4: Bar graph showing crop production in the district.



Source: District Agricultural records

From the table above, there are more acres of land cultivated in 2014 as compared to 2013. This was because of the seeds and tools given out for the resettlement programme by OPM and other agencies. However it should also be noted that there was a decline in the number of acres cultivated for crops like cowpeas, sun flower , cotton and vegetables simply because these crops are grown in second season in which farmers were not able to plant because of un reliable weather patterns.

Table 2.1.2.5.5: Average yield (Kgs) by crop

Crop	Yield per acre
Ground nuts	560 kgs
Maize	10 bags
Cassava	4,000 kgs
Beans	400 kgs
Sorghum	800 kgs
Rice	1,200 kgs
Sweet potatoes	15,200 kgs
Cow peas	180 kgs
Simsim	200 kgs
Sunflower	350 kgs
Soya bean	800 kgs
Millet	400 kgs
Green grams	180 kgs

Source: District Agricultural records

Production levels indicate that cassava, groundnuts, sorghum and millet are the leading crops majorly grown by the farmer in the district. The crop that has declined drastically over time is cotton and soya beans. Number of Farming household (Estimate): 45,600 Average holding per household (hectares): 4 -5 acres Average crop yield of selected crops

2.2.5.5 Major Crop Diseases

The major crop pests and diseases that farmers encounter are

Crop Diseases	Pests
Groundnut rosette	Termites
Cassava mosaic	Green mite
Cassava blight	Gall midge
Cassava mealy bag	
Cassava brown streak	
Bacterial blight(maize)	Stock borers
Maize streak disease	
Millet blast	Aphids
Smuts(sorghum)	Shoot fly
Leaf miners	Birds
	Web worm (simsim)
Leaf (spots citrus)	Storage pests.
	Fruit flies
Striga species	Mealy bugs.

Source: District Agricultural records

2.2.6 VETERINARY SUB SECTOR

2.2.6.1 Introduction

Veterinary sector has only four staff including the senior veterinary officer. The other three staff have more than 4 sub counties each to provide their services. The sector is continuously being affected by extreme weather condition that is prolonged drought and water logging causing animal stress and disease. Veterinary sector one staff has retired without replacement and of recent only three staff are active on the ground for an average of six sub counties for extension staff.

2.2.6.2 Animal Diseases Status in the District;

Diseases have continued to affect the productivity of the livestock sector these diseases are mainly tick-borne diseases like East coast fever, Anaplasmosis, Babesiosis and heart water. Due to inadequate reporting to the district by the field staff who are limited on the ground, it is not possible to accurately ascertain the disease status in the district. This is further complicated by occasional incidents of insecurity and mobility of persons with their livestock. With peace returning into the district, people are re-stocking livestock from nearby districts like Moroto, Soroti, Kotido and Kaberamaido. Given the situation in Karamoja this is likely to lead to introduction of livestock diseases, especially Contagious Caprine Pleura-Pneumonia (CCPP), Pesti-depetis Ruminantis (PPR) and Contagious Bovine Pleuro Pneumonia (CBPP) that are Endemic in Karamoja. However it is worthwhile noting that the prevalent livestock diseases in the district include those listed in the

table below.

Table 2.2.4.2: Animal Diseases Status in the District	
Disease	Prevalence
CBPP -	Endemic
Lumpy skin disease -	Endemic
African swine fever - Sporadic	Sporadic
New castle disease - Sporadic	Sporadic
Worm infestation - Endemic	Endemic
Tick borne diseases - Endemic	Endemic
Rabies – Endemic	Endemic

Source: District Veterinary records

In the third quarter of 2012/13 there was an outbreak of foot and mouth disease in the villages of Ojepai and Iyalakwe in Obalanga Sub County and in Okutoi cell in Amuria Town Council. This outbreak later spread to the sub counties of Orungo, Kapelebyong, Morungatuny and Kuju. However vaccination was carried out and the disease died out. CBPP and rabies have attained endemic status due to re-stocking from nearby districts and lack of vaccination. African swine fever has also attained an endemic status due to stocking from affected areas like Soroti through government and NGOs projects like NUSAF 2 and others. Animal movement control and enforcement of regulations needs to be enhanced to minimise spread and transmission of pests and diseases.

Tick control is still being handled poorly by farmers and so is worm control. Although there are communal dips distributed in various lower local governments none is functional and therefore require rehabilitation. Currently tick control is carried out by a few individual farmers using one litre capacity hand sprayers. There is need to rehabilitate the available cattle dips and mobilise farmers to organise themselves to utilise the facilities.

The status of rabies in the district still remains worrying. This is because the staffs have not yet got enough vaccines to conduct the exercise. The department is trying to get some doses from other sources from veterinary pharmacies. However it should be noted that vaccination of dogs should be encouraged through acquiring vaccines from private pharmacies as well as supplies from the ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) may not be enough at times for mass vaccination. Although cases requiring surgical intervention do arise from time to time, the staff are unable to handle these cases due to lack of equipment. Other clinical cases are satisfactorily handled by the available staff.

There is also increasing demand for artificial insemination services in the district. This is attributed to the increasing numbers of improved breeds of cattle that have been acquired. The other major issue affecting the department is low staff following the structuring of NAADs staff that provided valuable support and advisory services to the farmers were laid off.

2.1.2.6.3 District Livestock Statistics

The estimated livestock population in the District is as shown in the table below:

Type of livestock	Estimated number
Cattle:	
Zebu	120,946
Improved /cross breeds	2,473
Goats:	
East African small goat	91, 562
Improved / cross breeds (i.e. Boer goats)	3,423
Sheep	48,642
Poultry	1,251,792

Source: District Veterinary records

The actual number of livestock in the district awaits official release of result of the recently concluded population and housing census 2014; however this is based on the field staff. Most households keep the above mentioned livestock however the numbers of households that keep donkeys and guinea fowls is not documented together with the numbers of these animals.

2.1.2.6.4 Veterinary Infrastructure:

SUB COUNTY	INFRASTRUCTURE	QUANTITY	STATUS
Obalanga	Market	01	Active
	Cattle crush	01	good
	Valley dams	03	Non functional
	Rain water jars (1500 litres)	30	Functional
	Slaughter slab	01	In use
Obalanga	Agro processing	01	No functional maize, cassava, millet milling & hulling machine
Asamuk	Valley dams	02	Non functional
	Cattle dips	01	Non functional
	Veterinary land	96 acres existing	
	Production office	01	02 functional
	Cattle crushes	04	02 non functional
Orungo	Valley dams	02	Non functional
	Cattle crush	01	Functional
Kuju	Communal dip	01	Non functional
	Valley dams	05	Non functional
	Market stalls	40	Completed
	Cattle crushes	01	Functional
			01

	Boer Goat breeding centre		
Abarilela	Valley dams Market shades Cattle crushes Cattle market	04 40 02 01	Non functional Functional Functional less active
Ogolai	Communal dip Cattle market Market stalls Valley dams	01 01 40 02	Nonfunctional Active on Fridays Completed not utilized Non functional
Apeduru	Valley dams	04	Non functional
Morungatuny	Valley dams Cattle crush	03 01	Non functional Functional
Acowa	Cattle crush Valley dams Rain water jars Boer Goat breeding centre	02 05 30 01	Functional Non functional Not functional.
Acowa	Agro processing plant of Maize, cassava, millet milling & hulling	01	No functional
Akoromit	Cattle market Cattle crush	01 01	Active on Saturdays Functional
Wera	Market shade Milk collecting Centre Valley dams Production office block	01 01 04 01	Functional Non functional Non functional Functional
Willa	Cattle crush	02	1 functional & 1 non functional
Okungur	Cattle crush Valley dams	01 04	Functional Non functional
Akeriau			
Kapelebyong	Valley dams Rain water jars	03 30	Non functional Functional
Kapelebyong	Maize, cassava, millet milling & hulling	01	Not functional
Amuria Town Council	Communal dip Slaughter shade Slaughter slab Veterinary land Milk collecting centre Animal & plant Disease Diagnostic	01 01 01 Size to be established 01 01	Non functional Not yet in use Functional Where the slaughter house is located presently Non functional Complete

Source: District Veterinary records

2.1.2.7 FISHERIES SUB SECTOR

2.1.2.7.1 Introduction

Fisheries sub sector has staffs at both district and sub county who are offering technical guidance to the farmers. However aquaculture potentials in the district are not evenly distributed with some sub counties having more fish ponds sites than others. For example, Kuju, Ogolai, Wera, Asamuk, Abarilela, Morungatuny and Obalanga sub counties have more aquaculture points than other

sub counties.

The level of fish consumption in the district is increasing steadily as a result of awareness that has been created on the importance of fish proteins and above all the increasing population. The entire district is well endowed with aquaculture potential which is not fully exploited as a result of challenges faced by the sector.

2.1.2.7.2 Quarterly Local Fish Production Levels (As at 30th June, 2014):

There are a total number of 63 ponds, which are mainly located in the 11 sub-counties of Akeriau Obalanga, Kuju, Orungo, Morungatuny, Ogolai, Acowa, Abarilela Asamuk, Amuria Town council and Wera.

Species	Weight (kgs)	Value Ug. shs
Oreochromis	4,302.3	12,906,990
Protopterus (lung fish)	9,923.4	59,540,400
Clarius (mud fish)	2,850	22,800,000
Tilapia zilli	0	0
Bagrus	368.4	2,578,800
Others (Haplochromis, Momyrus, Syndontis)	65.5	45,800
Total Weight and Value	17,509.6	98,284,690

Source: District Fisheries records

Species	Weight	Value U shs
Lates nilotica (Nile Perch)	40.5	324,000
Oreochromis niloticus (Tilapia)	180	1,440,000
Protopterus (lung fish)	50	240,000
Clarius (mud fish)	40	320,000
Rastrineobola argentea (Omena)	354.4	2,126,400
Total Weight and Value	664.9	4,450,400

Source: District Fisheries records

2.2.5.4 Other Information:

Quarterly fish consumption: 664.9 (Kg) Estimated annual fish consumption: 2,659.6. (Kg)
 Estimated fish consumption per capita: 0.6 (Kg)/person/years
 The level of fish consumption in the district is increasing compared to previous years when fish had to come from outside the district.
 Quarterly fish consumption: 664.9 (Kg)

2.1.2.8 Trade, Industry and Cooperative sector

2.1.2.8.1 Introduction

The trade and service sector activities in the district are being undertaken in small scale. The business units that fall under this sector include; general merchandise retail shops, agricultural produce/cattle trade, bars, drug shops, restaurants/food kiosks, hair salons, hardware shops, garages, bicycle repairers, tailoring and dress making, petrol station, and micro supermarkets, among others. Trade majorly takes place at trading centres/townships and eight weekly market places scattered across the district. Many of the weekly market places lack the required basic facilities and thus trade and service provision take place in makeshift structures made of grass and wattle and to that effect rain and sun heat affect both the commodities and the traders themselves. With support from Northern Uganda Agricultural Livelihoods Rehabilitation Programme (ALREP), three of these weekly markets - Onyamigurok, Kuju and Abarilela were supported with market infrastructure that included construction of (04) market sheds (40 stalls), water harvesting facilities, lockable storage facilities and a block of five-stance pit latrines in each of the three markets.

2.1.2.8.2 Industrial activities

Agro processing in the district has been boosted with support from Community Agriculture Infrastructure Improvement Programme (CAIIP2) under which three agro processing facilities have been constructed in the three Sub Counties of Obalanga, Kapelebyong and Akoromit. These use diesel engine power and have capacity to mill up to 800 kilograms per hour. Northern Uganda ALREP also supported several agro processors with agro processing equipment and machinery. Furthermore, the recent extension of hydropower grid to the district is already promoting industrial activities in those areas of the district which are already connected. There is one milk cooling and processing plant at Amuria Town Council.

2.1.2.8.3 Cooperatives

A cooperative is a special type of enterprise. It is a social enterprise that balances two main goals namely satisfying the members' needs and pursuing profit and sustainability. There are 20 registered savings and credit cooperatives (SACCOs) in the district. However only two are functional and the rest remain dormant. These two are receiving wholesale funds for lending to members at affordable interest rates from Microfinance Support Centre (MSL), Soroti Regional Office. Contributing factors to SACCO collapse include; poor governance by boards (management committees), negative attitude of the communities to save and repay loans (people are used to hand-outs), low levels of economic activities by the communities in the district affects SACCOs membership and savings levels, lack of logistical support from the line ministry at national level to the district commercial office to facilitate execution of its functions. There is inadequate office equipment and operational funds.

2.1.2.8.3.1 Existing SACCOS and active Cooperatives in the district.

Name of SACCO/ Cooperative society	Type	Location	Membership	Status
Asamuk united SACCO	Credit and saving(financial)	Asamuk	700	Active
Amuria teachers at work Dev SACCO	Credit and saving(financial)	Amuria T/C	180	Active
Amuria teachers SACCO	Credit and saving(financial)	Amuria T/C	167	Active
Amuria united Farmers coop society	Dairy coop	Amuria T/C	135	Active
Acowa cooperative society	Livestock Maketing	Acowa	58	Active
Amuria Livestock Traders Coop Society	Livestock Maketing	Kapelebyong	66	Active
Asamuk fruit Growers	Fruit growing & marketing	Asamuk	35	Active
Morungatuny tropical fruit growers Coop	Fruit growing & marketing	Morungatuny	36	Active
Abarilela tropical fruit growers Coop	Fruit growing & marketing	Abarilela	38	Active
Akeriau tropical fruit growers Coop	Fruit growing & marketing	Akeriau	30	Active
Obalanga Farmers multipurpose coop society Ltd	Crop Production, processing &marketing	Obalanga	45	Active
Einono Farmers Coop Society	Agricultural Production & Marketing	Amuria T/C	32	Active
Wateso Coop Society	Multipurpose	Amuria T/C	252	Active
Total			1774	

Source: District Commercial records

2.1.2.8.3.2 The Village Savings and Loans Model

Like elsewhere, this concept has worked well in the district in the provision of financial services to its members and is preferred to the SACCO model. This is basically because of the transparency and accountability that is exhibited which does not give room to the group leaders to swindle the members' funds. Other types of cooperatives in the district include producer/marketing cooperatives and they are 18 in number. However most of them have got membership of less than 50 people and this thus affects their economic viability since in cooperatives membership is strength.

The sub-sector is mobilizing the communities into cooperatives to reap from economies of scale both at production and marketing levels. The sector continues to carry out skills development and inspections of these cooperatives to improve the quality and standard of their products and services. This will ultimately enhance their competitiveness both locally and internally. Numerous success stories around the world have shown that rural institutions like producer organizations and cooperatives contribute to food and income security by helping small farmers, fisher folk, livestock keepers, forest holders and other producers to access the information, tools and services they need. This allows them to increase food production, market their goods and create jobs,

improving their own livelihoods and increasing food security in the world. Accumulated research and experience show that while small farmers acting alone did not benefit from higher food prices, those acting collectively in stronger producer organizations and cooperatives were better able to take advantage of market opportunities and mitigate the negative effects of food and other crisis.

The promotion of agricultural cooperatives and producer organizations therefore help in achieving food security and reducing poverty. They are thus a way out of hunger and poverty. To enhance cooperative marketing and the price of produce, the Warehouse Receipt System is being introduced to the farmers with support from the Ministry of Trade, Industry & Cooperative (MTIC) and our development partners like the World Food Program (WFP) which has already constructed two satellite produce collection centres with a capacity of 100 tons each in the sub counties of Kuju and Orungo. These centres are functional and are overseen by Soroti Rural Development Agency (SORUDA) which is an implementing partner to WFP. Concern Worldwide has also constructed a total of eight Produce Collection Stores with capacity of ten tons each in Acowa, Apeulai, Ococia, Obalanga, Aeket, Airabet and Alito. These are helping farmers with post-harvest handling and group marketing.

2.1.2.8.4 Tourism

There are hardly known tourist attraction sites in the district. However the culture of the people can be one tourist attraction if well promoted.

2.1.2.9 Funding to the sector

Funding source	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
NAADS	1,784,144,600	1,734,471,094	1,605,514,000	0
Production & Marketing Grant	241,161,000	262,233,000	157,580,000	286,654,000
Unconditional grant	0	0	150,000,000	10,000,000
Local collected revenue	16,000,000	18,000,000	8,350,000	10,000,000
Total	2,041,305,600	2,014,704,094	1,921,444,000	306,654,000

Source: District Final accounts

Fund during this period were provided for wages for staff provision of agricultural seeds and improved breeds to farmers and also for demonstrations. Facilitated disease and pest control together with surveillance. Infrastructure for livestock production and crop production were constructed during this period.

2.1.3 HEALTH

2.1.3.1 Introduction

This Health Department Development Plan (HDDP) is the second after the conclusion of implementation of the Health Sector DDP I FY 2009/10-2014/15. The midterm review of HDDP was done focusing majorly on measurement of the extent to which the set priorities and targets had been met. The District's current fertility rate is 7.2 higher which is higher than the National's of 6.9 (UDHS, 2011). The District population of 207,601 people (UBOS 2014 Census) is currently

served by 40 Health facilities with a functionality rate of 92.5%. Three quarters-75 per cent of these facilities are public while the rest are Private Not For Profit (PNFPs). The Distribution of facilities is such that there are; 02 HC IVs, 13 HC IIIs and 25 HC IIs, however the District still has no Hospital.

Table 2.3.1: Key sector indicators

Sector indicator	Proportion (%)	Number of:
District population	100	270,601
Children below 1 year	4.3	11,636
Children between 0-59 months	20.5	55,474
Children between 6-59 months	18.5	50,062
Non-Pregnant women	18	48,709
Women of Child bearing Age	23	62,239
Pregnancies /PMTCT Target	5	13,531
Number of Deliveries	4.85	13,125

Source: DHMIS 2015

2.1.3.2 Disease Burden

According to FY 2013/14 HMIS data, OPD service utilization is still below the 100% target at 81%. This is attributed to the under staffing, limited equipment, frequent drug stock outs and poor community sensitization. In terms of the Disease burden, 9 in every 10 patients that visit the District's Health facilities stop at the Outpatient Department (OPD). Admissions only account for 10% of patients. Communicable Diseases impose the highest burden with a 60% health facility burden. Non communicable diseases, Epidemic prone, Neglected Tropic Diseases/illness (NTD) account for 24%, 5%, and 2% respectively.

Table 2.1.3: Disease burden rank table

S/N	DISEASE	OPD BURDEN (%)
1	Malaria	46.21%
2	Pneumonia	15.16%
3	UTI's	7.34%
4	Worms	4.70%
5	GIDs	2.96%
6	Diarrhea (A cute)	2.40%
7	Skin Diseases	1.75%
8	Eye conditions	1.21%
9	STIs	1.06%
10	Injuries	1.04%

Source: DHMIS 2015

In the Disease Burden table, the diseases imposing the biggest burden are; Malaria with a 46.2% burden followed by Pneumonia with 15.16% burden. Others are; Urinary Tract Infections (UTIs), Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) including HIV/AIDS, Intestinal Worms, Diarrhoea-acute, skin diseases, eye diseases, Gastro-Intestinal Diseases (GIDs) and Injuries caused due to either

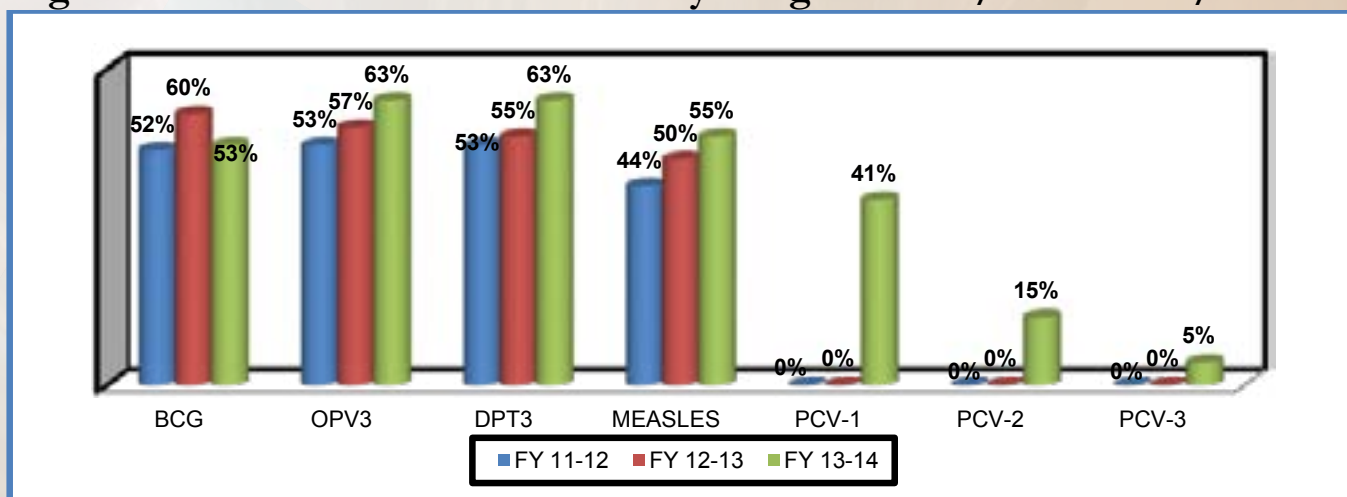
trauma or accidents. Of late, other emerging diseases of public health concern in the District are; Hepatitis B, Malnutrition and Epilepsy.

2.1.3.3 Maternal and Child Health

This is a backbone of a very health set up. The health of a mother and a child forms gives a very good measure of the functionality of a health system. A review of the District's health data shows that delivery and uptake of Maternal and Child Health services is also still below wanting. Against a Health Sector Strategic Investment (HSSIP) target of 75%, only 26% of deliveries were conducted in a health facility setting in the Financial Year 2013/2014. Uptake of Antenatal Care (ANC) is equally low especially complete Antenatal. In the same vein, whereas 53% of pregnant mothers came for the first ANC, only 21% actually completed all the four recommended visits. As a way of safeguarding an unborn child and a pregnant woman against malaria in pregnancies which is the main cause of abortion, Intermittent Preventive Prophylaxis (IPTp) strategy was devised.

An analysis of this strategy shows less than half-40 percent of the pregnant women in the Financial Year 2013/2014 got this malaria prophylaxis treatment. Family planning uptake equally is remarkably poor with only 41% of mothers using family planning services. Maternal Health is one of the service areas that need massive focus judging from the data. This service area needs to be started in all sub counties and should be offered even by Health Centre IIs but only 17/40 Health Facilities offer these services. A sub county like Akoromit does not have any Health Facility yet it has a catchment population of 17,935 with 897 estimated pregnant mothers.

Figure 2.3.3.2: Immunization trends by antigen: FY 11/12 to FY 13/14



Source: DHMIS 2015

Child health is hinged upon immunization. A completely immunized child will be able to live a healthy life in adulthood. Looking at the immunization trends by antigen in the period running FY 11/12 to FY 2013/14, many children remain unimmunized. In FY 2013/14, 37% of the District's infants were not immunized. At the same time immunization targets have never been as evidences in the figure 1 above. Challenges on immunization are both linked to vaccine access and utilization. The dropout rates are not to desired levels all coupled by poor vaccine accessibility.

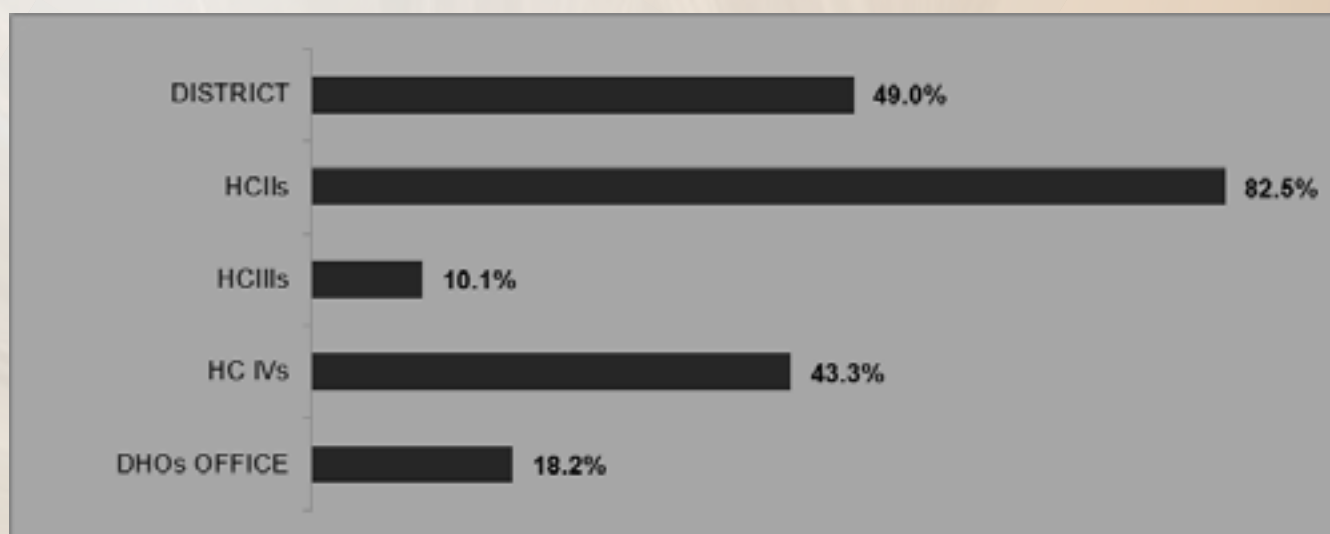
2.1.3.4 HIV/AIDS

Much as the HIV/AIDS burden has been remarkably reduced to 3 percentage points from 7% in 2007, the incidence of new infections is projected to be on the rise despite being lower than the region's 5.3% and the National's 7.3%. Strategies to address the scourge of HIV/AIDS still need to be scaled up. HIV Counselling and Testing (HCT) uptake is very low at 34% in spite of the fact that all these newly identified persons are linked to care. In the Intervention of Elimination of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS, its implementation has been hampered by very poor male involvement with 53% male participation. Furthermore, Safe Male Circumcision (SMC), a latest HIV/AIDS preventive intervention has not taken off fully. As of FY 2013/14, only 7% of the eligible men had been circumcised. The main challenges are; poor accessibility to most of these strategies like HIV/AIDS Counselling and Testing (HCT), Health Education gaps and other factors like religion, culture, myths especially towards SMC and condom use.

2.1.3.5 Health System Infrastructure and Resources

Two main resource types are of paramount importance in health service delivery. These include; finance and human capital. The Health System infrastructure meanwhile is composed of; buildings infrastructure, medical and hospital equipment, communication systems and equipment and ambulance and transport facilities. Health staff levels have improved over time. At the creation of Amuria District in July 2005, staffing levels were barely above 15% of the required staffing norms. These were staff seconded from the Mother District of Katakwi. With some recruitment done in 2007, staffing levels rose to 33%. Currently, the technical health staffing level is 50% which is very much below the HSSIP target of 72.5%. Notably, are the critical cadres like doctors, midwives, laboratory personnel and Nurses which are very difficult to attract and retain.

Figure 2.3.3.4: Current Technical Health staffing gaps across health service delivery points



Source: DHMIS 2015

The highest health staffing gaps are in the District's Health Centre IIs yet these are facilities at parish level that are the closest to the populace after the Health Centre Is. Most of these Health Centre IIs are headed by Nursing Assistants that are meant to be scrapped from the Health System Cadre structure. Health Centre IVs that serve a County equally are understaffed. Close

to half of the required staff are still needed for effective health service delivery at the County level. With the strategic plan of making one Health Centre IV (Amuria HC IV) a District Hospital, a lot still is needed in terms of raising the staff levels in HC IVs. Some Implementing Partners like; Baylor Uganda and Uganda Cares support the District by directly recruiting and paying wages of some health staff in both Government and private facilities. Currently, a total of 23 health workers are being supported by Partners. The department's concern is sustainability of this human resource after the withdrawal of these partners. The District's failure to absorb these staff in the Local Government payroll may create more gaps.

Infrastructural levels equally remain a challenge. Some four sub counties out of 16 still do not have a Health Centre III which is meant to serve a sub county population. One Sub County (Akoromit) does not have any Health facility hence the 5km health facility accessibility targeted distance can never be met. Most of the infrastructure equally needs massive renovation. Accommodation still remains a challenge attributed to few health staff houses. More wards are needed and level of equipment in the existing wards will also have to be looked into.

2.1.4 Education Sector

2.1.4.1 Mandate and Functions

The mandate of the sector in the district is the provision of educational services which cover nursery, primary, secondary, trade, special education and technical education. This comes with a number of responsibilities that include: planning for the sector's development and programs; coordination, monitoring, evaluation and provision of technical guidance on sector policies; quality assurance and standards in the education curricula; inspection, supervision and mentoring. It also handles appointment and sensitisation of School Management Committees (SMCs); overseeing establishment and operation of Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres; and promotion of sports development in the district;

2.1.4.2 Sector Framework

Education sector service delivery is by government and private sector that comprises individual investors, communities and Non-Government Organisations (NGOs). Under the decentralised system of governance in Uganda, provision and management of basic education is largely in the hands of the Local Governments (LGs) while the central government remains responsible for policy control and maintenance of standards through teacher education, curriculum and examinations. The sector has 2 departments i.e. Education and Sports headed by the District Education Officer (DEO) who is accountable to the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), the head of civil service in the district. The key sections include administration, inspection, special needs education and sports. The broad levels of education include early childhood development (pre-primary), primary education, secondary education and Technical/vocational Education. The sports sector involves sports and games in and out of school.

2.1.4.3 Education Institutions

The district has 153 education institutions. More than 80 percent of these institutions are government aided or owned. Primary schools form the bulk of all education institutions with a

total of 142 primary schools distributed in all sub counties in the district. Most of the Universal Primary Education (UPE) grants go into supporting primary education institutions. This explains also why the primary function of the sector forms a bulk of sector engagements. Other education institutions include 18 secondary schools and 3 technical/vocational schools.

School	Gov't Aided	Community	Private	Total
Primary	108	12	22	142
Secondary	10	4	4	18
Vocational	2	1	0	03
Total	120	17	26	163

Source: District EMIS 2015

2.1.4.4 Primary Education

2.1.4.4.1 School facilities:

Although government of Uganda in programs like SFG, NUREP, PRDP, NUSAF, LGMSDP has enabled the district to construct and provide facilities in schools, there are still shortages. For instance the district has 591 out of 1,319 classrooms and 10,638 three-seater desks instead of 23,747, only 91 of the 153 schools have water sources.

Facility	Expected	Current	%	Gap	%
Classrooms	1,319	591	45	728	54
Desks	23,747	10,638	45	13,109	54
Teachers' houses	1,097	161	15	936	85
Pit latrine Stances: pupils	1,781	1,101	62	680	38
Pit latrine Stances: teachers	1,097	191	17	906	83
Boreholes/shallow wells	153	91	59	62	41

Source: District EMIS 2015

2.4.3.2 School enrolment.

Primary school enrolment has been increasing as a result of high population growth and the introduction of universal primary education (UPE). Enrolment growth rate has been growing at an annual rate of 3 percent in the last four years. The boys contributed to much of the increased enrolment with a crude rate of 5 percent between 2013 and 2014. The table below shows trends in primary school enrolment in the last 5 years.

Sex/Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Boys	36,057	37,026	38,015	39,983	42,294
Girls	35,184	35,116	35,551	36,863	37,227
Total	71,241	72,142	73,566	76,846	79,521

Source: District EMIS 2015

2.4.3.3 Primary Leaving Examination (PLE)

Performance of pupils in Primary Leaving Examinations has continued to be poor despite the support given by government and some partners and individuals. No significant improvement

has been registered in the last 5 years. The performance is worse in girls than boys. This calls for strategies towards improvement of facilities and pupil teacher ratio.

	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	No,	%	No,	%	No,	%	No,	%	No,	%
DIV 1	52	1.5	116	3.3	95	2.4	70	1.6	107	2.4
DIV 2	1,679	48	1,688	48.3	2,029	52	1,721	38.9	1,787	40.3
DIV 3	1,005	28.5	967	27.7	885	22.7	1,351	30.5	1,325	29.9
DIV 4	492	14	444	12.7	568	14.6	673	15.2	720	16.3
DIV U(f)	198	5.6	196	5.6	233	4.8	481	10.9	384	8.7
DIV X(abs)	84	2.4	86	2.4	87	2.2	127	2.9	106	2.4
Total	3,510		3,497		3,897		4,423		4,429	

Source: District EMIS 2015

2.1.4.4 Secondary Education

2.1.4.4.1 Secondary Infrastructure

The district has few infrastructures for all secondary schools. In addition, there are two girls' secondary schools i.e. Ococia Girls' S.S in Ogolai Sub County (a community school). Labira Girls' S.S in Obalanga sub county (government aided), but both are now co-educational because of lack of other secondary schools within the sub counties.

2.1.4.4.2 Secondary Enrolment

Secondary schools enrolment has been steadily rising across the district. The significant increase in enrolment is largely attributed to government efforts when it introduced Universal Secondary Education (USE). However, the enrolment has been skewed to only boys. Girls have not been largely mobilised to benefit from secondary education due to high girl primary school drop outs and poor primary completion rates for girls.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Boys	3,266	3,967	4,275	4,501	3,954	4,784
Girls	1,883	2,184	2,497	2,747	2,224	2,992
Total	5,149	6,151	6,772	7,248	6,178	7,776

Source: District EMIS 2015

2.1.4.5 Technical/Vocational Education

There is only one government aided technical school and one technical institute (to start in 2016).

2.1.4.6 Special Needs & Inclusive Education

Children with special learning needs continue to be neglected by both parents and teachers despite inclusive education policy. New classrooms and latrines provide easy access for the disabled. However, materials for the very few teachers trained to handle children of higher degree of disability, visual & hearing impairments and multiple disabilities, to use are hard to get.

2.1.4.7 School Inspection

With school inspection grants each primary school is supervised and inspected at least once each term by the Inspectors of Schools and Associate Assessors. A new strategy of monitoring learning achievements among pupils reveal very low levels of literacy and numeracy of learners.

2.1.4.8 Sports & Games

Athletics, football, netball and MDD are active in Schools with funding from UPE grants. Football for out of school youths is also picking up as clubs are formed. However, this area is ill facilitated.

2.1.4.9 Staffing

The sector has 4 staffing groups whose staffing level is indicated: district based 50%, primary 74%, secondary 30% and tertiary/technical 30%. The big staffing gaps deny learners adequate instruction.

Designation	Posts	Filled	Vacant
District Education Office			
District Education Officer	1	1	0
Senior Education Officer	1	0	1
Senior Inspector of schools	1	1	0
Inspector of Schools	3	1	2
Education Officer	1	0	1
Sports Officer	1	1	0
Sub Total	8	4	4
Primary schools			
Head teacher	108	50	58
Deputy Head teacher	108	48	60
Senior Education Assistant	288	138	150
Education Assistant II	953	851	102
Sub Total	1,457	1,087	370
Secondary Schools			
Education Officer	205	20	185
Head teacher	10	5	5
Deputy Head teacher	10	3	7
Assistant Education Officer	106	83	23
Enrolled Nurse	10	1	9
Laboratory Assistant	10	7	3
Librarian	20	1	17
Senior Accounts Assistant	10	7	3
Pool Stenographer	10	0	10
Office Typist	10	0	10
Stores Assistant	10	0	10
Sub Total	206	107	97

Tertiary/Vocational			
Principal	2	0	2
Deputy Principal	2	0	2
Senior Instructor	1	0	1
Senior Assistant Instructor	1	1	0
Technical Teacher	46	12	34
Enrolled Nurse	2	1	1
Senior Accounts Assistant	2	1	1
Senior Clerical Officer	1	1	0
Workshop Attendant	5	2	3
Waiter/Waitress	2	2	0
Office Attendant	1	1	0
Cook	5	3	2
Watchman (Askari)	3	2	1
Sub Total	72	26	46
GRAND TOTAL	1,743	1,224	517

Source: District Education Office, 2015

2.1.4.10 Major Constraints/Challenges

In general the sector is faced with a number of constraints and challenges. Key among them are the following: First, infrastructure is inadequate in schools, standing at 43%. The district is still recovering from the destruction caused by various civil wars, insecurity and flash floods in the past years. The sanitary facilities (pit latrines) fill up very fast and pupils in 33 schools cannot easily access safe and clean water. Office accommodation, classrooms, storage facilities, libraries and laboratories still lack in many schools.

Secondly there is negative effects of climate change. It is becoming a common phenomenon for classrooms, teachers' houses and latrines to be destroyed by strong wind/rain storms sometimes uprooting even trees. In the recent past schools like Acowa Primary school, Ococia P/S, Oditel P/S, Angole Wera P/S, Olianai P/S, Aojakitoi P/S had their classrooms destroyed. Whole schools in low lying areas especially in the northern part of the district suffer from flash floods and water logging which makes structures to collapse.

The other challenge is that of limited post-primary education. Though it is government policy for each sub county to have a secondary school, seven sub counties do not have government aided schools. Apeduru, Wera and Asamuk sub counties have ill facilitated and barely surviving community schools; Akoromit and Ogolai have only private schools, while Akeriau and Willa do not have any. The existing schools face inadequacies in resources, staff, and facilities and are ill equipped. The only technical school is in Wera Sub County, a technical institute is being established at Ogolai Sub County while the rest of the 13 sub counties & Amuria Town Council have none.

The fourth challenge is the undeveloped sports facilities. The sporting spirit is just picking up in the district but the facilities are undeveloped. There is no district stadium for holding standard competitions coupled with poor facilitation towards the sector that limits training of coaches, purchase of sports equipment, establishment of sporting facilities and sporting structures will continue lagging behind. The fifth is the poor information management. Data collection, processing, analysis and management are generally inadequate both at the district headquarters and in the schools. This is attributed to poor record keeping at school due to inadequate or no

training on, and lack of necessary equipment/facilities for information management. Lastly is the limited support towards special needs education. Support towards children with learning disabilities is low. Although inclusive education is encouraged there is a challenge of providing special materials to the visually impaired. Although the new classroom structures attempt to take consideration of children with special needs, the old structures do not. There is also a big capacity gap for teachers towards handling these children since only a few of them have attended training in this area. Poor attitude of the community, parents and the teachers towards children with special needs is another setback.

2.1.5 COMMUNITY BASED SERVICES

2.1.5.1. Introduction

The sector is mandated to formulate, coordinate, monitor and evaluate programmes for the vulnerable groups. The social development sector comprises the sub sectors of: Probation, Social Welfare and Youth; Labour and industrial relations; disability and elderly; and gender, culture and community development. The total staff establishment in the structure is 36 persons. There are however currently only 6 substantive development workers actively deployed in the 16 LLGs, putting the ratio of CDOs to LLGs at nearly 1:3. The overall staffing in the sector is only 28%. At the district headquarters, the department is housed in one room to accommodate all sectors. This has constrained the principle of confidentiality especially in the administration and Probation sectors. The department has only one dysfunctional vehicle and two motorcycles to cover the whole district.

This has seriously curtailed the capacity of the department to undertake its function of community mobilization and empowerment. Fortunately, because of the good departmental working relationships and coordination, the department was able to co-opt 8 Parish Chiefs with the required qualifications to work as Community Development Workers. We have also made an effort to integrate our field operations with those other departments that have vehicles.

2.1.5.1 Probation and Social Welfare and Youth sector

The 2014 Population and Housing Census indicated that there are 175,500 children in the district. These constitute about 65% of the total population of 270,000. Out of these, Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children constitute about 50% of the total child population. Much as the sector takes care of more than a half of the district population, it receives funding of less than 1% of the district budget every financial year

2.1.5.2 Labour and industrial Relations

There are about 1,300 persons in formal employment in Amuria District. Of these, only 5% are women. Those in the private sector constitute about 4,000, and of which only 5% are women, who are moreover relegated to small scale businesses in the daily and weekly markets, or subsistence agriculture where they do not even own the land they cultivate. In the last 4 years, no work place was inspected for conformity to occupational safety and general compliance to labour laws. A majority of employees, including civil servants are not aware of their labour rights, and the situation is not helped by the fact that there is no substantive labour officer, trade union

or an industrial court for dispute resolution. A majority (50%) of children are engaged in child labour, especially in the case of Karamojong children who are forced into child labour by adults in return for food.

2.1.5.3 Disability and Elderly

Seven per cent of the population in the district suffers a pronounced form of disability, while the elderly constitute about 10%. Of the disabled population, only about 1% are children. There is generally a decline in primary disability due to preventive policies like immunization. The main causes reported include accidents, chronic disease or poor attention to preventable diseases due to life style. The traditional practice of community care for the elderly and disabled is fast on the decline, leading to the generally pathetic living conditions of the elderly. It is worse for the cases of those without their own sons and daughters to take care of them, and those who do not have assets to rely on for incomes.

There is no partner organization that undertakes programmes for the elderly or disability. The only interventions are the livelihoods programmes by government under the Community Driven Development Programme and NUSAF. Budgetary allocations for the elderly and disability in both higher and lower local government are also very minimal, sometimes as low as UGX 200,000/= in a year. As a result, it is hard to plan for assistance devices and immediate material support for the elderly and persons with disability. It is however observable that the policy of disability friendly public infrastructure is complied with in the district. Nevertheless, there are efforts to lobby and advocate for policies and budgets for persons with disability and elderly.

2.1.5.4 Gender, culture and community development

The district has registered an improvement in community participation in development programmes. This is partly attributed to the role played by the NUSAF 2, CDD and PRDP programmes in engaging and empowering communities to participate in the development process and owning programmes. Other factors for the positive trend include the participatory approach the development partners have used to engage communities in the development process, which has also encompassed the social accountability aspects of demanding for services and community monitoring.

There has been an emergence of self-help groups mainly in the form of Community Based Organizations (CBOs), village Savings and Loan Associations and Faith Based Organizations. These are about 200 in total. In a majority of cases, these self-help organizations have caused an improvement in the lives of the people in the areas of food security, safe water, health and education where most of them work. Although these institutions are duly registered and monitored by the higher and lower Local Governments through the District and Sub county NGO monitoring and impact Assessment Committees, there have been cases of manipulation of members and the public due to the weak organizational capacity of the committees to perform their role due to lack of transport and expertise.

Most of the prominent NGOs do not have their head offices in Amuria, but rather prefer to operate from Soroti or Kampala. This has made it hard to supervise them more closely. Unlike NGOs, though most CBOs have good intentions, they lack adequate capacity to develop

manage and projects and dissolve after a short time of existence. In partnership with the local Iteso Cultural Union, headed by 'Emorimor' (a paramount chief) there have been efforts to revive positive cultural practices to bolster the value system for development and peace. The efforts to mainstream gender in all departments in the district are aimed at bringing to an end gender disparities in development and also violence against women. However data at the Police and offices of the Community Development officers indicates that an average of 30 cases of violence against women are reported monthly. The cases fall under sexual and physical assault, as well as economic and emotional abuse.

The district and sub counties have accordingly put in place strategies including formation of the district and sub county Gender based Violence Working groups, formulation of the referral pathway to guide survivors on the sources of help, formulation of the Standard Operating Procedures for Gender Based Violence and general community mobilization on the dangers of gender based violence. The situation of community centres is not appalling in that they have not been renovated for decades, hence denying communities an opportunity for the venues for meetings/ experience sharing and learning home improvement skills.

Table 2.5.4: Location and status of the community centers

County	Sub county	Number	Condition
Amuria	Wera	1	Poor state
	Abarilela	0	
	Asamuk	1	Renovated for health services delivery
	Kuju	0	
	Amuria Town Council	0	Fair, not furnished nor equipped
	Morungatuny	1	Fair, not furnished nor equipped
	Orungo	0	
	Akeriau	0	
	Willa	0	Fair, not furnished nor equipped
	Apeduru	0	
	Ogolai	0	
Kapelebyong	Okungur	0	
	Akoromit	0	
	Acowa	1	Fair, not furnished nor equipped
	Kapelebyong	0	
	Obalanga	0	

Source District Community Services records

Table 2.5.5: Distribution of Adult enrolment by Sub County

County	Sub county	2011		2012		2013		2014	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Amuria	Wera	8	24	11	35	7	27	9	32
	Abarilela	14	30	8	34	8	24	12	29
	Asamuk	11	29	14	23	9	28	11	27
	Kuju	9	24	15	38	6	30	9	28
	Amuria Town Council	12	29	17	43	7	28	13	34
	Willa	15	36	19	38	10	31	17	32
	Apeduru	12	25	12	34	13	24	14	28
Orungo	Ogolai	16	37	23	37	15	28	18	32
	Orungo	14	23	11	24	18	24	14	27
	Morungatuny	11	25	11	29	12	31	14	35
	Akeriau	10	25	11	30	12	25	15	27
Kapelebyong	Okungur	10	31	13	33	16	32	18	29
	Kapelebyong	12	17	19	32	16	19	17	14
	Acowa	9	20	9	17	7	15	11	19
	Akoromit	8	24	11	17	7	19	12	22
	Obalanga	17	32	15	33	10	26	13	29
	Total	188	431	219	497	173	411	217	444

Source: District Community Services records

2.1.5 Adult literacy enrolment as of 2015

The literacy levels in the district is still low, especially among females. This is due to the traditional mind-set that has it that girls are for reproductive roles and not leadership roles. Therefore there is less preference for girl child education. Females are a major source of labour for agriculture, housekeeping and pride price, and traditionally do not have to be school.

The district is operating the functional Adult literacy programme to improve literacy and numeracy skills of adults who missed on forma education. The data below shows that males do not enrol as much as females do because they are already literate.

2.1.6 Management

2.1.6.1 Introduction

The Management Sector comprises of the administration, human resources, records, information and public relations sub sectors. The core mandate of the department is to effectively and efficiently coordinate the implementation of government programs and projects in line with government policies and laws. The department oversees 16 Lower Local Governments and all other departments. The Management sector is the core administrative centre of the district.

It responsible for general administration of the district and coordination of program implementation. The sector is also responsible for accountability of all resources and decisions and actions of the council and its employees. The department houses five sectors namely, Administration (CAOs Office), County Administration, Human Resource, Internal Audit, and the central registry. The departmental overall goal is to improve the level of efficiency and effectiveness in the use of public resources for service delivery within the district.

2.1.6.2 Administrative Structure

The District is divided into two counties with 15 rural Sub-counties and one Town Council. The District constitutes of 96 parishes and 559 village councils. Kapelebyong County covers most of the district area as it comprises of 5 sub-counties, followed by Amuria County, which comprises of 10 sub-counties and one Town Council, The District has seven Town Boards. The table below shows the distribution of administrative units by county.

County	No. of Sub counties	No. of Parishes	No. of Town boards	No. of Villages/Zones
Amuria	11	60	3	342
Kapelebyong	5	32	2	217
TOTAL	15	92	5	559

Source: District administrative records

The District Council is the highest political authority, with 11 members under the headship of the District Chairperson. It has a technical team headed by the Chief Administrative Officer, distributed in 11 departments. Each of the department has a head and under each department, there are a number of sections. Table 2.6.2 below provides establishment and the status in details.

Department/Sector	Approved	Filled	Not Filled
Chief Administrative Officer's Office	03	03	00
Administration and Human Resource	27	8	19
Statutory Bodies	11	01	10
Internal Audit	08	03	05
Planning	06	02	04
Finance	19	11	08
Education (District Education Officer's Office)	09	06	03
Production & Marketing	15	02	13
Natural Resources	18	04	15
Community Based Services	45	16	29
Technical Services & Works	27	06	21
District Health Services	11	10	01
Town Council	17	05	12
Sub-counties	192	63	129
TOTAL	408	140	269

Source: Human resource department

The central administration CAOs office is staffed by CAO, PAS Personal secretary to the CAO, an office assistant and driver, but lacks Deputy CAO. At county level there are 3 Counties but so far there is only One ACAO after one ACAO was seconded to act in Amuria Town Council as Township Officer. The Human Resource sector has 2 staff i.e. the PHRO and the Human resource officer. The Registry is the poorest in terms of staffing as it is currently manned by an office attendant with additional qualifications in records instead of a substantively appointed records officer. At the lower Local Government level the staffing levels are even desperately low out of 16

sub counties only 6 are manned by substantive Senior Assistant Secretaries and the remainder management seconded Community development officers and parish chiefs to head them. On the other hand out of 96 parishes management has only managed to post 46 parish chiefs and require them to work in at least more than two other parishes in a bid to rationalize the available labour force. Audit sector has 2 staff who all acting. The Procurement and disposal sector has 2 staff.

Table 2.6.3: Composition of political appointees and committees

Committees	Male	Female	Total
District Public Accounts Committee (DPAC)	03	01	04
District Service Commission	03	01	04
Lands Committee	04	01	05
Executive Council	03	02	05
	13	09	22
<i>Education, Health and CBS</i>	03	02	05
Works and Production	02	03	05
Finance and Administration	03	02	05
TOTAL	34	21	55

Overall the District staffing level has staggered around 60% which is still lower than the national target of 75% for every district local government. Like it's clearly stated the most invaluable resource to any organization is its human resource. The department will concentrate on pursuing public service to allow recruitment in key areas so as to reverse the above trend. On infrastructure basic infrastructure at the sub county headquarters shall be provided and furnished. Staff housing shall be provided as a motivation to stay in hard to reach and hard to stay areas of the district. The revenue taskforce shall be constituted and operationalised to champion revenue mobilization.

In executing its elaborate mandate the department is confronted by the following challenges;

1. Lack of accountability and transparency in use of public resources at the district level and lower local governments and institutions like schools, health units etc.
2. Human resource challenges which range from limited staffing which renders service delivery very difficult, high staff turnover due to limited motivation, capacity due to skills gaps and most staff are acting in various positions due to wage bill constraints and public service ban on recruitment.
3. Low capacity of lower local governments to finance its activities due to low levels of local revenue. Lower Local Governments basically depend on central government transfers which come on quarterly basis and while those who have embarked on local revenue generation are suffering from poor sources whose cost of collecting sometimes overshoots the benefits.
4. There are also challenges of combating poverty among the rural poor by ensuring that citizens engage in income generating activities like SACCOs, modern agriculture, trade and value addition.

2.1.7 Finance

The Finance sector has a mandate of mobilising and raising revenue to fund council activities and programmes. It also has a duty of ensuring that the resources that the district gets are utilised in the most efficient and effective manner. The major revenue sources for the district include the grants from central government that comprise almost 98% of the entire budget every year. Other funding comes from various donor agencies that are nongovernmental. The locally collected revenue constitutes a very small proportion of the budget and this makes the local government so dependent on central government for funding. This affects the autonomy of the local government in addressing its local priorities.

2.1.8 Natural Resources

Amuria's environmental endowment is largely constituted by its wetlands, biodiversity, land resources, fisheries resources and forests resources. Prospects for minerals are said to be very good in the district; however this has not been ventured into. The state of natural resources has been facing increasing challenges including: rapid deterioration of their quantity and quality due to increased pressure from high population growth and economic activities and poor disposal of solid waste from human settlements. This has led to loss of biodiversity and environmental degradation.

The DDP period, efforts will be undertaken to attain a green and clean environment while conserving the flora and fauna and restoring and adding value to the ecosystems (wetlands, forests, range lands and catchments) by undertaking re-forestation and a forestation, promoting participation of the population in tree planting and adoption of green agriculture practices. Restoration of degraded wetlands and other fragile ecosystem needs to be done through the implementation of catchment –based systems approach, gazetting of vital wetlands for increased protection and use, and monitoring and inspecting restoration efforts. It is also vital that the population adopts patterns of production, consumption and reproduction that safeguard the environment as a matter of urgency.

The role and the importance of enabling all members of civil society to be actively engaged in sustainable development shall be fundamental in managing the environment. There is need to strengthen access to information, building civil society capacity and creating the enabling environment for their participation. The role of women in managing the ENR is critical and the district needs to promote gender equality and women's empowerment to ensure their full and effective participation in the development and implementation of policies, programmes and decision-making at all levels.

2.2 Crosscutting Issues

This section contains an analysis of the cross cutting issues that affect development. The issues picked on in this plan are those adopted from the National Development Plan. They include HIV/AIDS, environment, gender, energy, climate change, nutrition and human rights.

2.2.1 HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS has continued to be one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in the district. In the ranking of the 10 leading causes of disease it is ranked fourth. The prevalence rate now stands at 4.2% (ANC weighted). This is a drop from the previous figure of 5.3% (AIS 2011). The district's prevalence rate is lower than the national average of 7.3% among the adult population. The main risk factors for HIV infection in the district are early, multiple and extra marital sexual relationships with no proper and consistent condom use. The other factors are lack of awareness of prevention methods, limited access to condoms, community myths and misconceptions about HIV/AIDS issues and delayed treatment of other sexually transmitted diseases.

HIV counselling and testing (HCT) has stagnated at a low level of 17% (DHIS-2) compared to the national target of 80%. This is a disturbing situation given the fact that HCT is the entry point for social support services and care and treatment. The key challenge for the low uptake of this is the poorly coordinated social mobilisation for HCT and stock outs for testing kits. The table below shows how dismal the HCT services were in 2014/15.

Status	Number
Enrolled into care	955
Number of HIV positive	997
Number counselled & tested	100,183

Source:HMIS 2016

The care and treatment concerns: The ART coverage stands at 70% (HMIS-2) which is far below the national target of 90%. The district however has achieved the 90% target of retention of clients on antiretroviral therapy (ART). Social support and protection is an essential component of the care programmes especially in reducing vulnerability to HIV/AIDS and mitigation of its impacts on persons living with HIV. Social and psychosocial support has been the most neglected thematic area under comprehensive HIV care.

Much as the HIV/AIDS burden has been remarkably reduced to 3 percentage points from 7% in 2007, the incidence of new infections is projected to be on the rise despite being lower than the region's 5.3% and the National's 7.3%. Strategies to address the scourge of HIV/AIDS still need to be scaled up. HIV Counselling and Testing (HCT) uptake is very low at 34% in spite of the fact that all these newly identified persons are linked to care. In the Intervention of Elimination of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS, its implementation has been hampered by very poor male involvement with 53% male participation. Furthermore, Safe Male Circumcision (SMC), a latest HIV/AIDS preventive intervention has not taken off fully. As of FY 2013/14, only 7% of the eligible men had been circumcised.

The main challenges are; poor accessibility to most of these strategies like HIV/AIDS Counselling and Testing (HCT), Health Education gaps and other factors like religion, culture, myths especially towards SMC and condom use. The HIV prevalence trend in the district indicates a new twist where the married couples are getting more infections, besides the sexually active youth and women who comprise a larger proportion of the rural workforce. It is also spreading in the rural areas more as much as it does in the urban centres, due to previous displacement into camps HIV/AIDS affects working potential of the workers and increases costs of treatment at household

level and generally contributes to absenteeism that have affected progress and performance in the district as a whole for example in schools, health centres name it. The District Local Government has not put in place a robust work place mechanism to facilitate institutional staff counselling, care and treatment. Amuria district being of a hard to reach area has mostly schools in urban town council and this has made parents of remote area transfer their children to the schools there and mostly girls who rent out of school have fallen a victim of such as their engage in having sex before marriage, and being over exited with town life end up with HIV and that brings advance effect not only herself but to the family in terms of taking care for treatment and others end up now as spreaders of the disease due to frustration, isolation and rejected.

2.2.2 Environment

All endeavours at bringing about human development in the district depends on the natural environment. All human activities have an impact on the natural environment. Improper use or exploitation of the natural environment has negative effects on its quality and could consequently result in greater losses to the community in terms of health and incomes. Major concerns within the district just in other parts of Uganda include loss of vegetation cover; loss in soil fertility drying up of wetlands; disappearance of some species of birds, plants and animals and rise in conflicts over natural resources. The norm nationally is to see to it that natural resources in the country are used sustainably. In the district it is observable that vegetation cover has reduced over time. Gazetted forest reserves have been depleted and trees in private owned land are being felled for energy purposes at higher rate with no replacement at all.

The hot spots for commercial tree cutting are in the sub counties of Akoromit, Acowa, Kapelebyong in Kapeleyong County; Kuju and Asamuk sub counties in Amuria County; and Morungatuny Sub County in Orungo County. The trees are mainly cut for burning charcoal that is sold to najor towns in the region and the popular tree types targeted for this is shea-nut tree (locally called 'ekungur'). The environment and natural resources in the district are under threat from both natural and manmade factors that include: poverty, rapid population growth, unplanned urbanization, expansion of informal settlements and the impacts of climate change. Wetlands and forests are facing encroachment and degradation. The wetlands are drying up with many facilities like dams getting silted forever.

Pollution levels are also on the rise due to misuse of agro chemicals. For the unsustainable actions of man in the utilization of natural resources in the district there are now issues of unsound use of chemicals, as droughts, floods, storms, heat waves and landslides that have had serious effects on agricultural production, food security, incomes, health status and the livelihoods. The environment sub-sector faces a number of challenges among which are the following key ones: low level of awareness and appreciation of environmental issues especially the crucial link between the environment and development, the limited prospects of long-term investments in both physical ecosystems protection and institutional capacity development; the seemingly insatiable demand for natural resources; limited data and information for planning in the sector. Cognizant of the importance of environment and natural resources in contributing to wealth creation and employment, there is need to maintain and manage it sustainably and addressing all threats to it.

2.2.3 Gender

Different categories of the population largely depend on natural resources for livelihood. Due to lack of alternative sources of power and high electricity tariffs, more than 97% of women get fuel energy and thatching grass from the wild; at an unemployment rate of 75%, youth mainly involve in brick making relying on wetlands for clay and forested areas for energy. As different categories of the population venture into the natural resource stock, there is a lot of contention and women have been excluded in most cases by the men. There is therefore need to have women involved in natural resource planning and decision making at all levels. It is also imperative to empower women to: acquire fuel saving technologies; have land rights/ownership; involved in decision making and leadership in Land & Environment Committees; participate in environmental improvement campaigns and also protect the rights of the vulnerable people on land ownership.

Overwhelming responsibility for the females vis a vis males at home denies the girl child adequate time for and discourages from school. Gender imbalance remains an obstacle to achievement of gender parity in the communities. This has affected the participation of women in in most social settings. This ranges from ownership of property/ factors of production to placement of women in work places in various formal and informal institutions. The incidences of Gender based violence remain at the average of 10 cases per day in any given police post despite various attempts by partners to address it since it bares its influence in culture which is largely skewed in favour of men.

2.2.4 Energy

The major sources of energy used in Amuria district includes biomass, fossil fuels and electricity. Most of the biomass energy is from wood, which is consumed in the form of charcoal and firewood. The biomass is collected from the fields and it is mainly women who collect it. Women are the principal users of firewood and charcoal as the responsibility of preparing food in households disproportionately rests on them. Other use of energy in the district is for lighting which is majorly use of kerosene and for running small milling machines in trading centres. Some of the mills use fossil fuel (diesel) and other enterprises use generators. A big proportion of the industrial enterprises, businesses and institutions do not have sufficient or uninterrupted access to electricity from the national grid.

Hydroelectric power was recently extended into the district and is in a few urban centres – Wera town board, Asamuk town board, Orungo town board and Amuria Town Council. Some rural growth centres along the highway to Moroto – Komolo and Alakaituk, and institutions like Wera Catholic Mission have been connected to the grid too. According to the UBOS' National Population and Housing Census 2014 Report only 3,449 households out of 48,316 in the district had access to electricity. This amounts to 7% households had access to electricity. Solar PV systems have been installed in households, sub county administrative headquarters, health centres, water pumping points and schools.

The major energy challenges in Amuria district are the low distribution of hydroelectric power to cover many places within the district (both urban and rural); low level of access to modern energy; low level of energy efficiency; high tariffs; the unreliable and inefficient supply; inadequate

Institutional and regulatory capacity. Therefore, to address the above constraints, there is need to increase power generation, transmission and distribution; increase access to electricity; promote use of renewable energy.

2.2.5 Culture and mind-set

Amuria district being in Teso sub region is predominantly populated by the Iteso people. The Teso culture is a very rich one with various traditions, norms and values to follow. There are traditional dances and music where 'akogo' a percussion instrument and 'ajosi' dances are the major dances used in entertainment in traditional functions like marriage. However, there are other cultural practices that may be described as un-progressive in modern times, especially on matters of rights and development. Traditionally much value is attached to the boy child and less to the girl child. This biases have affected the chances of girls getting opportunity to go to school to higher levels as most parents would offer scarce resources to the education of the boy child than to that of a girl child.

Labour relations at household level too are biased against women in that much of the donkey work is done by women for much of the day – household chores, gardening, etc. The marriage tradition is also steeped towards demanding men to pay high number of livestock as dowry. The many cows 'paid' in marriage make some men to view their wives as a kind of 'personal property' and subject the women to living conditions that are more or less enslaving as this has been one explanation for domestic violence against women. The high dowry payment is also seen as a motivating factor for some parents to marry of their girl children early before the lawful age. The vice of child marriage is common in communities especially the impoverished ones as they see dowry received as a solution to hardships.

This disadvantages the girl children as they are forced to drop out of school if at all they were at school. Those out of school could be faced with serious health problems in their marriages in most cases to older men. The custom of brewing and drinking 'Ajono' a locally alcoholic brew made out of millet or sorghum has overtime been extended to levels that are detrimental to society's progress within the district. Drinking from early hours of the day till late have made many able-bodied persons idle away much of the productive time. Several households have remained poor as a result and the rampant drunkenness has led to other social problems like gender violence in homes.

2.2.6 Climate change

Amuria District's efforts at achieving sustainable development take place in the context of climate change which is a concern to the district and Uganda as a country. Amuria's climate just as Uganda's is a valuable natural resource that determines a lot about other natural resources like soils, water, forests and wildlife, as well as the human activities dependent on them. For a number of reasons and happenings all over the world such as increased emission of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases climate change is taking place globally.

High level studies such as those undertaken by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) have revealed that the global climate has warmed since the 1950's. Their reports indicate that greenhouse gases have increased in the atmosphere due to human activities leading. For

that there are rising temperatures, as well as more erratic and extreme weather events taking place in various parts of the world. Amuria has repeatedly witnessed these kind of occurrences disproportionately within Uganda. The impacts of climate change (droughts, floods and storms) are common and are more likely to reduce the benefits derived from the natural resource base and with serious consequences on agricultural production, food security, forests, water supply, infrastructure, health systems, incomes, livelihoods and overall development. Therefore, climate change potentially poses one of the greatest challenges for Amuria to realize its vision.

Climate change is impacting differently on men and women folks in the district. In farming communities, the men go further away to look for pastures, while women walk longer distances for water and firewood, limiting the time for agricultural and food production. To ensure sustainable development Amuria district needs to respond to the climate change challenges through both adaptation and mitigation to build resilience. Local solutions should be put in place to solve the local effects of climate change although the issue is of a national and global nature. Amuria district in partnership with the central government and other agencies is committed to addressing the climate change challenge. The district is taking advantage of an enabling policy environment put in place by government to implement measures to adapt and mitigate climate change. Attempts are made to implement Uganda government's National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) which aims at guiding all climate change activities and interventions in the country. The NCCP is intended to provide direction to the key sectors affected by the impacts of climate change.

2.2.7 Nutrition

Good nutrition is one requirement for better health among the population. However not all people can be said to be well nourished in the district. Various categories of people are affected differently on this issue with malnourishment affecting mainly the young and elderly and those who are poor and living unhealthy lifestyles. The most common problems associated with nutrition are anaemia, stunting, diarrhoeal diseases whereby household members don't have sufficient intake of food. Anaemia is caused by inadequate consumption of iron based foods like meat. This is attributable to food insecurity in households and lack of information on proper dietary intake. The group most affected by anaemia are children above one year old, mothers and child bearing age women. These category is vulnerable to this problem due to poor hygiene and sanitation and poor feeding. Issues of worms' infestation among people affect the nutritional status. This calls for hygiene and education programmes and deworming campaigns.

Stunting too affects children of two years and below. This is as a result of poor dietary intake right from pregnancy amongst mothers which could arise from food insecurity in homes and lack of access to diversified foods. An estimate of 27% of the children below 5 years of age are stunted in the district and 7.2% are acutely malnourished. Disaster conditions of unpredictable drought and flood conditions at times affect farm harvests mainly causing losses and food shortages in most households. Poor handling of food also leads to some health problems that lead to diseases such as diarrhoea.

2.2.8 Human rights

Amuria district is committed to ensuring that the rights of its citizens are respected and protected

at all times. It does its part to support central government to ensure that the rights of citizens are upheld. The human rights situation has greatly improved in the district compared to the period immediately after the violent conflicts that occurred in the Teso region due to insurgency and cattle rustling by armed neighbouring tribes from Karamoja region. Currently the threat to losing property i.e. livestock to rustlers is minimal though isolated incidents of thefts keep being recorded at the border areas with Karamoja.

The emerging threat is attributed to the struggles over ownership of land at the border between the communities living at the border of Amuria district in Teso and the districts of Karamoja, especially those claiming to be from Abim district yet in official maps Amuria does not share a border with it. There is also growing concern over conflicts over land ownership within and between different households and families within the district. The proportion of households headed by females, including widows is 25%. They are at a disadvantage as culturally land is owned in a patriarchal way by communities in the district. Cases of murders, assault and banishment over land have been recorded in the district.

The major human rights issues in the community now relate to domestic relations between men and women in families and their children. Gender based violence is a major problem whereby women (wives) are frequent victims of abuse from their male counterparts in form of physical, sexual and emotional abuse. Incidences of assault in homes are rampant. Male household heads are the frequent abusers of women and children here. Abuse of alcohol, drugs and general poverty are some of the factors explaining the widespread existence of domestic violence. In such circumstances the need for justice for the victims of abuse arises. Within Amuria district one other major challenge is that of access to justice. Mainstream judicial courts are all centred at the district headquarters but other local courts of local councils and traditional/clan courts are available at the community level.

The costs of meeting the mainstream judiciary services are quite high just in case one needs to appeal decisions of the community courts. Though there is no deliberate policy of discriminating in provision of these services what clearly comes out is that females are always disadvantaged due to the systemic distortions of history and culture that are biased. People's participation in their own affairs too is low. This is largely due to poor access to information of various types relevant to awakening of communities to enable them demand for their rights and hold duty bearers accountable to them.

2.3 Analysis of district Potentials Opportunities Constraints and Challenges (POCC)

Existing potentials

- Availability of Land for construction, agriculture and setting of government and private projects
- Human resource availability both skilled and unskilled
- Power supply extension to main town has stimulated jobs in metal fabrication, shops, mini super markets and others.
- Changes in government policy and regulation that has favoured mostly the rural communities in getting market, good national roads etc.

Opportunities

- Media which will create an avenue for communication and sensitization mostly through local radio stations and newspapers to the local communities through talk shows, plays, news and others. Within the district there is one radio station, Saviour FM,
- Technology (ICT) etc. as now power is available for computer skills knowledge and other ICT equipment in mostly schools in urban centres with power.
- Social and political structures that is put in place through the just concluded election that saw new members in the political fraternity on board.
- Presence of development partners who come in to help in some gaps available.
- Local and global events for example trade shows and exhibitions centres establishments be carried out locally here and learn from other global good practice events that suit us.
- Establishment of fruit factory will provide market for fruit farmers' in the district as most of oranges and mangoes go rotten or sold at a give-away price that discourage most farmers.

Constraints

- Limited and inadequate production inputs like oxen, ploughs, genuine pesticides and others
- Inadequate physical infrastructure at district and sub county level, in schools, health centres, roads, markets and others
- Human resource quality and quantity is low as a result of low attitude to education, early marriages, less commitment for work etc.
- Weak administration of the LGs gender inequality and poor attitude of the community coupled with high poverty levels leading to environmental degradation like cutting down trees for charcoal burning.
- Substandard work by contractors and Inflated procurement project costs that has led to shoddy work that have made the community loss trust in government programmes

Challenges

- Lack of mainstream financial institutions in the district like commercial banks. This leads to low mobilisation of savings. The lack of commercial banks within the district also affect service delivery in other areas like education and health as teachers and medical workers just like other traditional civil servants tend to absentee themselves from duty in order to travel to Soroti town in another district for banking services.
- Unfavourable weather conditions fluctuating between extreme heat with drought and excess rains with flooding in most part of the district leading to infrastructure damages, food rotting in gardens, poor sanitation and hygiene as those areas have a low water table for latrine construction, poor soils etc.
- Land conflicts that have of recent been common and lead to home based violence which affect children and the community at large.
- Low local revenue collection hindering some project implementation as only government transfers can't exhaust all the needs of the district.

Implication of the POCC analysis

- Land needs to be demarcated and titled so as we can reduce the issue of uncertainty if we are to get investors to develop it.
- Extension of the power grid to at least every sub county headquarters to facilitate in reducing of movement for printing and other ICT related services and for schools to have access in training students ICT subject as made compulsory for specific subject combinations in senior five and six.
- Lobby for a financial institution to come and extended services near to the people so as to reduce on the unnecessary long journey movements
- Though we have the human resource available there is need to ensure that they have and impact to family income and basic service attainment that going for drinking as the main activity than family affairs.
- Though government policies come for the good will for example Wealth creation programme but there is need to see that they are implemented in the right time and supply factory need fruits than the GMO that are rejected by the fruit factories for the programme to have an impact to the community.
- Development partners should follow the needs and areas that have a biggest challenge than them saying we need a particular area which may not be highly affected and should follow the district work plan.
- The good political will that contributes to development is paramount and it should be maintained to stable than pulling ropes so as we have better service delivery and general acceptance of the community to have the attitude to believe that work is moving.
- Gazette new markets for the district to receive more local revenue so as we can have a start than only wait for central government transfers.
- The media being there is a great opportunity if used well like in giving developments issues, education eradication etc. than for politicking.
- Capacity building enhancement for staff of Amuria be encouraged and adopted across the board
- Contractors with shoddy works and inflated high costs should be black listed and never be allowed to offer any services until they comply with the standards put in place.
- Environmental destruction activities people should be apprehended and taken to courts of law for the charges committed
- The district should have an emergency grant in disaster situations like prolonged drought and flooding so as food security related problems are minimised and other related evil accompanying such situations.

2.4 REVIEW OF PREVIOUS PLAN PERFORMANCE

2.4.1 Works, Water and Technical services

In the first 5-year DDP, the sector of Works, water and technical services was mandated to provide adequate and sustainable physical infrastructure such as roads, urban services, housing, water and sanitation. The ultimate goals are to improve housing and communication conditions in the district. Under the water department, it intends to improve household sanitation and health of the communities in the district through provision of clean water and sanitation facilities in the

district. Meanwhile, the works sector routinely and periodically maintains road infrastructure and mechanical assets.

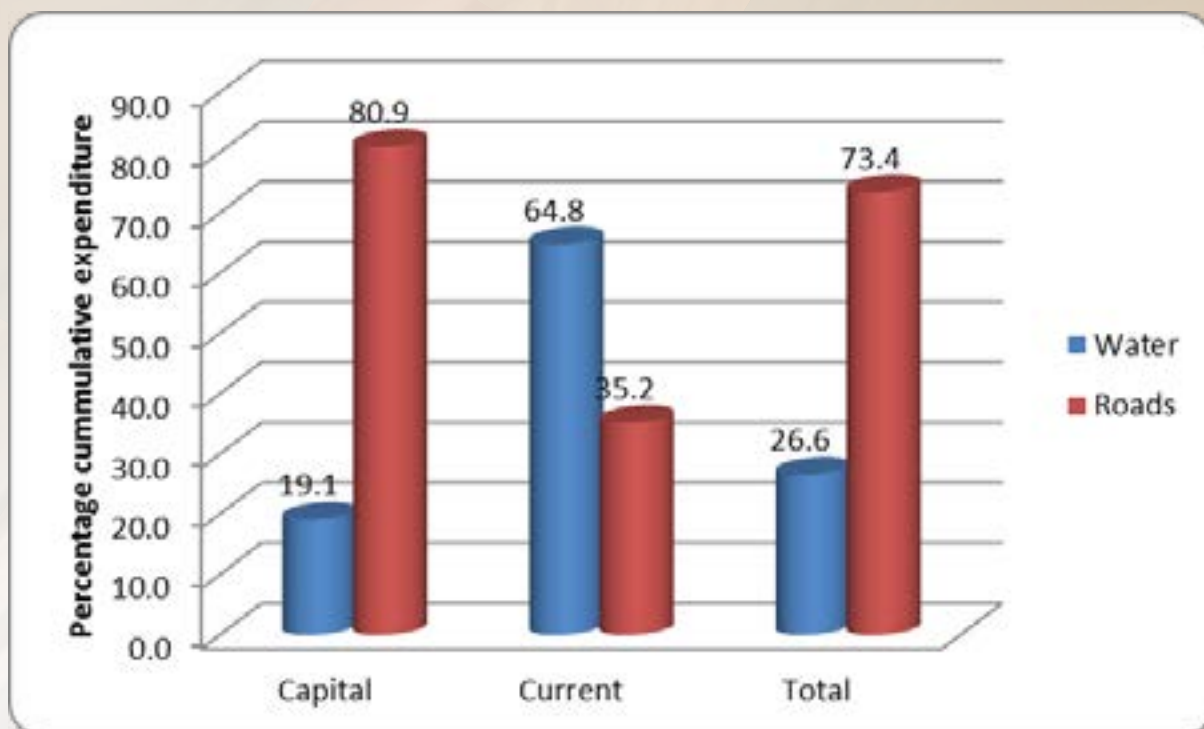
As such all plan activities of the works department were designed towards achieving these goals. Some of the key objectives of the sector for the 5 year DDP were to:

1. Improve accessibility to isolated communities through road opening
 2. Improve the capacity of staff in project supervision and monitoring
 3. Improve the knowledge of local contractors in tendering procedures and contract regulations
 4. Improve maintenance of district vehicles and plants
 5. Raise the district safe water coverage from 47.6 to 75 percent by the year 2016
 6. Improve sanitation coverage in the district by 30 percent.
 7. Have a functional water and sanitation data base established in the department.
 8. Improve the functionality rate of water sources in the district from 84 to 95 percent.
- The sector was allocated a total indicative budget outlay of 5,059,998, 230 billion over the three years of implementation representing 10.5% of the total budget outlay for the district since 2010/11.

I. PLAN PERFORMANCE and KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

1. The district council approved a cumulative budget 6.193 billion to the Works, Water and Technical service sector in the first three fiscal years. The reported expenditure was 5.059 billion. This represents 81.7 percent of the approved budget. The exhibit below shows the reported outlay breakdown of the sector in percent.

Figure 2.2.1: Works, Water and Technical services cumulative outlay break down



Source: Midterm review report

The department of roads accounts for 73.4 percent of the total sector budget allocation and expenditure. The sector also had the highest capital expenditure of 80.9 percent as compared to water, although the water department registered higher current expenditure estimated at 64.8 percent. The majority of current expenditure is classified as salaries and wages of the departmental staff.

2. The construction and opening of 45 Km of roads; Olele corner – Awelu – Apuret road in Morungatuny sub county, Kuju Abia road and the 24 Km from Acowa – Oditel – Kapelebyong connecting the two sub counties of Acowa and Kapelebyong. Development partners support from ASB opened 23 Km of roads of Acowa-Angerepo (12 Km) and Adipala – Agonga (11 Km).
3. The periodic maintenance of 41Km of District roads and routine maintenance of
4. Construction of 46 boreholes across the district in both rural and urban centers. Rehabilitation of 27 boreholes in rural communities in the district.
5. Construction of two public toilets in the two biggest markets in the district i.e. Adipala weekly market in Kapelebyong and Obalanga daily market in Obalanga sub county.
6. Increased access to urban and rural infrastructure like Health Centre’s, Administration centers, Schools and markets.
7. Improved the accessibility to safe drinking water by rural and urban centers. Communities.
8. Roads sector staffs have been trained on Labor based road maintenance procedures.

9. Improved maintenance of district assets especially vehicles.
10. Recruited and trained a mechanical officer though on acting basis.

II. ISSUES and CHALLENGES

1. The department is off track in achieving its key target of opening 145 Km and maintaining of 169 Km of roads. At, this rate of progress the remaining two years of implementation are too short to achieve the target even with double capacity.
2. The priority activities planned to achieve the targets and objectives have not been implemented. This include training of contractors, construction of works offices and well equipped mechanic workshop and annual road condition surveys. These can be achieved within the remaining time period but the objectives would not be attained within this period.
3. Slow progress in the implementation of road works due to inadequate funding and the delay in disbursement. This is worsened by budget cuts from the ministry of finance.
4. Inadequate road equipment's for periodic and routine maintenance of the entire road network.
5. Natural calamities of Seasonal flash floods that tend to reverse the progress gained in opening and maintenance of roads.
6. Poor operations & maintenance of water sources.

III. RECCOMENDATIONS

1. The sector should lobby for increased funding for it sector activities. This should be done within the sectoral allocation in the district and within the works ministry.
2. Although, the roads sector received a high proportion of the sector budget expenditure, it barely matches the reported achievements from capital expenditures. Innovative cost effective technologies on periodic and routine maintenance could be looked in to so that more kilometres of roads can be opened and maintained.
3. The water sector should focus more of its resources on construction, rehabilitation of water points other than constraining the limited budget on construction of public latrines.

2.4.2 Production and Marketing

For an agrarian district like Amuria, the Production and Marketing sector plays a vital role in the growth and development of the district. Up until the first 5-year National plan, the Agricultural sector accounted for about two-thirds of the GDP and employed more than half of the labor force. While the contribution of the Agricultural sector to the GDP is declining and is likely to decline

even further in future, it will continue to be an important sector here in the district, particularly in the context of improving rural livelihoods and reducing poverty levels. Additionally, the sector has an important role to play in the improving household incomes through enhanced marketing of Agricultural produce and reverting to produce and marketing cooperatives through group formation.

The production sector has the direct and deepest linkage to the 5-year Plan's attribute and objective of prosperity and the best prospects to address it. As such, a strategic approach for poverty reduction and prosperity through the agriculture, livestock and marketing will be to transform subsistence agriculture through enhancing agricultural, livestock productivity gains and expanding the commercial possibilities.

The key objectives of the Production & Marketing Sector in the five year development plan are;

- o To establish sustainable Farmer Fora and farmer groups in every village by the year 2015.
- o To have 50% of farmers in every sub county equipped with knowledge and skills on modern production methods, practice modern production techniques by year 2015.
- o To build the capacity of 20 AASPs and 10 SNCs to deliver quality advisory services to farmers by the year 2012.
- o To have cross cutting issues (HIV/AIDS, Environment, Gender, poverty and population) mainstreamed in 80% of production activities.
- o To have all households in each village in the district registered with the village farmer forum by 2015.
- o To have at least 8,000 households access improved technology inputs by 2015
- o To reduce incidences of pests and disease out breaks in crops and livestock by 20 % by the year 2012
- o To strengthen one SACCO per sub county
- o To increase market access for 50 farmers in 5 sub counties.
- o To build the business management skills of 60 entrepreneurs
- o To provide technical support in Agribusiness and Marketing to 10 farmer marketing associations in the district.
- o To build the capacity of farmer institutions in the district.

The district allocated a total indicative plan outlay of 11.886 billion for the five years to support the implementation of the sector core strategies and achieve stated objectives.

I. PLAN PERFORMANCE and KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

1. The district approved a cumulative budget of 5.04 billion reflecting 9.4 percent of the total planned budget allocation in the first three financial years. The reported expenditure was 4.57 billion. This represents 90.4% performance rate.
2. Strengthened 04 SACCOs across the district.

3. Established 2,262 farmer groups.
4. Mobilized and strengthened 11 farmer for a in the district.
5. Recruitment of NAADS staff in all sub counties.
6. Supported 16 youth groups with poultry and citrus.

The summary of the progress of key sector indicators is shown in the table below.

Indicator	Baseline (Year 2010)	Achievement	Target (Year 2015)	Progress	Comments
No. of farmer groups	1,415	2,262	3,000		On track
No. of farmers trained and supported with modern farming methods.	21,225	22,620	45,000		Off target
No. of households registered with Village Farmer For a	24,055	38,454	87,101		Achieved beyond
No. of households accessing improved technology inputs	5,103	13,272	8,000		Achieved
No. of functional SACCO by sub county	0	3	16		Off target

Source: Mid-Term review report of DDPI

II. ISSUES and CHALLENGES

1. The department is not developing and sustaining linkages with other sectors most especially, water, environment and community based. Key interventions would successfully be implementation in collaboration with the key sectors.
2. High cost of inputs dwarfs the planned interventions. This has been as a result of sustained inflation across the country.
3. There exists limited adoption of technologies by farmers mainly due to illiteracy and over reliance of local technologies.
4. Diseases out brakes for both crop and livestock that has resulted to loss of new technologies by farmers.
5. Adverse weather conditions have continued to be a big challenge which has reversed progress made in the adoption of new technologies.

III. RECCOMENDATIONS

1. The sector needs to prioritise Disaster Risk Reduction and implement strategies to avert weather changes.
2. The department to review the farmer group dynamics to have majority group member's benefit from technologies. These include the need to limit piloting among farmer groups.

3. At sub county level, extension services are core in farmer institutional development. Extension workers for both crop and livestock should be recruited and should be made a priority.

2.4.3 Health

The sector of health is mandated to maintain a healthy population in Amuria district as stated in the district vision. It seeks to reduce morbidity and mortality from major causes of ill health in the district meanwhile contributing towards the achievement of the related PEAP and MDGs. Specifically the sector aims at successfully reducing the level of maternal, neonatal and child mortality. As such, the specific objectives of the health sector in the five year DDP are;

1. To reduce the prevalence of communicable diseases by at least 60 percent.
2. To decrease the mortality and morbidity due to non-communicable diseases injuries and common emergencies.
3. To reduce HIV prevalence through scaling up VCT services to cover all HC IVs and HC IIIs; and PMTCT services to cover all of HCIIIs.
4. Reduce total fertility rate
5. Reduce stunting in Under-fives to 28 percent.
6. Improve delivery of the minimum health care package to the people in the district
7. Strengthen health delivery Support Systems and actual delivery of health services.
8. Strengthen all aspects of the Health Management Information System (HMIS).

The sector was allocated 7,516,847,026/= an equivalent of 14 percent of the total budget in the last three years. However, 7,389,164,469/= (15.4 percent) was registered as the actual budgetary outlay. The sector received the second highest allocation behind the education sector. Below are the sector performance and key achievements.

I. KEY ACHIEVEMENTS AND PROGRESS OF ACTIVITIES

1. The department registered a significant drop in the prevalence of non-communicable diseases from 19.7 percent in 2010/11 to 4.15 percent in 2012/13.
2. HIV prevalence also reduced from 7 percent to 3 percent in the last three years.
3. Construction of key infrastructure at Amuria Health Centre IV complete and others in progress. The elevation of the HC IV to district hospital is in progress.
4. The sector has scaled up VCT services to cover all lower health units.

II. ISSUES and CHALLENGES

1. Limited funding to meet development expenditure.
2. Poor staff retention has worsened the existing limited number of staff.
3. Drug stock outs in the health centre II and IIIs.
4. High population growth rate which exerts a lot of pressure on health facilities.
5. Limited information on Sexual Reproductive Health.

III. RECCOMENDATIONS

1. Systematic and practical planning for drug requisitions from NMS.
2. Recruitment and training of health staff at sub county health facilities.
3. Increase funding allocation to the sector to at least 30 per cent of the total budget. There is a need for Sexual Reproductive Health Education among the population.

2.4.4 Education

The main goals of the sector in the previous plan were to promote child education and learning, revive and promote games and sports in schools and encourage childhood development.

In the 5-year plan, the sector's objectives were;

- o To improve on pupil to classroom ratio from 147:1 to 105:1.
- o To improve on pupil to desk ratio from 8:1 to 7:1.
- o To improve on pit latrine coverage from 38% to 45%.
- o To increase access to safe water from 59% to 65%.
- o To improve on teachers housing from 10% to 20%.
- o To improve pupil textbook ratio from 10:1 to 9:1
- o To reduce the dropout rate General: P1 – P4 from 45% to 40%; P5 – P7 from 75% to 70%; Girls P1-P4 from 50% to 30% and P5 – P7 from 80% to 75%.
- o To have SMC/PTA active in school programmes & management in 75% schools.
- o To increase pupil to pit-latrline-stance ratio from 128:1 to 120:1.
- o To increase schools participation in co-curricular activities from 60% to 70%.
- o To revive community participation in sports and recreation activities up to 10%.
- o To support schools conserve environment from 15% to 30%.
- o To have 100% of schools receive support supervision from the education office every term.

In the last three years of implementation, the sector received the highest planned allocation and actual budget outlay. The sector received 19,087,551,050 billion, representing 40.2 percent of the total plan budget outlay.

I. PLAN PERFORMANCE and KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The district council approved a cumulative sector of 21,562,562,159 billion in the first three years

of implementation. The reported budgeted expenditure was 19,087,551,050 billion revealing a 88.5 percent performance rate by the sector. With this it renovated and constructed new classroom blocks in various primary schools; Constructed 22 pit latrines with a total 110 stances; constructed teacher's staff house, classrooms and office blocks in primary and secondary schools. Training of 108 SMC members in all primary schools in the district was also conducted. The outputs translated into the following summary of achievements of key sector indicators in the sector:

Table 2.2.6: The education sector indicators and targets

Indicator	Baseline (Year 2010)	Achievement	Target (Year 2015)	Progress	Comments
Pupil: Classroom ratio	147:1	117:1	105:1		On track
Pupil: Desk ratio	8:1	7:1	7:1		achieved
Latrine coverage	38 %	62%	45%		Achieved beyond
Dropout rate	62.5 %	58 %	53.5 %		Off target
Pupil: pit latrine stance ratio	128:1	85:1	120:1		Achieved
Safe water accessibility	59%	81%	65%		Off target
Staff accommodation	10%	15%	20%		Off target
Pupil: textbook ratio	10:1	9:1	8:1		Can be achieved with more effort

Source: Mid-Term review report of DDPI

II. ISSUES and CHALLENGES

1. Increasing enrollment rates that have increased pressure on the existing infrastructures.
2. High school drop outs due to child negligence by communities and high teenage pregnancies.
3. Poor attraction and retention of female teachers.
4. Flash floods that damage school infrastructure most especially pit latrines.
5. Rapid filling of pit latrines due to higher enrollment rates and few shared latrines by pupils and staff as well as the neighboring communities.
6. Poor performance of pupils and students especially those enrolled in secondary education.
7. Overwhelming gaps in school infrastructure in all schools. Majority of schools do not **have** full classrooms, pit latrines, staff housing and desks.

III. RECCOMENDATIONS

1. The sector needs to focus on monitoring performance and routine inspection visits.
2. Lobby for funds to support secondary education infrastructure development.

3. Develop and implement cross departmental strategies to address high school drop outs and increasing enrolments. In liaison with the community development officers and the Population officer to check rapid school drop outs and high population growth in communities.

2.4.5 Community Based Services

The key mandate of the sector is to empower communities with knowledge, skills and attitudes for participative and transforming dialogue towards a collective action against shared problems and concerns. The sector is also mandated to promote community through Social mobilization, promote culture, improve probation, child welfare and labor relations as well as social protection and empowerment of the vulnerable groups especially persons with Disability, the elderly, women, youth and children.

In the five year DDP, the sector key objectives include;

- o Expand social protection measures to reduce vulnerability and enhance productivity of the human resource.
- o Ensure effective community mobilization and participation in development programmes
- o Promote positive cultural practices and norms.
- o Promoting gender equality and women empowerment by ensuring equitable access to opportunities and participation in the development process.
- o Strengthening the institutional capacity for the social development sector.

The district allocated a total indicative plan outlay of 2,160 million for the five years to support the implementation of the sector core strategies and achieve stated objectives.

I. PLAN PERFORMANCE and KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

1. The district approved a cumulative budget of 602.6 million reflecting 1.1 percent of the total planned budget allocation in the first three financial years. The reported expenditure was 400.7 million. This represents 66.5% of the approved budget.
2. Supported 10 youth council as well as 11 PWD councils in the district.
3. More than 554 FAL learners trained
4. Ten groups of PWDs supported with household income improvement projects.
5. 04 women groups supported with income generating projects.
6. Developed the GBV pathway with support from UNFPA for addressing gender conflict issues in the district.

II. ISSUES and CHALLENGES

1. Inadequate funding to the sector. The sector is among the least funded sectors that also receive huge budget cuts as reported in the budget performance.
2. Although, substantive support is given by NGOs, the sector faces staffing gaps. At sub county level, all substantively appointed CDOs are acting as sub county chiefs or SAs.
3. Limited coordination with other relevant sectors that require social mobilization to successfully implement their sector goals. These include the Education, Health, Administration, Production & Marketing and the Works sector. These sectors relegate the community based social department to work in isolation rather than in unison.
4. A high illiteracy level in the community has slowed the achievement of FAL programmes.
5. High dependency syndrome among the community. There is a sustained need for hand outs perpetuated by NGOs operating in the district.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1.0 Financial lobbying by the sector need to be stepped up. Proposal writing and concept notes is one of the avenues the sector can seek financial support from development partners willing to support the district.
- 2.0 Recruitment of staff at sub county level and district level to improve on the staffing gaps that below average for sustained functioning.
- 3.0 The district should promote linkages within sectors and the community based sector in order to promote social development. The sector would mobilize communities to support community programs implemented by other sectors.

2.4.6 Administration and Support services

The sector of Management and support services is the core administrative centre of the district. It houses the five management and oversight departments. This included administration (CAOs office), council and statutory bodies, human resource, internal audit and the central registry. The sector overall goal is to improve the level of efficiency and effectiveness in the use of public resources for service delivery within the district. In the five year sector development plan, its key strategic objectives were to;

1. Increase the proportion of staffing positions filled in the established structure in the district from the current 51.5% to 65%.
2. Increase the number of training programmes under CBG from the current 20% to 30% so as to improve the skills and knowledge of civil servants.
3. Increase on basic infrastructure in the district to 50%.
4. Strengthen central registry.

5. Improve revenue collection in the district.
6. Monitor all development projects in all sub counties so as to ensure value for money.
7. Improve community awareness on the existing laws, policies and development programmes at the national and local levels. The sector is one of main funded sector in the first five year plan. It was allocated a cumulative 9,788,475,280/= in the first three years of implementation. This reflects 18.1 percent of the total budgetary allocation. However, the sector spent a cumulative 9,662,148,045/= which was an equivalent of 20.1 per cent of the district budget outlay in three years.

I. PLAN PERFORMANCE and KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

1. The sector pledged to increase staffing levels from 51.5 % to 65% as one of their key performance indicators; however, it fell short of the target by 10 percentage points. The target is not achievable in the remaining two years of implementation due to existing recruitment ban from the ministry. However, significant achievements of health staff recruitment, promotions and confirmation of staff have been attained in the last three years.
2. A total of 185 staff has been recruited, especially in the health sector and a majority confirmed within the services.
3. Four administrative blocks have been constructed. DHOs office block in the district headquarters, Sub county administrative office structures in Morungatuny, Abarilela and Kuju sub counties.
4. Procured two vehicles for the offices of the District Chairperson and the CAO to improve monitoring and oversight roles of the sector.
5. Carried out monitoring of government programmes and timely reported to line ministries.
6. Successful implementation of the PRDP, NUSAF and NAADS programmes. This has boosted economic recovery from conflict, improved community infrastructure and productivity.

II. ISSUES and CHALLENGES

1. The district received a recruitment ban from the ministry. In the past year, districts were barred from further recruitment of staff, these, escalated the staffing gaps and poor retention of staff at the district.
2. The district wage bill is so small to warrant filling of staff gaps. This has made the sector fail in achieving its targeted staffing levels.
3. Inadequate funding amidst high administrative costs. The department relies on unconditional

grants and local revenue which the district struggles to collect and receive.

II. RECCOMENDATIONS

1. The sector needs to focus on recruiting and retaining more staff at the district and sub county level. This can be done through lobbying the ministry of finance to lift the recruitment ban and increase the district wage bill.
2. As it mandate and core function, the sector needs to implement the performance monitoring and evaluation plan to avoid wastage and duplication of resources in the guise of monitoring government programs.
3. There is a need of close supervision and direct mentoring of staff both at the district and sub county level.
4. The sector should prioritise training of key staff in the areas of sector planning, budgeting, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. It should directly focus on setting priorities, achievable targets, verifiable indicators and reporting using the OBT from ministry of finance.

2.4.7 Finance and Planning

This sector is comprised of two key departments (1) Finance solely responsible for managing the district financial accounts and assets and (2) Planning unit that directly coordinate planning, budgeting and monitoring the implementation of government governments. The sector main objective was to improve the level of efficiency and effectiveness in the use of public resources for service delivery.

In the last 3 years of implementation of the DDP, the sector spent 740,644,137 /= accounting for 1.6 percent of the district expenditure.

IV. KEY ACHIEVEMENTS AND PROGRESS OF ACTIVITIES

1. Successfully held three (3) budget conferences on time.
2. Prepared and submitted the work plans and budgets for approval.
3. Prepared and held 42 District Technical Planning Committee meetings.
4. Trained PDCs and STPCs on participatory planning approaches.

V. ISSUES and CHALLENGES

1. The sector failed to meet its target of raising local revenue to at least 5 percent of the total budget. This is as a result of structural and managerial challenges associated with revenue mobilization and collection.
2. Poor staffing levels hinder revenue mobilization and collection.

3. Inadequate funding to the sector. The department of finance and planning does not receive condition grants and relies heavily on unconditional grants and locally raised revenues.
4. Limited data for planning as result of a non-functional MIS at the planning unit. There is no funding for the LoGICS; a ministry of local government supported MIS.
5. The planning department is underfunded to collect data and maintain LoGICS.
6. District project monitoring systems are fluid and disjoint with no centralised place of management. The department needs to develop and implement a manageable M&E systems for tracking progress and achievements in the implementation of the DDP.

VI. RECCOMENDATIONS

1. The sector needs to recruit additional staff and redirect existing staff to collect revenue from the existing sources. Meticulous efforts need to be geared to the review of revenue performance, sources and methods of collection.
2. Reporting of sector performance using the OBT and streamlining M&E should be given a priority.
3. Funding should be availed to the sector to enhance revenue collection and strengthening data collection and monitoring.

2.4.8 Natural Resources

With more than 80 per cent of the communities in the district living in rural areas and the rapid growth of peri-urban centres, the management of natural resources is very vital in the development of the district. The Natural resources sector has a very direct linkage to the vision of the district i.e. to have a beautiful Amuria district. Natural resources directly influence agriculture through environment sustainability and also contribute directly to the district local revenue due to a widened tax base from abundant natural resource exploitation. The sustainability of natural resources indirectly determines success of other sectors of production, roads and water in the 5-year development plan that majorly relies on the environment to achieve its objectives. The main objective of the Natural resource sector in the first 5 year plan for the district is to ensure the conservation and sustainable management of environment & natural resources through a coordinated and holistic approach.

The sector seeks;

1. To promote optimum and sustainable use of environmental resource for socio-economic welfare.
2. To Improve and restore degraded ecosystems and maintain life supporting ecological processes.

3. To increase awareness and knowledge of environmental functioning and values amongst the population.
4. To promote the participation of all stakeholders in environmental improvement, restoration and management.
5. To formulate and enforce guidelines, ordinances and bye-laws for environmental management and improvement.
6. To build the capacity of Local Environment Committees and Area Land Committees on environmental planning & management and land management & administration respectively.
7. To ensure planned and systematic infrastructure developments in all growth centers.
8. To promote & strengthen equitable & pragmatic land management & administration in the district.
9. To promote awareness and knowledge on land rights, land surveying and titling in the district.
10. To enhance the process of acquisition of land titles, leases and extensions.
The district in the last three fiscal years allocated only 279,556,000/= to the sector. This is equivalent to 0.5 percent of the total district budget. However, only 85,412,950 (0.2 percent of the total budget outlay) was released and expended by the three departments of the sector.

I. PLAN PERFORMANCE and KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

1. The sector cumulatively received less than a half of its sector allocation in the last three year besides being the most underfunded sector. Within its sector, the environment and forestry departments registered higher budget expenditure and allocations compared to the lands and physical department.
2. The department successfully restored two eco-systems of Omunyal wetland and Abarilela as a result of strong enforcement.
3. Development and passing of the district environment ordinance that will curb misuse and degradation of natural resources in the district. The ordinance is in the process to be passed in to the law.
4. Successfully planned four growth centre's of Asamuk, Town council, Obalanga and Akore town boards. Wera town board is in currently on review.
5. Created awareness of land management and administration in the district. The sector is registering a growing number of land title applications and more than 550 applications have been approved for titling in the last three years.

6. Awareness has been created on wetlands encroachment and environment sustainability among the communities.
7. Wider involvement of key stakeholder especially the Police, SEC, PEC and the community in monitoring and implementation of wetland bye laws.

II. ISSUES and CHALLENGES

The review deliberated on key issues that keep cropping up with various stakeholders and the departments. The key issues and challenges are presented here below.

1. The sector grapples with capacity issues. It lacks key staff and equipment's in the areas of land surveying and titling. These non-existent staffs play a vital role in pragmatic land management and administration.
2. There is poor mainstreaming of environment in other sectoral development plans especially in education, health, agricultures and roads. The direct and indirect linkages are not being exploited by relevant sectors.
3. The strategy of developing tree nurseries and distributing of free tree seedlings to voluntary households is not adequate enough to improve the desired tree cover due to higher costs of support supervision and follow ups.
4. Limited funding for the sector and its sub sector of lands and physical planning. The sector can barely implement its planned activities and thereby achieve its targets.

III. RECCOMENDATIONS

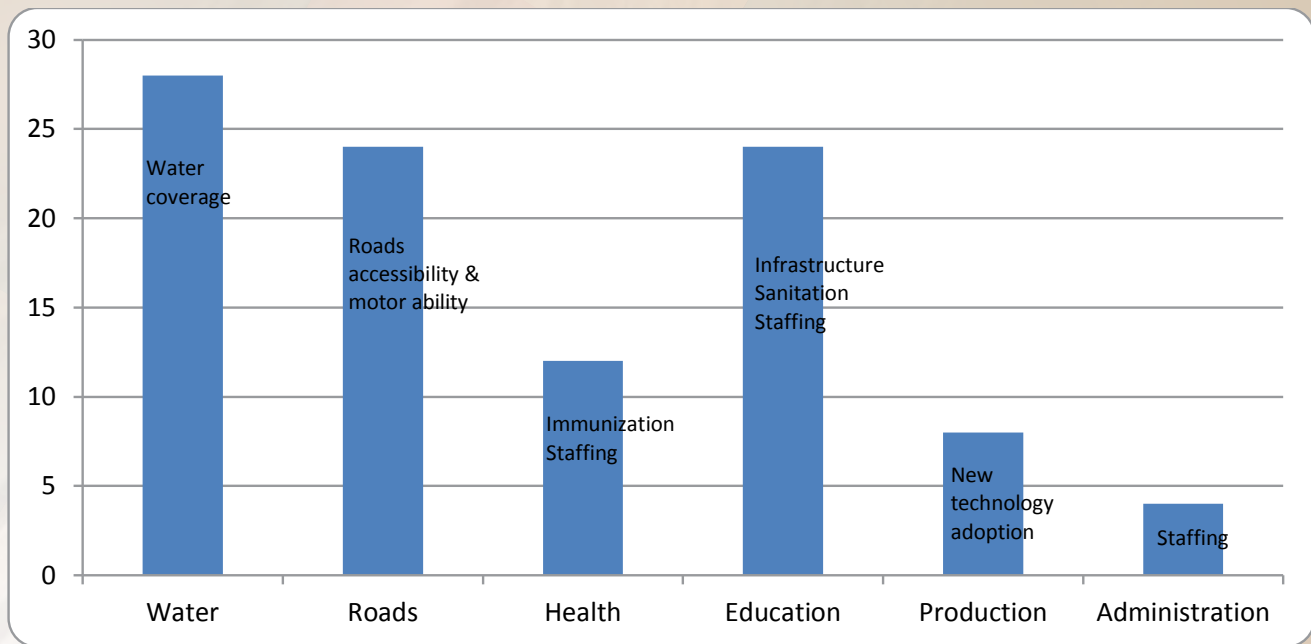
1. The sector needs to lobby for funds from the central governments and donors to support its meagre revenue from the district. This should be done through proposal writings and project collaborations with development partners. The department would attach itself to growing number of research projects supporting environmental sustainability and management.
2. In order improve the forest cover significantly, strategy need to be shifted to pragmatic forest and woodlot development on government land readily available and private plots.
3. The sector to prioritise the recruitment of the land surveyor and cartographer to support land administration and management.

This would boost institutional land protection mechanisms in place and support development.

2.4.8 Successes of and Constraints to delivery of results

From the key informant interviews and the desk reviews at sectoral level district wise; a number of successes have been reported. The figure below indicates sectors that have been reported to have successful in delivering results in the last three years of implementation.

Figure 2.4: Most successful areas in recent development in the district.



Source: Mid-Term review report of DDP1

The water sector was reportedly the most successful sector with its improved water coverage reported at the most successful are in the district implementation of the DDP. Education and Roads followed the water sector. Most successful areas in development included sustained accessibility and motorability of district roads. Additionally, the acquisition of road sector was reported as the main area in development of the roads sector. The district received an assortment of road equipment to facilitate rehabilitation and maintenance of roads. Education infrastructure construction especially classrooms, pit latrine and staff houses are the areas reported to be most successful in contributing to the development of the district.

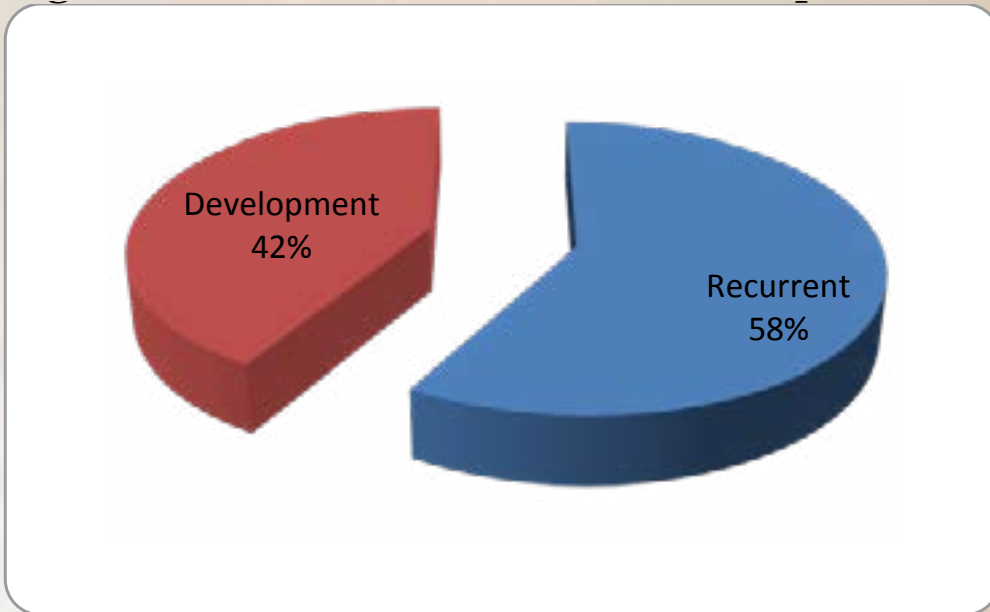
The sector was reported the most successful, only second to Water. Other successful areas in development included staffing in all institutions, adoption of new technologies by farmers and immunization campaigns by the district. In spite of the successes registered in the respective sectors as shown above; the district experienced constraints in the delivery of services across its implementing sectors. The constraints that featured wide spectrums in financing, policy, managerial and institutional are summarised as follows;

2.4.5 Analysis of the DDP financing

With regards to financing fairness, it is important to note that effective financing of development programming is based on two principles of financial protection and progressive financing. The district remains significantly under-funded, mainly relying on central government financing. At 0.16% of the total national government budget a decline from 0.19% in 2011/12.

In the last three financial years, the district approved a cumulative budget of 53.667,459,029 billion (22,321,364,000 billion development and 31,346,095 billion recurrent). This is shown in the figure 2.5 below.

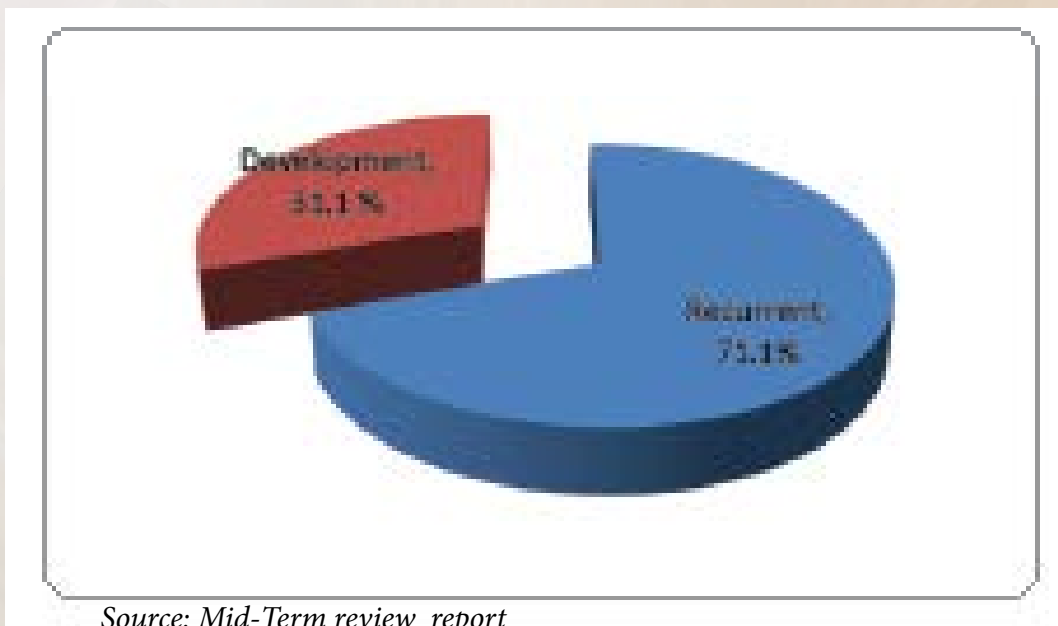
Figure 2.5: Share of recurrent and development budget in percent



Source: Mid-Term review report of DDP1

The reported expenditure for the three financial years amounted to 48,071,739,710 billion with recurrent expenditure (34,184,809 billion) accounting for more than half of the total expenditure. Development expenditure accounted for only 31 percent. The total expenditure compared to planned budget reveals 89 percent plan and budget performance.

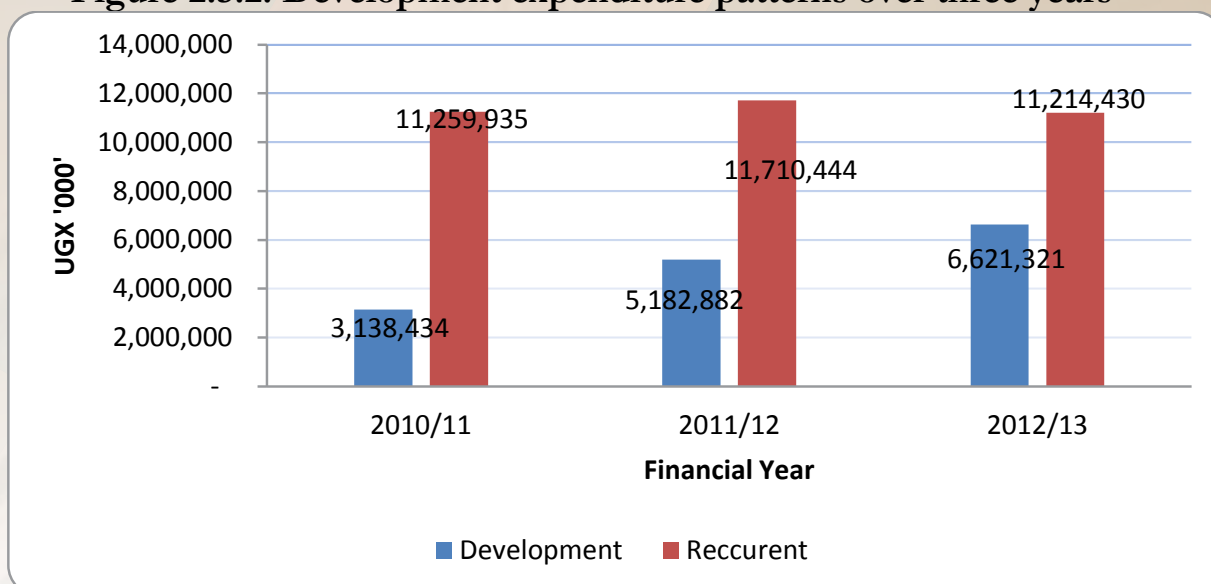
Figure 2.5.1: Share of recurrent and development expenditure in percent



Source: Mid-Term review report

During the first three years of programming, the district successfully implemented capital works amounting to 14,942,637 billion. The exhibit below highlights the pattern of the capital expenditure during the first three years as compared to recurrent expenditure.

Figure 2.5.2: Development expenditure patterns over three years



Source: Mid-Term review report

2.5 Recommendations for improving implementation over the remaining period

The district is left with two year of implementation. The two years can be used effectively and resources exploited efficiently to achieve targets. The district key challenges over the short term that can be addressed in the remaining two years include low staffing levels, poor linkages between departments, poor prioritisation of projects and ineffective monitoring and supervision of projects. Recommendations require redirecting priorities and developing new strategies that will favour implementation in the short run. In order to achieve targets and set the right pace for implementation of the next DDP, Heads of Departments and various stakeholders in the following sectors need to consider the following during planning, budgeting and implementation;

a) Works, Water & Technical services

- o The roads sector to include feeder roads to key service delivery points in sub counties. Priority roads that need grading from Sub County should lead to schools, health centres and connecting parishes within the sub county. With the existence of road equipment at the yard, the sector needs to prioritise opening of a significant length of roads in each sub county besides the road fund available.
- o The water sector should reprioritise its investments. It should focus on constructing and rehabilitating water points other than constructing public sanitation infrastructure. This role would be relegated to sub counties.
- o With the increase in information sharing and new innovations across the country and beyond. The department needs to interest itself with higher institutions of research and learning like Makerere University to develop and test low cost road sealing so as to reduce maintenance cost on district roads.

b) Natural Resources

- To significantly increase forest cover, the sector needs to prioritise development of forest reserve on district land. Available parish land in all sub counties should be gazetted for forest cover to protect it from encroachers and fully utilise the services of the newly recruited Forest Officer. Besides, the current strategy of free accessibility of tree seedlings for farming households promotes wastage and high costs of follow up and maintenance.
- The sector needs to scale up enforcement of environmental byelaws and ordinances passed to protect wetlands from continuous encroachment. This should be done across all types or grades of wetlands to avoid misinterpretations of wetland enforcement.
- The sector needs to support the Lands department in streamlining land management and enforcing urban infrastructure guidelines and policies.
- To plan decisively in mainstreaming and strengthening linkages with other sectors in implementing environmentally friendly interventions. This sectors include, water, roads, education and health

c) Management & support services

- Recruitment of staff should be set a priority. Senior Assistant Secretaries positions should be filled to relieve the CDOs who are in these acting positions at sub county level so that they can focus on their core areas of duty.
- The district management sector should promote and strengthen monitoring for learning and action in the remaining two years of the implementation of the development plan. Periodic monitoring reports need to be centralised, shared and discussed for quick and appropriate action.
- Gender representation in council and committees need to be scaled up in order to achieve the district target of women representation in council and management positions.

d) Health

- The sector failed to meet its core targets due to irrelevant priority setting and poor pragmatic planning approaches. It needs to revisit its mandate, objectives and core functions to set up clear and achievable outcomes.
- In the remaining two years, interlinkages need to be strengthened with other departments of water, planning and community based services. These sectors will support the it to streamline its implementation strategies, support sanitation in communities, mobilize communities in health campaigns like immunization, HIV testing, circumcision and promote population growth control initiatives among others.
- Intensify supervision and mentoring of health staff at lower health facilities. The sector is dogged with rampant staff absenteeism, lack of professionalism, poor motivation and lower attitude towards service delivery.

e) Finance & Planning

- The finance department need to review and modify its revenue pacts with various revenue contractors. The drop in local revenue proportion in the budget can also be addressed through identification of new sources, revising targets and tightening collection at sub county level.
- The planning sector to strengthening data collection of project outputs, outcomes and impact in all district projects in order to support monitoring and evaluation of the DDP in the remaining two years.

f) Education

- Being one of the most successful sectors in the implementation of the DDP, the sector could achieve more by mobilizing parents to support the construction of school infrastructure. This should be done through new strategies of holding annual fundraising campaigns for every school in the district.
- The education sector to strengthen its linkages with community based to encourage education of vulnerable children and use of the existing child protection systems to reduce on dropout rates. Child follow ups by school authorities and stakeholders with closer support and supervision from the department would lower significant drop out rates among school going children.
- Involve and engage the health, water and environment sector in improvement of water and sanitation in schools. Lobbying of construction of water point at schools facilities would be a priority with the water sector and supporting water harvesting, disaster risk reduction mitigation with environment sector.
- Provision of text books and other reading materials in community schools and rural government schools need to be heightened.

g) Community based services

- The community based sector need to reposition itself and repackage it priorities to support other implementing sectors through heightening social mobilization across sectors. This should be done in relation to packaged inter-sectoral outcomes like reduction in dropout rates in communities, mobilizing parents to enrol children in school, social mobilization in health campaigns especially mass immunization, HIV testing, antennal visits, circumcision etc.
- Strongly improve the coordination of development partners by making them accountable and report to the district. This should be done through presentation of plans, budgets and periodic reports by partners to the DTPC.
- The department to map the operation of NGOs in the district to avoid the imbalance of implementation of the DDP along county and sub county levels.

h) Production and Marketing

- o The sector needs to support farming households with mixed technologies to maximise existing production mixes. This should include enterprises like honey and citrus etc.
- o Interlinkages with other departments especially community based to strengthen group dynamics should be improved to reduce on non-functionality of groups.
- o The sector needs to streamline its planning and reporting of sectoral project implementation. The departments plan and budget fall shorts of achieving its main objectives due to the mismatch between sector objectives and the activities.

2.6 Analysis of urban development issues

Urbanisation is a growing phenomenon in the district. A number of trading centres have come up within the district but in a haphazard manner as almost all them have not been planned. Within the district there is only one gazetted town council i.e. Amuria Town Council and six gazetted town boards. The town boards include Asamuk Town Board, Obalanga Town Board, Orungo Town Board, Kapelebyong Town Board, Akore-Acowa Town Board and Wera Town Board. However there are numerous other emerging rural urban growth centres throughout the district with almost every parish having its own major trading centre. A number of these have transformed from previous state of being IDP camps into 'urban' settlements.

A majority of the new urban setups are largely not planned in the physical planning sense. With the exception of Amuria Town Council and the town boards no other urban growth centre is planned. The major economic activities going on in the urban settings in the district are mainly retail trade in basic goods and services for domestic consumption. They also provide an avenue for marketing of farm produce like cassava, rice, millet, beans etc. local beer (ajono) and charcoal. These centres are also major meeting points for members of the community for meetings.

There is potential for these urban areas to be planned and mapped for organised development before the problem of haphazard development envelopes them and makes planning difficult. Opportunities also exist with rural electrification programmes for extension of power to these areas that could boost investment in these small towns; the agricultural production in the district could provide earnings and goods that could attract traders and processors of produce into the towns; water schemes by government could be established to improve the welfare situation and training opportunities for artisans, youth and programmes on entrepreneurship. The constraints however exist in this trading centres. A majority of them are not gazetted and planning for them has proven difficult as some community members are against it over unfounded fears of land grabbing.

There is the issue of land ownership and remoteness of some of the places as road access is poor. The community roads leading to and going through them are not maintained and motorised means of transport is impossible in some times of the year, especially rainy season. The challenges faced are rapid increase in the population settling in the small towns without adequate amenities in terms of public sanitation, housing and other services. There is greater

unemployment, especially of the youth resulting in a number of them engaging in criminal activities like theft, drug and alcohol abuse, gambling etc.

2.6 Key standard development indicators	
Development Indicator	Description of the indicator
Number of persons below poverty line	
Adult literacy rate	The percentage of persons aged 15 years and older who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday lives.
Ratio of Literate Females to Literate Males	The number of women aged 15 and over able to read and write relative to the number of men aged 15 and over able to read and write. This indicator seeks to measure gender disparity in adult literacy that is often the result of unequal opportunity for boys and girls to acquire basic literacy skills in primary and secondary school.
Maternal mortality rate	This is the number of women who die during pregnancy and childbirth from pregnancy-related causes per 100,000 live births. The MMR is meant to measure the risk of maternal death. Maternal death is the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of the termination of her pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and the site of pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes.
Infant mortality rate	the number of infants who die in a given year before reaching 1 year of age per 1,000 live births
Child mortality rate	It is the probability of dying between the ages of 1 and 5 if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. The probability is expressed as a rate per 1,000. The infant mortality, under-five mortality, and child mortality rates measure the survival of children which in turn is a reflection of the social, economic, and environmental influences on children's lives. They measure not only health services (both preventive and curative), but more broadly are an index of the situation into which children are born. These mortality rates are, therefore, good overall indicators of development.
Child stunting as percentage of under 5s	This is the number of stunted children under 5 as a proportion of the total population under 5. A child is stunted if his or her height-for-age ratio is more than two standard deviations below the median height-for-age ratio for the healthy reference population.
Adult HIV prevalence rate	The percentage of adults (15–49 years) living with HIV/AIDS at the end of a given period.
Child immunisation coverage	The percentage of children under 1 year of age receiving vaccination coverage for four diseases—measles, diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus (DPT). A child is considered adequately immunized against measles after receiving one dose

	of vaccine and against DPT after receiving two or three doses depending on the immunization scheme.
Teacher pupil ratio	
Net Enrollment Ratio (NER)	the ratio of children of official school age (as defined by the national education system) who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. The NER's maximum is 100 percent.
Population with access to an improved water source	The percentage of the population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of water from a household well or spring, or rainwater collection system. Unimproved sources include vendors, tanker trucks, and unprotected wells and springs. Reasonable access is defined as the availability of at least 20 liters per person per day from a source within 1 kilometer of the dwelling.
Population with access to improved sanitation facilities	The percentage of the population with at least adequate excreta disposal facilities (private or shared, but not public) that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact. Improved facilities range from simple but protected pit latrines to flush toilets with a sewerage connection. To be effective, facilities must be correctly constructed and properly maintained.
Life expectancy at birth	It is the average number of years a newborn would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life. Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years of life remaining after parturition. It is normally estimated separately by sex.
<i>Source: Manual of definitions Asian Development Bank 2004</i>	

3.0 LGDP STRATEGIC DIRECTION AND PLAN

3.1 Introduction

This section contains the Strategic Direction of the Plan and the sector specific priorities to be implemented in the course of the five years. It highlights the main areas that will support the district in preparing itself to take-off to middle income status in the next five years. This chapter also details the sector goals, objectives, development results and priorities for the next five years. The key district strategic objectives and priorities are mirrored in the National Strategic directions and priorities found in the second NDP. Besides, they were drawn in wider consultations with sectors and MDAs.

3.2 Broad District Strategic Direction and Priorities

3.2.1 Goal

The plan adapted its goals, development objectives and strategic priorities from the broad national strategic direction of the NDP II. The goal of the second DDP is to “transform agricultural communities from peasant farming to modern and business farming practices with supporting development infrastructure” The plan intends to achieve this goal by setting a strong foundation for economic transformation. This will involve sustaining infrastructure development in the sectors of roads, health, production and education. The district believes that stringent and holistic fast tracking of a private sector-led agri-business, value addition and skills development will prepare its majority farming households for take-off to middle income status.

3.2.2 Development Objectives

The plan has four broad district Strategic objectives laid down to achieve the Second DDP goal. This include the following;

- o Improve on the key development and strategic infrastructure to fast-track the district’s productivity and competitiveness. These will involve increase the stock of rural road network, valley dams, cattle dips, health infrastructure and fish fry centre. Road accessibility to major rural farming areas in Okungur, Kapelebyong, Obalanga and Acowa are crucial in improving farming productivity and marketing competitiveness
- o Boost investments in Human Capital Development through increased access to quality education and health services. The plan will sustain increasing enrolment in schools, skills development for the youth and health service delivery.
- o Increase district local revenue sustainability. Major emphasis will include; widening the local revenue base through the promotion of gold exploration in Orungo county, efficient and effective revenue collection systems and adopt innovations of a reliable revenue taskforce.
- o Increase sustainable production and productivity of three high value crops of Cassava, Groundnuts and Citrus. The plan will emphasis on increased production of maize, sunflower

cassava and citrus to exploit the new fruit factory in Soroti and major national transport projects like Karamoja highway (Soroti-Moroto road) and the Standard Gauge Railway to be constructed. The plan will focus interventions on the production, storage and marketing levels in the crop production value chain.

3.2.3 Development priorities

For the above development goal and objectives to be attained; the plan will prioritize the following;

- o Increasing the stock and the quality of its road infrastructure. The roads sector will prioritize increasing accessibility to productive areas of Abarilela, Okungur, Morungutany, Akeriau, Acowa and Wera sub counties through opening of key roads linking these sub counties to the main road network and constructing bridges.
- o Boost production levels of Maize, Cassava, Citrus, Livestock and Fisheries across all sub counties in the district.
- o Expand accessibility to health and education services so as to promote a healthy and skilled population to engage in Agricultural productivity. Strategic emphasis will be put in place to exploit reduction in population growth rate by sustaining family planning, strengthen skill acquisition and improve on nutrition.
- o Initiate construction of agro processing plants for Cassava, Dairy and Maize each in the three counties of the district. This will stimulate value addition and promote economic growth and employments.
- o Mainstreaming relevant cross cutting issues of ICT, Climate change, environment, HIV/AIDS, Nutrition and Social protection in district development programmes, plans and budgets.
- o To boost local revenue sources by reforming local revenue collecting systems and pursuing the prospects of gold mining in Orungo County.
- o Conducting effective monitoring and evaluation of district development projects for purposes of learning and enhancing vision based planning and budgeting. A shift from routine budgeting to outcome budgeting will be upheld.
- o Strengthening district management, governance, accountability and transparency to ensure effective and efficient delivery of services. Staff recruitment to core positions at district and sub county will be an immediate priority for the district.

3.2.4 Development outcomes

Table 3.4.3 sets out key development results at the end of the plans 5 year implementation cycle. The keys development outcomes are based on the previous five year DDP performance, line ministry targets, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the plan envisaged development challenges

DDP Goal and Objectives	Development Indicator	Baseline	Targets
To set a strong foundation for economic transformation	No. of new small scale businesses registered	16	215
	Proportion of HHs engaged in SMEs	6.2	25
	Literacy rate	68.3	72.5
	Proportion of population engaged in peasant farming	78	45
	No. of functional farmers SACCOs	2	8
Key Objective 1: To Increase district local revenue sustainability	Proportion of Local Revenue in Annual budgets	1.98	5.0
Key Objective 2: To increase development infrastructure in key sectors	No. of Kms of community roads opened	0	375
	No. of Kms of community roads maintained	0	480
	Pupil: Classroom ratio	1:82	1:55
	Safe water coverage	60.2	95
	No. of Community Markets gazetted	6	15
	No. of Water dams desilted	0	5
	No. of Sub county administration offices constructed	2	5
Key Objective 3: To Boost investments in Human Capital Development through increased access to quality education and health services	District Staffing levels	53	68
	Literacy rate	72	85
	Infant mortality rate	28	
	HIV Prevalance rate	3.0	2.0
Key Objective 4: To conduct effective Monitoring and Evaluation of Sector projects.	No. Joint annual review meetings of DDPs	0	5
	No. of Quarterly sector review meetings	8	100
Key Objective 5: To improve on the coordination of the activities of Development Partners	No. of Bi-annual coordination meetings with Development Partners	0	10
Key Objective 6. Incorporate cross cutting issues in work plans and budgets.	No. of relevant cross cutting issues and concerns implemented and reported	0	6
	Proportion of annual budgets spent on sector crosscutting issues	0	5%

3.3 Adaptation of sector specific strategic direction and priorities at National Level

3.3.1 Works sector

3.3.1.1 Overview

The works sector in the district is affiliated to the works and transport sector at National level. The works and Transport sector is mandated to develop policies, set standards, plan, regulate, and supervise sector activities. It does this through Local Governments, URF, UNRA, Uganda Railways Corporations (URC) and other stakeholders. The sector is directly responsible for provision of reliable and safe Engineering works and roads infrastructure and services.

3.3.1.2 The Ministry of Works sector specific strategic direction and priorities

In order for the ministry to deliver on its mandate; in the NDP2 the sector focuses on the physical integration of the country, promoting climate change resilient infrastructure, increasing on the

efficiency in the transportation of goods and services as well as improvement in the construction industry among others. The strategic direction and priorities of the ministry of works include;

Table 3.3.1.2: Works sector priorities at National Level

Sector Objectives	Priorities
Develop adequate, reliable and efficient multi modal transport network in the country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Establish Second Generation Road Fund to effectively control the revenue from Road User Charges for road maintenance. ○ Develop and maintain the roads to tourism, mining and agriculture producing areas. ○ Develop and implement mechanisms to ensure that the existing and future transport infrastructure is climate change resilient. ○ Promote vehicle efficiency and technologies to reduce transport emissions. ○ Construct and rehabilitate national roads ○ Review the Roads Construction Designs and Standards to provide for public places of convenience and utilities
Improve the human resource and institutional capacity of the Sector to efficiently execute the planned interventions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improve institutional planning, monitoring and performance evaluation including developing an MIS for the sector ○ Train staff in professional courses.
Improve the National Construction Industry.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Operationalize the National Construction Industry Policy. ○ Review the National Construction Standards and disseminate them effectively. ○ Strengthen the enforcement mechanism of approval of Plans and Quality Assurance and inspection of Buildings. ○ Promote Certification and Adherence to building regulations.

3.3.2 PRODUCTION

3.3.2.1 Overview

The national strategic direction of the production sector focuses on the four key areas of; four's key areas: Strengthening institutions for agricultural development, increasing production , addressing challenges in mechanized farm production and improving value addition in the prioritized commodities. The National sector strategy acknowledges that local governments are among the key state players delivering agricultural services to the population.

3.3.2.2 Production sector strategic direction and priorities at the national level

The relevant national production and commercial service sector priorities are summarized here below.

Table 3.3.2.1 Summary of relevant production sector strategic direction at national level

Sector Objectives	Priorities
Increase agricultural production and productivity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Implement the Single Spine Agricultural Extension system while promoting gendered innovation in agricultural research centres and extension services. ○ Strengthen quality assurance, regulation and safety standards for agricultural products. ○ Increase access to agricultural finance services. ○ Accelerate the development and commercialization of the prioritized agricultural commodities. ○ Increase market access and improve physical agricultural infrastructure. ○ Control pests, diseases and vectors. ○ Enhance consumption of diverse diets at household level. ○ Develop early warning systems to prevent and mitigate shocks affecting nutrition and food security. ○ Promote commercialization of agriculture particularly amongst small holder farmers. ○ Strengthen Farmer Group formation and cohesion including commodity associations, platforms, federations and co-operatives. ○ Enhance Sustainable Land Management Practices (SLM). ○ Promote time and labour saving technologies targeting women farmers.
Increase access to critical farm inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improve access to high quality animal breeds, seeds and planting materials. ○ Enhance access to and use of fertilizers by both women and men. ○ Increase access to water for agricultural production (Irrigation, water for Livestock, aquaculture-fish ponds/caging). ○ Increase agricultural mechanization (Farm Power).
Improve agricultural markets and value addition for the 12 prioritised commodities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promote private sector investment in value addition. ○ Build capacities of farmers, traders and processors in quality standards and market requirements. ○ Promote investment in storage infrastructures to reduce post-harvest losses.

3.3.3 Natural Resources Management

3.3.3.1 Overview

The Natural resources Management sectors at the national level is responsible for ensuring rational and sustainable utilization, development and effective management of environment and natural resources for socio-economic development of the country and its population. The Sector target to increase the percentage of forest cover from 14 percent in FY2012/13 to 18 percent in FY2019/2020; increase automation of climate monitoring network from 10 percent FY2014/15 to 40 percent in FY2019/2020 and to increase wetland ecosystem coverage from 10.9 percent in FY2013/14 to 12 percent in FY2019/20. It aims to achieve these targets through its key partners who include the Government, through the District Local Governments (DLGs) Ministry of Water and Environment; National Environment Management Authority (NEMA); National Forestry Authority (NFA); Uganda National Meteorological Authority (UNMA) and Development partners with the private sector complimenting the efforts of the government and DPs.

3.3.3.2 The Natural Resources Management strategic objectives and priorities at National Level.

The relevant sector objectives and priorities at national level are summarised in the table below.

Sector Objectives	Priorities
Restore and maintain the integrity and functionality of degraded fragile ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enforce compliance with environmental and natural resources legislation and standards at all levels. ○ Develop and implement a program on integrated ecosystems assessments. ○ Develop and implement ecosystem management and restoration plans. ○ Restore the degraded fragile ecosystems (river banks, bare hills, range lands and lake shores). ○ Promote ecosystem based adaptation to climate change in order to increase the resilience of ecosystems and communities to the impacts of climate change.
Increase the sustainable use of Environment and Natural Resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Strengthen management of environmental aspects of oil and gas and other finite resources such as water and land. ○ Implement national biodiversity and bio-safety targets. ○ Increase public awareness on ENR opportunities, green economy and sustainable consumption and production practices. ○ Support the decentralized environment management function at the Local Government level including enforcement of the bye-laws on wild fires. ○ Promote value addition to ENR goods and services. ○ Develop a database system for ENR for integration in the national accounting system. ○ Implement the green economy initiatives including integration of environmental sustainability into planning and implementation of development processes.
Increase afforestation, reforestation, adaptation and mitigate deforestation for sustainable forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Develop countrywide community based and institutional tree planting initiatives. ○ Promote sustainable development of commercial forest plantations and industry including value addition. ○ Promote implementation of sustainable management of forests through restoration of natural forests on protected and private land ○ Promote forestry research and development. ○ Develop markets for forest products and services. ○ Promote forestry in urban development planning. ○ Scale up agroforestry-based alternative livelihood systems.
Increase the country's resilience to the impacts of climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Integrate and implement the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) ○ including awareness creation in all MDAs, LGs as well as CSOs and the private sector.
Increase wetland coverage and reduce wetland degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Demarcate, restore and gazette wetland eco-systems countrywide ○ Develop wetland management plans for equitable utilisation of wetland resources country wide. ○ Expand knowledge base of ecological and socioeconomic value of wetlands among stakeholders. ○ Develop markets for wetland products and services. ○ Build the institutional and technical capacity at the centre and Local Governments in wetland management.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Develop and operationalise legal and governance mechanisms for sustainable wetlands management.

emphasises on producing a healthy and productive population to engage in socio-economic growth. The ministry of Health with the help of Local government strives to deliver quality and accessible health care to the population of Ugandans. The Health Sector Strategic Plan with ambitious targets strategizes to: reduce under five deaths in health facilities, reduce HIV related Deaths, increase deliveries in all health facilities, reduce maternal deaths in health facilities, increase TB treatment success rate, increase proportion of population accessing health insurance, reduce annual Out Patient Department attendance due to malaria cases and reduce new

3.3.4.2 National Health sector priorities

The relevant priorities for the ministry that are aligned to the health sector are summarised here in below.

Table 3.3.4.2: Relevant Health sector priorities at National Level	
Sector Objective	Priorities
To contribute to the production of a healthy human capital through provision of equitable, safe and sustainable health services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Strengthen leadership, governance, management and accountability at all levels of the health sector. ○ Enhance health information, research and evidence generation and strengthen the HMIS to inform policy development and implementation of health interventions and improve decision making. ○ Strengthen the referral system to ensure continuity of care including the Uganda National Ambulance Services, taking care of hard to reach areas such as islands and mountainous areas. ○ Improve the regulatory function: strengthen regulatory bodies, legal frameworks, etc. ○ Review and re-align the essential health package including essential clinical care to the evolving health care needs of the population. ○ Develop Health infrastructure, equipment and maintenance. ○ Attract and retain health workers. ○ Develop community structures for improved health education, promotion and disease prevention. ○ Support implementation of primary health care at community level. ○ Engage communities to actively participate in maintaining good health and adopt positive health practices. ○ Promote male involvement in family health ○ Scale up and sustain effective coverage of a priority package of cost-effective child survival interventions. ○ Provide universal access to family planning services. ○ Increase access to Skilled Birth Attendants (SBA), Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC). ○ Strengthen public awareness and empowerment to enhance consumption and utilization of Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) and HIV prevention services. ○ Improve access to Antenatal Care (ANC), PNC and PMTCT. ○ Ensure availability and accessibility to Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health. ○ Strengthen School health services and standards to address the specific needs of girls and boys.

- Develop and sustain collective action and mutual accountability for ending preventable maternal, new born and child deaths; Maternal and Perinatal Deaths, Surveillance and Response.
- Harness non health sector interventions that impact on maternal, new born and child health.
- Develop capacity to analyze and repackage generated data on maternal and child health for decision making.
- Coordinated and targeted behavior change communication
- Mass treatment of malaria for prevention
- Mass distribution of long lasting insecticide-treated nets (LLINs).
- Insecticide residual spraying to high transmission districts.
- Larviciding (killing mosquito larvae).
- Scale up the prevention of malaria in pregnant women as one of the vulnerable groups.
- Scale-up the integrated community case management of malaria and other childhood illnesses.
- Improve facility based malaria case management.
- Scale-up access to antiretroviral therapy.
- Test and treat children (<15 yrs) and pregnant women, sero-discordant couples, and people with TB/HIV co-infection.
- Routine screening and treating of TB in all HIV positive clients.
- Scale-up HIV prevention interventions.
- Develop strategies to address gender related barriers that limit access and use of available HIV prevention and AIDS treatment services for all.
- Establish and ensure access to HIV prevention and management programs for adolescent boys and girls.
- Improve detection, management of drug-susceptible TB cases to ensure 90percent treatment success.
- Strengthen surveillance and diagnostic capacity for Zoonotic diseases for early detection and management.
- Strengthen national and district capacity for vector control including Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)
- Improve immunization coverage.
- Strengthen community participation in immunisation services.
- Implement the national immunization communication strategy in all districts.
- Increase screening for and treatment of oral diseases particularly among primary school children.
- Strengthen dental services.
- Intensify research in oral health.
- Operationalize the Supervision, Monitoring and Inspection strategy
- Scale up the Health Facility Assessment Program.
- Establish dynamic interactions and feedback mechanism between health care providers and consumers.
- Strengthen the policy, legal and institutional framework and capacity to effectively plan, implement, monitor and evaluate nutrition programs.
- Strengthen advocacy, social mobilization, and communication for good nutrition for all age groups.
- Support and scale up cost-effective micronutrient and community based initiatives.
- Renovate and consolidate the existing health infrastructure for effective service delivery.
- Develop and upgrade health infrastructure.
- Procure, distribute and maintain appropriate medical equipment at all levels of health service delivery.

- Provide quality and affordable services that are consistent with the Uganda National Minimum Health Care Package (UNMHCP).
- Setup and maintain standards for safe health service delivery in both public and private sector.

3.3.5 Education Sector

3.3.5.1 Overview

The Ministry of Education and Sports is responsible for the provision of equitable, relevant and quality education, training and sports services in the country. It is assisted by Local Governments to set the standards, provide technical guidance, coordinate, monitor and evaluate policies among others. The Sector in the next five years focuses on improvement of quality, equity, retention, relevance and efficiency in basic education. It will also put in effort on introducing ECD Centre's. The Education strategic plan targets to increase primary school completion rate, surge transition rates to secondary and improve net secondary completion rates.

3.3.5.2 Nation education sector priorities

The relevant education sector priorities adopted by the district education sector are summarised below.

Sector objective	Relevant priorities
Achieve equitable access to relevant and quality education and training;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Implement the policy of a government primary school per parish. ○ Develop and implement a comprehensive policy framework for ECD ○ Expand community based ECD centres and attach ECD centres to primary schools for the provision of pre-primary education. ○ Develop and implement a strategy to address school feeding and nutrition. ○ Develop and implement programs targeted to disadvantaged communities, marginalized groups and students with special learning needs. ○ Develop and implement programmes that ensure a safe, non-violent and inclusive learning environment in schools. ○ Design and implement a partnership framework to address Social cultural and other barriers to girls' and boys' attendance and retention in school. ○ Expand and improve school infrastructure for all levels, including water supply infrastructure, sanitation and hand-washing facilities, school physical education and community facilities. ○ Provide appropriate equipment for training institutions. ○ Enforce laws against defilement at school level. This will require formulating by-laws and ordinances at district level. ○ Provide gender sensitive sanitation facilities that would address special needs of girls and boys.
Ensure delivery of relevant and quality education and training.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Develop and implement appropriate ECD operational standards. ○ Institutionalize training of ECD Caregivers/teachers. ○ Institutionalize the international assessment in the national examinations at the technical and vocational levels. ○ Establish Centres of Excellence by region at post-secondary levels. ○ Enhance inspection, support supervision and enforcement of standards at all levels. ○ Enhance teacher, tutor and instructor development and management system. ○ Rehabilitate, expand and equip existing facilities at primary, secondary and post-secondary levels. ○ Professionalize and motivate the teaching force.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Support and strengthen partnerships with the private sector to ensure quality education at pre-primary, primary, secondary and postsecondary. ○ Implement community coach qualification initiatives to ensure talent initiation, identification and development by the qualified competent coaches at all levels.
Enhance efficiency and effectiveness of education and sports service delivery at all levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Empower schools to manage instructional programs, staff and other resources. ○ Reinforce school inspection by re-centralizing the inspection function; ○ Re-orient School Management Committees to be more active in Schools. ○ Ensure schools' compliance to standards and regulations. ○ Develop and implement a Teacher Development and Management System (STDMS) to provide in-service teacher training and support

3.3.6 Water and Sanitation

3.3.6.1 Overview

The National Water and Sanitation sector ensure availability and accessibility to safe and clean water and hygienic sanitation facilities in communities, as well as delivering viable Sewerage/

Sanitation systems for domestic use among others. The Ministry of Water and Environment is responsible for overall coordination, policy formulation, setting standards, inspection, monitoring, technical back-up and initiating legislation. It shares this responsibility with local government and NWSC as state actors. Current sector challenges include rapid population growth resulting in congested and informal settlements and a continuously increasing need for new safe water sources; limited of funding to meet growing demand increasing need; Poor Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of water facilities, poor sanitation practices, limited appropriate and cheap technologies, Weak enforcement of existing laws and regulations and Climate change causing frequent floods and drought

3.3.6.2 National water and sanitation sector priorities

The table 3.3.6.2 below shows a summary of relevant sector priorities for the water and sanitation sector.

Sector Objectives	Relevant sector priorities
Increase access to safe water supply in rural areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Construct, operate and maintain appropriate community safe water supply systems in rural areas focusing on unserved areas. ○ Promote and scale up rainwater harvesting at household, public institutions and community level taking into account the impact of climate change. ○ Promote Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) humanitarian preparedness and response especially in settlements for poor communities, refugees and displaced persons. ○ Improve functionality, sustainability, resilience and source protection of water supply systems in rural areas. ○ Promote Public Private Partnership arrangements to increase accessibility of water sources.
Increase access to improved sanitation rural areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Strengthen collaboration amongst the institutions responsible for sanitation activities (MoH, MoES, MWE, LGs) ○ Implement demand led sanitation and hygiene (Community Led Total Sanitation and sanitation/ social marketing), including the promotion of hand-washing. ○ Modernize solid waste management and treatment in the rural growth Centre's and fish landing sites. ○ Promote appropriate sanitation technologies. ○ Strengthen law enforcement bodies with regards to Sanitation and Hygiene.
Improve national capacity for water resources Management (WRM).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increase use of Integrated Water Resource management approaches in the planning, management and development of water resources.
Improve water resources planning, and regulation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improve the assessment and evaluation of permits for various water uses and use of other tools for water resources regulation. ○ Increase compliance monitoring and enforcement based on the compliance and enforcement strategy (2010).
Improve water resources monitoring, assessment and information services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Establish a national water resources information system and increase use of water resources information for integrated water resources management, early warning and decision making. ○ Establish risk-based systems for regulation of drinking water and wastewater including oil and gas waste. ○ Upgrade water resources management tools to include real-time data capture using remote sensing and telemetry.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provide appropriate water resources monitoring, assessment and information services.
Increase the provision of water for production facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Establish new bulk water systems for multipurpose use (dams, water abstraction, transmission and Distribution to industrial zones and other points of use) while factoring in the impacts of climate change. ○ Protect and manage water catchment areas. ○ Increase private sector involvement in the implementation of water for production facilities, including use of the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) arrangement. ○ Prepare and implement the National Irrigation Master Plan that takes into account future impacts of climate change. ○ Gazette water reserve areas for large dams and involve private operators to strengthen management
Increase the functionality and utilization of existing water for production facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Establish functional management structures for Water for Production facilities, such as Water User Committees/water boards. ○ Rehabilitate and maintain existing Water for Production facilities. ○ Strengthen Community Based Management System (CBMS). ○ Promote measures undertaken to increase recovery of maintenance costs. ○ Increase the proportion of water for production facilities that are managed by the private sector

3.3.7 Administration and public sector management

3.3.7.1 Overview

The Public Administration Sector (PAS) at National level provides leadership in the initiation, formulation, coordination and monitoring of public policies and programs, as well as mobilization of the population for development. This sector brings together the political and senior management for purposes of planning, budgeting and setting priorities for the sector and ensure that actions of the various units within each sub sector align their work plans to achieve sector objectives. Meanwhile the Public Sector Management (PSM) Sector is responsible for the development and control of public service delivery systems through the promotion of sound principles, structures and procedures.

It is directly responsible for planning, budgeting and setting priorities for the sector. It also ensures coordinated implementation of programmes and projects. The key actors in this sector includes the office of the President, OPM, MoLG, ULGA, NPA and State house among others.

In the second NDP, these sector targets to harmonize and reform policies, overhaul or review systems, structures, processes and procedures for effective coordination of service delivery;,, laws and regulations at the national and local government among others. It will spear head comprehensive and integrated development planning at local and National Level; and develop mechanisms for Local Government Financing. Furthermore, this sector will also focus on strengthening policy development and M&E system implementation in local governments.

3.3.7.2 Relevant sector priorities in the administration and public sector management

The table below summarises the national sector strategic direction for public sector management and administration in the next five years.

3.4 Broad Local Government Development plan Goals and Outcomes

Table 3.3.7.2 National sector priorities for administration and public sector management

Objectives	Sector priorities
Improve policy development and implementation effectiveness across all priority sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Review and align priority sector policies to the NDPII objectives and goals. ○ Develop and implement programmes to strengthen national capacity for policy development, implementation and monitoring across government and non-state actors.
Improve the national M&E systems for increased service delivery, efficiency, and effectiveness.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Establish a monitoring and evaluation system to track the implementation of key government policies, programs and projects in NDP II priority areas. ○ Strengthen the capacity of resident district commissioners and local governments to effectively monitor and report on the implementation of the NDP II priority areas
Improve coordination, and harmonization of policy, planning, budgeting, and M&E at National and Local Government levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Coordinate and harmonize M&E at the national and local Government level. ○ Establish and operationalize a multi-sectoral (inter and intra) mechanism to coordinate and harmonize implementation of Government policies and programmes. ○ Coordinate the planning process at the national and local Government level. ○ Implement the national communication strategy to disseminate Government programmes and rally the citizenry to effectively participate in national development agenda.
Improve recruitment, development and retention of a highly skilled and professional workforce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Establish mechanisms for strengthening human capital planning, development and management
Improve public service management, operational structures and systems for effective and efficient service delivery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Review and develop management and operational structures and systems for effective and efficient service delivery in the public service. ○ Rationalize and harmonize policies and planning to support public service delivery. ○ Strengthening performance management and accountability in public service delivery
Coordinate the development of capacities for mitigation, preparedness and response to natural and human induced Disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Develop disaster risk profile and vulnerability map of the Country. ○ Coordinate the development and implementation of disaster mitigation and preparedness plans in all local governments ○ Coordinate regular disaster vulnerability assessment at community level, hazard forecasting and dissemination of early warning messages. ○ Resettle landless communities and victims of disasters ○ Coordinate timely responses to disasters and emergencies ○ Provide food and non-food relief to disaster victims ○ Coordinate other state and non-state actors in fulfilling their mandates towards disaster issues ○ Develop and implement humanitarian interventions and Support livelihoods of disaster

3.3 Adaptation of relevant national cross cutting policies/Programs

This section in the plan describes the national cross cutting issues	
Cross cutting issues and concerns	Strategies
<p>Nutrition The nutritional status among children and the entire population is poor, leading to low productivity. Over 60% children in Amuria are food insecure and are prone to poor nutrition. Poor nutrition exposes children to vulnerability to disease. It is therefore important the sector plans for improved nutrition among children in the district.</p>	Improved nutritional status OVC families
<p>HIV/AIDS The HIV prevalence trend in the district indicates a new twist where the married couples are getting more infections, besides the sexually active youth and women who comprise a larger proportion of the rural workforce. It is also spreading in the rural areas more as much as it does in the urban centers, due to previous displacement into camps</p>	Community based HIV/ AIDS prevention and mitigation
<p>Disaster Risk Reduction The disaster risk issues and concerns rotate around conflicts, bush fires, flooding and severe environment effects like prolonged draught that affect day to day living of households and their surroundings. The effects of these disasters include: war, loss of life and property, poverty, hunger, poor service delivery, disease outbreaks etc.</p>	Strengthening community based response and resilience to disaster.
<p>Gender Gender imbalance remains an obstacle to achievement of gender parity in the communities. This has affected the participation of women in in most social settings. This ranges from ownership of property/ factors of production to placement of women in work places in various formal and informal institutions. Gender based violence is on increase despite various attempts by partners to address it since it bares its influence in culture which is largely skewed in favor of men.</p>	Reduction of gender imbalances in all sectors programmes
<p>Environmental issues: Environmental degradation affects crop yields, food availability and access to edible forest products and hydrological cycle, inaccessibility of land for food production.</p>	Undertake environment conservation programmes and interventions
<p>Culture: Negative cultural practices undermine development programmes eg. Child marriages that undermines the girl child education. Culture determines the people's mind-set and how they involve or nor involve in development programmes. Positive cultural beliefs are an asset that can be used for mobilization for improved community involvement in development. Negative cultural mind-set in a liability that has to be discouraged during mobilization for socio-economic transformation</p>	Promotion and discouraging of positive and negative cultural practices respectively

3.4.1 Goal

The Amuria second DDP primary goal is to set a strong foundation for economic transformation as a pre-requisite for preparation of take-off to middle income status. The plan seeks to achieve this goal through sustaining infrastructure development, increasing Agricultural productivity, improving service delivery and strengthening accountability and transparency so as to boost the human capital development.

3.4.2 Development Objectives

This plan has 5 key development objectives, namely;

1. To improve human capital development.
2. To boost production and productivity of key high value crops.
3. To increase Local revenue collections.
4. To increase development infrastructure in key sectors of Education, Production, Health, Roads and Water.
5. To improve staffing levels to more than 68 percent.

3.4.3 Development outcomes

Table 3.4.3 sets out key development results at the end of the plans 5 year implementation cycle. The keys development outcomes are based on the previous five year DDP performance, line ministry targets, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the plan envisaged development challenges.

DDP Goal and Objectives	Development Indicator	Baseline	Targets
To set a strong foundation for economic transformation	No. of new small scale businesses registered	16	215
	Proportion of HHs engaged in SMEs	6.2	25
	Literacy rate	68.3	72.5
	Proportion of population engaged in peasant farming	78	45
	No. of functional farmers SACCOs	2	8
Key Objective 1: To Increase district local revenue sustainability	Proportion of Local Revenue in Annual budgets	1.98	5.0
Key Objective 2: To increase development infrastructure in key sectors	No. of Kms of community roads opened	0	375
	No. of Kms of community roads maintained	0	480
	Pupil: Classroom ratio	1:82	1:55
	Safe water coverage	60.2	95
	No. of Community Markets gazetted	6	15
	No. of Water dams desilted	0	5
	No. of Sub county administration offices constructed	2	5
Key Objective 3: To Boost investments in Human Capital Development through increased access to quality education and health services	District Staffing levels	53	68
	Literacy rate	72	85
	Infant mortality rate	28	
	HIV Prevalance rate	3.0	2.0
Key Objective 4: To conduct effective Monitoring and Evaluation of Sector projects.	No. Joint annual review meetings of DDPs	0	5
	No. of Quarterly sector review meetings	8	100
Key Objective 5: To improve on the coordination of the activities of Development Partners	No. of Bi-annual coordination meetings with Development Partners	0	10
Key Objective 6. Incorporate cross cutting issues in work plans and budgets.	No. of relevant cross cutting issues and concerns implemented and reported	0	6
	Proportion of annual budgets spent on sector crosscutting issues	0	5%

3.5 Sector Development Objectives, Outputs, Strategies and Interventions

3.5.1 Works Sector

3.5.1.1 Overview

The district Works sector contains three departments of Water, Roads and mechanical. The sector in the next five years will focus on improving accessibility of the entire district network, improving construction works and developing capacities of the service providers and the district staff. Together with major key stakeholders like the Works ministry, UNRA, development partners and the private sector it strives to increase motor ability and safety in all works associated with the departments.

3.5.1.2 Development objectives, Outputs, Strategies and priority interventions.

The table 3.5.1.2 below summarizes the district works sector development agenda for the next five years

Table 3.5.1.2: Works sectors development Objectives, Outputs, Strategies and Priority interventions			
Development Objectives,	Outputs	Strategies	Priority Interventions
Strategic Objective 1: To Improve community access to markets and institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 169 kilometers of roads routinely maintained. o 150 kilometers of roads periodically Maintained. o 100 kilometers of roads rehabilitated o 75 kilometers of roads opened o 10 kilometers of roads low-cost sealed o of road construction equipment lobbied for o 169 kilometers of roads surveyed o 15 road bottlenecks (bridges, culverts) fixed 	Promotion of road maintenance activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Undertaking routine maintenance of 480 km of district and community access roads o Periodic Maintenance of 279 km of district and community access roads o Rehabilitation of 65 km of district roads o Open 75 km of new roads o Low-cost sealing of 20km of district roads o Lobby for the acquisition of a complete road unit and supervisory vehicle. o Conducting annual district road inventory and condition surveys o Construction and repair of road bottlenecks (bridges, culverts)
Strategic Objective 2: Enhance the capacity of staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 4 staff trained on supervisory skills o 4 computers and accessories procured 	Improve the capacity of staff in project supervision and monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Train 4 department staff on supervision and monitoring skills. o Acquisition of computers and accessories for supervisory staff.
Strategic Objective 3: Enhance the capacity of local contractors	150 local contractors trained	Strategy: improve the knowledge of local contractors in tendering procedures and contract regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Train local contractors on contracting and general procurement procedures. o Acquaint local contractors with the effects of non-adherence to contractual obligations.
Strategic Objective 4: To ensure good mechanical condition of equipment and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 25 equipment and vehicles maintained in a good running condition. 	Improve maintenance of district vehicles and plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Ensure adequate departmental budgetary allocation for vehicle maintenance. o Carry out inventory of all district equipment, vehicles and motorcycles.

3.5.2.2 Health sector Development Objectives, Outputs, Strategies and Interventions

To play its mandate, the specific objectives of the health sector in the DDP are summarized below.

3.5.2.2 Health sector Development Objectives, Outputs, Strategies and Interventions		
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES PRIORITIES	DEVELOPMENT OUTPUTS
SO1: To reduce the prevalence of malaria from 46% to 20%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provision of Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets at the ANC ○ Provision of malaria prophylaxis to pregnant women ○ Early malaria diagnosis and treatment ○ Provision of Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reduced Malaria Disease lab incidence rate ○ Reduced proportion of new OPD attendants treated for malaria ○ Increased proportion of pregnant women receiving a Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Mosquito Net at the ANC
SO2: To scale up disease interventions in order to reduce disease mortality and morbidity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Raising accessibility to HIV/AIDS preventive strategies ○ Strengthening health education ○ Strengthening surveillance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reduced HIV incidence among patients tested in the Health Units ○ Increased Proportion of persons accessing HCT services ○ Increased Latrine Coverage ○ No HIV exposed children born with HIV ○ Increased TB case detection ○ More eligible men receiving SMC services
SO3: To increase access to and demand for Maternal and Child Health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Expansion and operationalization of EPI outreaches ○ Strengthening community sensitization and mobilization towards good health seeking behaviour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ More pregnant mothers on antenatal care (at least one visit and at least four visits) ○ Increased proportion of deliveries conducted by a skilled health worker ○ Above target Immunization coverage (at least for DPT3 and measles)
SO4: To create a robust, effective and efficient health system Strategic Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Training and building of the capacity of staff ○ Increment of departmental staffing levels from 50% to 80% ○ Creation of effective supportive supervision system/plan ○ Maintenance of the Health Management Information System 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Regular support supervision visits to HFs conducted ○ Above target proportion of staff trained ○ Increased % of VHT's reporting ○ % of HMIS reports submitted to MOH through Dhis2 completely and timely
SO5: To develop a sustainable health infrastructure for efficient and effective health service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provision of staff accommodation to critical cadres ○ Upgrading of Amuria HC IV to HC V (District Hospital) ○ Upgrading of health Centre IIs in Sub counties without HC IIIs to HC IIIs ○ Titling and fencing of all health facilities ○ Procurement of more motor equipment (vehicles and motorcycle) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increased % of health staff accommodate ○ Amuria HC IV upgraded to a District Hospital ○ All the four (Akeriau, Okungur, Willa, Apeduru) subcounties without HC IIIs having a functional HC III ○ 02 vehicles and 15 motorcycles

3.5.3 PRODUCTION

3.5.3.1 Overview

The production sector is comprised of five department namely: Agriculture, Veterinary, Fisheries, Entomology, and trade industry and cooperatives. All these sectors are active but with thin staff on the ground following the restructuring of the NAADS programme and entomology that has no staff. This sector is crucial to the district because over 80% of the population depends on agriculture as a means of livelihood. The community mainly practices subsistence farming, characterized by use of rudimentary tools like hand hoes and rearing of local indigenous breeds of livestock. Their production mechanisms heavily rely on nature, which has become unreliable hence impacting on the local economy negatively.

This has resulted in low production and productivity in all sectors. For most households in the district, access to food is critically dependent on the level of agricultural production. This level varies from household to household, with the well to do being able to produce more. The production department is seriously understaffed to the extent that some lower local governments either share or have no agricultural staff on the ground.

3.5.3.2 Key development Objectives, Priority interventions and outputs

In the next five years, amidst he development challenges of climate change and staffing levels the sector will hitherto strive to improve productivity levels, boost enabling environment for agri business and increase value addition and market access to farmers' produce and products among other priorities.

The summary of interventions by Strategic objectives are summarised in the table 3.5.3.2 below.

Table 3.5.3.2 Production sector Development Objectives, Priority interventions and Strategies.

Specific objective 1: To increase the level of production and productivity by 40% by 2020		
Strategy	Intervention	Out puts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improve on linkage between research institutions i.e. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Establishment of technology trials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No. of Technology trials established ○ No. of demonstration put in place
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NASAARI and NABIUN ZARDI and farmers for improved technology adoption. ○ Study tours or exchange visits ○ Conducting radio talk shows on new innovations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Establishment of demonstrations. ○ Multiplication and dissemination of improved technologies ○ Training of farmers ○ Training of veterinary staff on artificial insemination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No. of trainings conducted and farmers trained on management of technologies. ○ No. of technologies established and adopted ○ No. of radio talk shows conducted on new innovations. ○ Number of animals inseminated
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Conduct regular pests, disease, and vector control measures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Conducting disease, vector and pest surveillance. ○ Vaccination of livestock against diseases. ○ Impose quarantine in case of disease out breaks. ○ Spraying of crops and livestock ○ Meat inspections ○ Construct disease control infrastructure like cattle crushes. ○ Train farmers on recommended agronomic practices and animal production and management. ○ Procurement of emergency agrochemicals, training on safe use and handling of emergency agrochemicals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No. of reports on disease pest's surveillances conducted. ○ No. of livestock vaccinated against various diseases ○ No. of Animal check points established and enforcement measure under taken. ○ No. of pests and diseases controlled
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Strengthening monitoring of field activities, in all LLG's by all stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Conduct routine monitoring, supervision of production activities, private practitioners and project implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No. of monitoring and field supervision field visits conducted.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Establish community resource persons on fish pond construction and maintenance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Train community persons on pond construction and maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No. of ponds established by farmers and maintained.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lobby for aquaculture adoption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Procurement and stocking of fish ponds ○ Construction of fish hatchery ○ Fish feeds processing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No. of ponds stocked and species of fish stocked. ○ No. of fish hatchery constructed ○ Amount of fish feeds processed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enforcement and regulation of department laws and acts services(veterinary, crop and fisheries) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Establishment of MAAIF check point for livestock, fish and planting materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No. of check points established and enforcement measures under taken.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Establish field out reaches for conducting plants clinics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Conducting mobile plants clinics in all the six major markets in LLGs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No. of clinic under taken to major markets and field out reaches.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lobby for funds for the establishment of production and marketing infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Construction and rehabilitation of disease control and marketing infrastructure (cattle crushes and cattle dips) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No. of production infrastructure constructed that is cattle crushes, market shades and stalls established.

○ Provision of water for production	○ Rehabilitation of valley dams and tanks and establishment of simple irrigation system.	○ No of valley dams rehabilitated and simple irrigation systems established.
○ Increasing soil productivity	○ Promoting agro forestry and massive tree planting	○ Number of trees planted and wood lots established.
Specific Objective 2: To create an enabling environment for investment in agricultural production		
○ Conduct radio talk shows and linking cooperative societies to financial institutions	○ Linkage of cooperative societies to Financial Institutions	○ cooperatives linked to financial institutions
○ Providing forms and registration of producer organizations	○ Registration of produce and veterinary dealers.	○ produce and veterinary dealers registered and network formed
○ Conducting regular fish check points	○ Holding fish check points on major routes	○ Inspections and verifications conducted. ○
○ Issuing of movement permits to eligible persons	○ Issuing of movement permits	○ Movement permits issued
○ Update of fish monger register	○ Registration of all fishmongers	○ Fish mongers registered
○ Lobby from partners and other government programmes for the construction of marketing infrastructures	○ Construction of 5 plants market infrastructure /facilities.	○ No. of production infrastructure constructed that is bulking stores, market shades and stalls, cattle crushes, slaughter slabs, valley tanks and valley dams.
○ Lobby from partners and other government programmes for the construction of storage and value addition facilities	○ Construction of storage and value addition facilities	○ No. of value chain facilities constructed
○ Registration of farmer marketing associations	○ Formation and registration of farmer groups/cooperatives	○ No. of registered and functional farmer cooperative societies.
○ Conducting regular cooperative education	○ Cooperative education and training done	○ No. of cooperative members trained
○ Regular collection agricultural statistics.	○ Agricultural statistical data collection, analysis and dissemination	○ No. of statistical data collected and disseminated to different stakeholders.
○ Lobby for the improvement of rural infrastructure	○ Marketing linkages to farmers, producer and marketing cooperatives ○	○ No. of farmers linked to produce marketing associations.
○ Register all farmer associations for credit access and marketing	○ Linking farmer cooperative societies/groups to financial institutions	○ No. of cooperative societies linked to financial institutions
○ empower communities /farmers on cross cutting issues	○ conduct training and capacity building on cross cutting issues	○ Number of farmer trained
Specific Objective 3: To increase value addition and market access to farmers' produce and products by 50% in 2020		
○ Under taking value chain analysis	○ Conducting baseline surveys on value chain	○ No. of Base line survey conducted on value chain analysis
○ Training capacity of producer groups to be able sustain their own value chain	○ Registration of value chain actors ○	○ Value chain actor registered
○ Involve private and public partnership in building capacities of value chain actors	○ Training in value chain development ○	○ No. of training's on value chain conducted.
○ Building capacity of entrepreneurs	○ Training in business planning and management ○	○ No. of trainings in business planning conducted
○ To build the capacity of the community in O and M	○ Training in operation and maintenance of infrastructure ○	○ No. of Infrastructure well maintained

Specific Objective 4: Promotion of Tourism and touristic facilities in Amuria district		
Strategy	Intervention	Out puts
○ Mapping out the existing tourism sites	○ Identification and confirmation of tourist sites	○ No. of sites mapped and identified
○ Development of infrastructure for the tourism sites	○ Development of tourist sites	○ No. of infrastructure in place
○	○ Documentation of cultural history	○ No. of cultural history documented
Specific Objective 5; Strengthening farming institution in the District		
○ Build farmer groups capacities	○ Training, study tours and exchange visits	○ Improved cohesion of the groups
○ Linkage to other partners	○ Develop an inventory of farmer groups and link to partners	○ No. of farmers receiving support from partners

3.5.3.3 Adaptation of relevant national cross cutting policies/Programs in the Production sector

- 1) Environmental protection and conservation. This will be by planting trees and adapting wise and sustainable use and management of resources. Tree planting alongside agricultural production and planting of trees along boundaries
- 2) Mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS in all production and agricultural activities. Since the epidemic has affected the agricultural labour force there is need to mainstream issues of HIV/AIDS in all production related activities.
- 3) Mainstreaming of population pressure in production programmes. High population growth has had stain on government resources and infrastructure. Population control is must be factored in all production related activities. Amuria in particular an average women has fertility rate of 7.5 children and this is on high note and must be addressed.
- 4) Food and Nutrition issues and concerns issues of malnutrition are beginning to manifest in children and this must be addressed in production programmes.
- 5) Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptations in production activities..
- 6) Mainstreaming of gender. In all production related activities, aspect of gender must be factored in since gender is critical in all government programmes. Men and women must be treated equally in all programmes. Women are more than men in most communities, unless there is deliberate efforts to involve women in production activities poverty reduction will be very difficult.

3.5.4 COMMUNITY BASED SERVICES

3.5.4.1 Overview

The department derives it mandate from the following legal and planning frameworks or tools;

- 1) The constitution of Uganda 1995 provides for community mobilization and empowerment

for National Development. Under the national Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy, the Constitution part iv (iii) states that “ the state shall endeavor to mobilize, organize, and empower the Ugandan people to build independent and sustainable foundation for the development of Uganda”

- 2) The National Development Plan provides for an objective on enhancing human capital development, of which community mobilization and participation is the sector key intervention.
- 3) The Vision of Uganda 2035 is “ a transformed Ugandan Society from a peasant to a modern and prosperous country within 30 years” This provides for the national planning and other development policies, including community development. The vision attribute of a knowledgeable and skilled society entails a concerted effort to inform communities and equip them with relevant skills to enable them improve their quality of life
- 4) The Social sector Strategic investment Plan 2 (SDIP 2) spells the key interventions as promoting equality, inclusion, employment, equity, adult literacy, empowerment, and rights for all. The goal of the SDIP 2 is to ensure full realization of the economic, social, cultural, and civic rights as well as livelihoods of people of Uganda, with particular focus on protection of the poor, and vulnerable groups, for sustainable and gender- responsive development. The SDIP 2 identifies community mobilization and empowerment as a core programme area for achievement.
- 5) The National Community Development Policy seeks to contribute to the attainment of socio-economic development goals and promote the participation of communities in all overall national development. The policy informs other policies, programmes and other sectoral plans on the role of communities particularly the disadvantaged and vulnerable persons and groups in socio- economic development.
- 6) The Community Mobilization and Empowerment Strategy (CMES). The strategy ensures effective community participation in the design and implementation of development programmes in various sectors and empower communities to implement, manage, and sustain such programmes over time. This is expected to result into the adoption of an integrated approach and methodology in community mobilization, enhanced accountability and transparency through holding leaders accountable, enhance efficiency and effectiveness of community Development Workers and increased resource allocation to Community Development.
- 7) The Decentralization Policy provides that the LG plans are meant to reflect government overall priorities as well as the communities priorities to be achieved through participatory planning process.
- 8) The National Culture Policy provides for adoption of positive cultural practices as a social mobilization tool.

3.5.4.2 Community Sector Development Objectives, Strategic Interventions and outputs

The department in the next five years will prioritize raising adult literacy levels, community mobilization for development and promoting rights and culture among others. Despite

limited funding, the department continues to benefit from funds for interest groups of Women, Youth, Elderly and the disabled.

3.5.4.3 Community Based Sector specific Development Objectives, Outputs, Strategies and Interventions

The departmental key strategies and the description of interventions have been summarized by strategic objective and are listed below.

Table 3.5.4.3.1 Development objectives, Strategies and intervention description.

Development Objectives	Strategies	Development outputs	Priority Interventions
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: To raise adult literacy rate from 47% to 60% by 2021	<p><i>Strategy 1:</i> Recruit and train FAL learners in all sub counties</p> <p><i>Strategy 2:</i> Recruit, train and motivate FAL instructors</p> <p><i>Strategy 3:</i> Conduct support supervision and monitoring to FAL classes</p> <p><i>Strategy 4:</i> Equip FAL classes with required tools</p> <p><i>Strategy 5:</i> Conduct FAL review and planning meetings</p> <p><i>Strategy 6:</i> Administer FAL examinations</p> <p><i>Strategy 7:</i> coordinate with Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development</p>	<p>3,500 adult learners trained</p> <p>350 FAL instructors trained</p> <p>350 support supervision trips to FAL classes conducted</p> <p>160 FAL classes with assorted materials equipped.</p> <p>20 quarterly FAL review meetings conducted.</p> <p>10 FAL exams administered.</p> <p>Shared 20 reports and plans with MGLSD</p>	<p>Illiterate adults will be mobilised to enrol in FAL classes and taught literacy and numeracy, as well as other skills and knowledge to improve on their wellbeing.</p> <p>Intervention description: literate adult volunteers will be identified by the community and trained by the department to teach adult learners numeracy and literacy.</p> <p>Intervention description: The technical persons and politicians will be conducting quarterly visits to FAL classes to assess the progress of the learners and address the challenges the classes are facing.</p> <p>Intervention description: The department and other stakeholders will procure and distribute tools and equipment that F-AL classes will require for operations. These will be based on the needs assessment.</p> <p>Intervention description: Quarterly meetings to review the progress of the FAL programme and plan for improvement will be held with stakeholders at district level.</p> <p>Intervention description: Proficiency tests will be administered twice every year to assess the level of learning of the participants.</p> <p>Intervention description: Reports will be shared with the MGLSD every quarter</p>
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: To improve the capacity of the district and 16 administrative units and sectors to mainstream gender	<p>Strategy 1: Collection and dissemination of gender disaggregated data</p> <p>Strategy 2: Support supervision/ mentoring of gender focal officers</p> <p>Strategy 3:</p>	<p>Gender disaggregated data collected and disseminated in annually in 12 sectors</p> <p>240 support supervision visits made to administrative units to mentor gender focal officers</p>	<p>Intervention description: Gender disaggregated data will be collected and analysed from every sector and shared with all other sectors to guide them in mainstreaming gender in their plans.</p> <p>Intervention description: The district gender focal officer will visit sub county gender focal officers to mentor them on the process of mainstreaming gender in development plans and budgets.</p>

<p>in their development plans</p>	<p>Training of gender focal persons on roles, including gender mainstreaming</p>	<p>5 trainings conducted for gender focal persons from the district and 16 administrative units</p>	<p>Intervention description: This will be an annual activity to build the technical capacity of gender focal persons to conduct gender mainstreaming in the sub counties</p>
<p>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: To mobilize 80 communities to generate at least 350 projects to improve on their livelihoods and mitigate disaster</p>	<p>Strategy 1: Conducting community mobilization meetings to mentor communities on formulation of livelihoods projects Strategy 2: Sensitization and mobilization of the communities to participate in all development programmes as well as prevention and mitigation of disaster, HIV/AIDS, environment, gender and peace building Strategy 3: Monitoring, evaluation and supervision of community projects Strategy 4: Providing financial support to community groups for income generation.</p>	<p>80 mobilization meetings held to facilitate community formulate development projects 80 mobilization and sensitization meetings held to empower communities with knowledge on all cross cutting issues 80 Monitoring, evaluation and supervision visits conducted. 320 community groups provided with financial support for income generation</p>	<p>Intervention description: The department will conduct community participatory rural appraisal meetings to assist them develop at least 4 projects per parish for income generation supported by government or donor programmes. Intervention description: The community will be sensitized on how all cross cutting issues affect their lives. Community volunteers will be selected and trained in early disaster warning signs identification and mitigation. Intervention description: The district technical team will carry out monitoring and evaluation to ensure compliance to the guidelines of given projects and ensure value for money for the community projects. Intervention description: This involves channelling conditional grants to community projects for income generation. Eg. In the CDD approach</p>
<p>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: To establish and strengthen mechanisms for empowerment and protection of the rights of vulnerable groups including youth, women, children, PWDs, elderly minority groups</p>	<p>Strategy 1: Provide financial, logistical and technical support to councils of the special interest groups for administrative costs to run their councils Strategy 2: Provide financial support to the vulnerable groups to mobilize for, start and monitor income generating projects Strategy 3:</p>	<p>3 councils of the special interest groups provided with funds for the operations and technical support to manage their council. 3 councils of special supported with funding to start projects for income generation 3 special interest groups provided with funds and technical support for planning and review meetings</p>	<p>Intervention description: The activity involves providing funds for the operations of women, youth and PWDs council, as well as providing technical guidance to them in their planning process Intervention description: The intervention involves providing funds to women, youth and PWDs groups to start projects for income generation. Intervention description: The intervention involves providing funds and technical support for the youth, women and PWDs groups in the spirit of affirmative action. Intervention description:</p>

	<p>Support planning and review meetings of the special interest groups</p> <p>Strategy 4: Support advocacy events/sensitization programmes for special interest groups eg local and national events</p> <p>Strategy 5: Tracing, resettlement and follow-up of destitute children</p>	<p>25 advocacy events supported for dissemination of messages on the rights and responsibilities of vulnerable groups by stakeholders as a way of advocating for their rights</p> <p>At least 250 destitute children reunited with families.</p>	<p>The intervention involves providing financial support for public functions aimed at dissemination of messages on the rights and responsibilities of vulnerable groups by stakeholders as a way of advocating for their rights.</p> <p>Intervention description: Children who are separated from their families by insecurity or exploitation as a result of child labour will be traced and reunited so that they access services in the community setting.</p>
<p>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5: To support 16 cultural institutions to participate in community mobilization</p>	<p>Strategy 1: Provide financial support to Iteso Cultural Union delegation participate in cultural events to promote positive culture</p> <p>Strategy 2: Identification and registration of cultural institutions in the district</p> <p>Strategy 3: Facilitate cultural institutions conduct meetings</p> <p>Strategy 4: Organize cultural festivals and exhibitions as a tool for community mobilization</p>	<p>5 Iteso Cultural Union delegations supported to attend and participate in events in and outside the district as a way to promote Iteso cultural heritage</p> <p>All cultural institutions in the district identified and registered</p> <p>20 meetings of cultural institutions supported for consultative purposes</p> <p>5 cultural festivals and exhibitions held</p>	<p>Intervention description: Providing funds for the delegations of Iteso Cultural Union participate in cultural events in and outside the district as a way to promote Iteso cultural heritage.</p> <p>Intervention description: This involves identification and registration of cultural institutions in the district so as to establish ways of collaborating with them in the development of the district.</p> <p>Intervention description: It involves providing funding to the cultural institutions conduct meetings to facilitate consultations between the district and them.</p> <p>Intervention description: The festivals and exhibitions are aimed at enabling the community appreciate the beauty of artefacts and cultural activity as a way of promoting cohesiveness of the Iteso and Ugandans as a whole</p>
<p>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6: To establish and strengthen community early warning systems in 16 administrative units</p>	<p>Strategy 1: Identify and train community based disaster early warning systems volunteers in all parishes</p> <p>Strategy 2: Develop the district 5 year contingency plan</p>	<p>97 community volunteers in every parish identified and trained on how to detect and alert the community of an impending disaster for early preparedness of the community</p> <p>One 5-year sectoral development plan in place</p>	<p>Intervention description: This involves identifying community volunteers in every parish to be trained on how to detect and alert the community of an impending disaster for early preparedness of the community.</p> <p>Intervention description: This involves having in place an overarching framework for all interventions in the sector in the next five years.</p>

	<p>Strategy 3: Training District and sub county Disaster Committees</p>	<p>1 district and 16 sub county disaster committees trained and are functional</p>	<p>Intervention description: This involves building the technical capacity of the district level and sub county disaster committees to carry out their roles of planning for disaster prevention and mitigation.</p>
<p>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 7: To monitor and coordinate NGO interventions in all 16 administrative units</p>	<p>Strategy 1: Conduct Quarterly Monitoring visits of NGO operations. Strategy 2: Conduct Bi-annual coordination meetings for NGOs and CSOs. Strategy 3: Conduct annual evaluation of NGO performance</p>	<p>20 monitoring visits carried out for NGOs 10 bi-annual NGO coordination meetings held 5 annual NGO evaluation programmes conducted</p>	<p>Intervention description: This will be done by the technical and political offices at the district and sub county levels to ensure NGO operations are in line with the policies. Intervention description: These meetings are aimed at scrutinising NGO reports and rationalising their activities in the district. Intervention description: This involves an annual exercise to take stock of the NGO impact compared to the resources utilized.</p>
<p>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 8: To improve the institutional capacity of the sector</p>	<p>Strategy 1: Recruitment of CDOs and ACDOs Strategy 2: Staff retention Strategy 3: Conduct Sub county mentoring and support visits Strategy 4: To acquire better office accommodation and basic equipment for the sector Strategy 5: Conducting staff meetings</p>	<p>11 qualified and competent CDOs recruited 17 experienced staff retained 20 mentoring visits made to sub counties 16 units of office accommodation and assorted equipment in place 20 quarterly staff meetings held with all sub county staff</p>	<p>Intervention description: This involves filling of positions of CDOs with qualified and competent persons. Intervention description: This involves activities to support and motivate staff to stay in the jobs eg. Training, mentoring, Intervention description: The district staff visit sub counties to provide hands on training of staff on their roles. Intervention description: Lobbying for construction or allocation of a conducive office accommodation by stakeholders. Intervention description: Holding Quarterly staff meetings with all sub county staff to share challenges faced at work and find solutions.</p>

3.5.4.4 Community Based Sector Key Development Interventions

- Mobilizing illiterate adults to enrol in FAL classes to be taught literacy and numeracy, as well as other skills and knowledge to improve on their wellbeing
- Identifying literate adult volunteers to be trained by the department to teach adult learners numeracy and literacy
- engaging technical persons and politicians to conduct quarterly visits to FAL classes to assess the progress of the learners and address the challenges the classes are facing
- Procuring and distribution of tools and equipment that FAL classes, basing on the needs assessment
- Conducting quarterly meetings to review the progress of the FAL programme and plan for improvement
- Administering proficiency tests twice every year to assess the level of learning of the participants
- Collecting, analysing and disseminating Gender disaggregated data to guide stakeholders in mainstreaming gender in their plans
- visiting sub county gender focal officers to mentor them on the process of mainstreaming gender in development plans and budgets
- Training of gender focal persons on roles, including gender mainstreaming
- The department will conduct community participatory rural appraisal meetings to assist communities develop at least 4 projects per parish for income generation supported by government or donor programmes
- Conducting community mobilization meetings to mentor communities on formulation of livelihoods projects
- Sensitization of communities on cross cutting issues and selection and training of community volunteers on early disaster warning signs identification and mitigation
- Developing the district 5 year contingency plan for disaster management
- Carrying out monitoring and evaluation to ensure compliance to the guidelines and ensure value for money for given community projects
- Conducting Bi-annual coordination meetings for NGOs and CSOs.
- Conducting quarterly monitoring and annual evaluation of NGO performance
- Organizing cultural festivals and exhibitions as a tool for community mobilization
- To lobby for better office accommodation and basic equipment for the sector
- Supporting meetings of cultural institutions for consultative purposes
- Providing financial support to community groups for income generation
- Engaging communities in participatory planning sessions
- Recruitment, training and retention of CDOs and ACDOs

3.5.4.5 Adaptation of sectoral relevant national cross cutting policies/Programs

- Gender
- Environment
- Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children
- Food security and nutrition
- Disaster Risk Reduction
- ICT
- Population

- o Culture

3.5.4.6 Summary of community based Sectoral Programs/Projects

- o Adult Literacy programme
- o Gender mainstreaming
- o Disaster prevention and mitigation
- o NGO coordination
- o Employment and Labour project
- o Social protection of the vulnerable groups eg Gender Based Violence. Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children
- o Community Driven Development programme
- o Programmes for special interest groups (women. Persons with Disability and Youth)
- o Culture in development. Cultural event (cultural gala) annually to raise revenue
- o Institutional development through staffing and staff welfare, supervision, equipping and training

3.5.5 .MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT SERVICES

3.5.5.1 Overview

The Sector plan will devote itself to cascading and implementing policy decisions from the Centre. This ministries include State house, MoLG, MoFPED, OPM and office of the president. The following strategic direction and priorities for the next five years of implementation include;

1. Greater Involvement of Local Governments in Wealth Creation. The entire Local Government System and its leaders will be oriented to place greater emphasis on wealth creation at household levels. Local Governments will be required to support commercialization of agriculture through increased production and productivity, designating land for factories and industrial parks, supervising infrastructure development and ensuring efficient and effective service delivery. The Lower Local Government (sub-counties and urban councils) will be organized to be centers of industrial growth. The economic function of Local Government structures from village up to district will be strengthened and emphasis put on economic investments.
2. Paying Greater Attention to Building Local Government Capacity. Most of the development action takes place at the local level. For that matter greater attention will be paid to strengthening the capacity of Local Governments to plan and manage local development. Local Governments will be given predominance in DDP resource allocation, so that citizens can enjoy better livelihoods and attain higher income levels. Greater emphasis will be placed on strengthening Local Government performance by:
3. Imparting skills and knowledge to address the local and international changing trends and approaches which impact on the role of the Local Governments, such as Local Economic Development (LED), Community Driven Development (CDD) approaches, physical planning, PPPs, climate change, public financial and management reforms, Human Resource Management reforms, conflict management, and service delivery standards;

4. Enhancing staff knowledge, skills and competencies in key functional areas, such as decentralized development planning, budgeting, financial management, accounting, auditing, programme and project management, monitoring and evaluation, records management and reporting;
5. Improving staff working conditions (i.e. office space, tools, equipment, logistics, etc.) to boost motivation, outputs and results;
6. Creating conditions that will enable Local Governments to attract and retain qualified and competent staff, especially in hard-to-reach areas;
7. Assisting Local Governments to embrace local economic development in order to generate increased local revenue and decrease reliance on central government transfers. Local Governments will be trained and given support to create a conducive business environment to promote business development and growth through harnessing effective PPPs;
8. Developing practical mechanisms for better working relationships between the technical/administrative staff, local political leaders, resident district commissioners (RDCs) and area members of parliament (MPs);
9. Ensuring greater participation of Local Governments in implementation of the DDP through initiatives such as managing service delivery and capacity building grants (LDG, CBG, CDD, sector conditional grants); organizational assessments; generation, analysis, storage and use of statistics and data for planning; M&E, management and implementation of programmes;
10. Systematically documenting, sharing, and applying lessons learned to improve decision making, programming and implementation across all levels of Government with decentralized functions;
11. Promoting effective ICT use by Local Government Staff in order to improve performance and reduce operational costs and turn-around time. This will include assisting Local Governments to maintain functional websites and make effective use of computers, management information systems and ICT communication platforms;
12. Supporting professionalization of local government accounting and audit staff and DLG staff who supervise and support Local Governments;
13. Supporting Public Financial Management reforms to improve credibility, budget comprehensiveness and execution, accounting and audit;
14. Supporting and strengthening oversight bodies including internal audit units and District Public Accounts Committees;
15. Strengthening the procurement and disposal of public assets function in Local Governments.
16. To enhance coordination, coherence, efficiency and effectiveness in implementation of the DDP.

The sector will chair and coordinate, through a dedicated secretariat, the other stakeholders in the implementation of DDP. It will take steps to ensure that all partners and stakeholders (i.e. Lower Local Governments, sectors, NGOs, CSOs and the private sector) are properly coordinated to facilitate effective implementation of the DDP. Partner and stakeholder roles will be clarified to eliminate ambiguity, duplication and unnecessary overlap, on the one hand, while promoting complementarity and maximizing synergies, on the other. DLG will provide partners and stakeholders with regular information and feedback on DDP implementation through quarterly and annual review meetings and any other fora as may be deemed appropriate.

The sector, in conjunction with the relevant agencies, will critically analyze Government policies and legislation for any hindrances that might affect implementation of the DDP. The Joint Annual Review of Decentralization (JARD) process has been reviewed to provide a more robust mechanism for evaluating implementation of the decentralization policy and its impact. The major improvements from this review include reducing the cost of the JARD, synchronizing the district consultations with the JARD conference, refocusing the organization and management of the JARD conference, rotating the venue for the JARD conference, and instituting a stronger mechanism for following up on JARD recommendations and undertakings.

3.5.5.2. Management Sector Strategic Investment Areas

- a) Service Delivery
- b) Administrative and Political Decentralization
- c) Fiscal Decentralization
- d) Transparency, Accountability and Integrity
- e) Local Economic Development

3.5.5.3 Management Sector specific Development Objectives and Priority Interventions

The primary objective of the Sector is to foster a collaborative and coordinated framework for providing efficient and sustainable delivery of services within a decentralized setting. The specific objectives are:

- i) To provide a single point of reference for mobilizing resources for implementation of the decentralization policy;
- ii) To provide a mechanism for channelling resources to programmes and activities to support implementation of the decentralization policy in line with the Public Sector Management Strategic Investment Plan (PSM-SIP), the National Development Plan (NDP) and Vision 2040;
- iii) To efficiently coordinate, and effectively deliver services at lower local government level to the satisfaction of citizens.

The key sector strategic objectives, expected outcomes and priority interventions are outlined below.

Strategic Objective 1: To increase efficiency and effectiveness in local service delivery

Expected Outcome: Local services accessible by all citizens interventions to be undertaken

A number of interventions are proposed by the sector, which include the following:

- i) Management efforts will be made to scale up direct community financing under the Community Driven Development (CDD) approach.
- ii) The design, implementation, review, assessment and reporting of service delivery programmes will be oriented towards outcomes and impact in order to make a real difference in people's lives.
- iii) Local Government capacity for service delivery will be continuously strengthened through various programmes, such as organizational assessments; human resource development; generation, analysis, storage and use of statistics and data for planning; M&E; ICT application in management and implementation of programmes; and experience sharing. Local Governments will also be assisted to embed cross cutting issues, especially gender, HIV/AIDS, poverty analysis, food security, environmental sustainability and climate change in their planning and budgeting processes.
- iv) Client satisfaction surveys will be regularly conducted to obtain citizen views on the quantity and quality of services they are receiving, and the improvements required. will be made.
- v) Parish and village user and development committees (i.e. for education, water, health, roads) will be strengthened so that they mobilize communities more effectively in service delivery. Support to them will include capacity building in community mobilization and empowerment, managing partnerships, poverty assessments, gender analysis, community driven development, financial management, organization development and management and bottom-up participatory planning. As motivation, they will be provided with limited operational support, such as tooling, together with non-financial rewards including recognition. Sub-county chiefs and other officials will be provided with skills to provide effective monitoring, guidance and support supervision to user and development committees.
- vi) More attention will be paid to fragility, conflict, post-conflict environments and disaster management in designing service delivery where those conditions exist.
- vii) DLG and LLGs will place greater attention on reporting outcomes and impact.
- viii) Lessons learned from local service delivery and poverty reduction interventions will be captured and widely shared with stakeholders at central and local government level to inform decision making and improve programme, project and activity design and implementation.
- ix) Infrastructure provision will be given adequate prominence to facilitate quality service delivery. All new Local Government infrastructure will be designed and implemented along the "green infrastructure and service delivery" concept. All new public buildings shall be erected and maintained using energy efficiency technology.
- x) LLGs will be provided with adequate transport and logistics to conduct regular field missions to enhance coordination, monitoring, supervision, guidance and mentoring of Local Governments.
- xi) All Local Governments will be assisted to develop and strengthen systems and human

resource capacities for physical and spatial planning, implementing infrastructure projects, managing waste and regulating urban environments.

- xii) Lower Local Governments at border points will be encouraged to plan and budget for additional social services such as health, education and water and sanitation to cater for the neighbouring population.
- xiii) DLG in collaboration with MoFPED will implement key PFM reforms including rollout of the Integrated Financial Management System in Local Governments to ensure effective and efficient execution of the budget so that resources released to local governments are utilized in accordance with Government intentions and directives for enhanced service delivery at local government levels.

Strategic Objective2: To ensure effective and efficient local administration.

Expected outcome: Local Government effectively administered.

Administration and political decentralization are closely related but functionally different areas in the management and development of Local Governments. Local administration provides the frameworks, systems, regulations and guidelines through which national policies, legislation, regulations and guidelines are implemented at the local level, while local political leadership sets the direction and priorities for service delivery and local development. For that reason, there is a symbiotic relationship between administrative/ technical staff and political leaders which, if properly harnessed, could lead to effective local service delivery, wealth creation, local development and, ultimately, poverty reduction. In order to achieve effective and efficient local administration the sector proposes the following priority interventions.

Priority Interventions

- o The procurement function will be strengthened to enhance Local Government capacity in selecting and managing contractors.
- o The Force Account guidelines issued by the PPDA following the distribution of road, sanitary and firefighting equipment to Local Governments will be disseminated to facilitate effective handling of the equipment. The guidelines will be subjected to periodic review.
- o DLG will continue to liaise with MoFPED and MoPS to advocate for 100% funding of the DLG structures and development of strategies for recruiting and retaining qualified staff.
- o DLG will develop alternative administrative arrangements to include, among other things, upgrading of large towns to city status, and areas of spontaneous urban growth to Town Boards and Town Councils. DLG will remain committed to implementing any policy adjustments intended to capitalize on the efficiency gains that accrue from having some of the Local Government functions performed at a level above the district.
- o Statutory bodies (District Public Accounts Committee, District Service Commissions) will be supported financially.

- o DLG and MoPS will re-examine the performance based management system for Heads of Departments, SAS and head of institutions and management staff, to strengthen the current modality of performance contracts
- o Local Governments will be assisted to develop and implement ICT policies to enhance ICT usage in service delivery and local development.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: To enhance the accountability of political leaders in local governance.

Expected Outcome: Local political leaders cognizant of their roles and acting in the best interest of their electorate

Political decentralization allows citizens to elect their own regional and Local Government leaders, and to participate in their governance by determining their own development priorities and making and approving their own development plans. Under the decentralization policy local political leaders are responsible for providing political direction in their areas of jurisdiction; setting development goals and strategies; approving development plans and budgets; monitoring the implementation of council decisions and policies; and enacting local laws which are consistent with the Constitution and with other laws passed by parliament.

The sector envisages the following priorities to enhance accountability of political leaders in governance.

- o Local village and parish elections will be conducted in order to give effect to democratization at those levels in line with the provisions of the Constitution and the Local Government Act.
- o Local council courts will be rejuvenated and strengthened to be more effective in delivering local justice. This will include amending the Local Government Act CAP 243 and the Local Council Courts Act and providing local council courts with financial, logistical and operational support.
- o Local political leaders will be oriented on their roles and functions in local councils so that they appreciate service delivery in a multiparty dispensation, to eliminate misunderstandings over sharing resources. Appropriate information, education and communication (IEC) materials will be produced and widely disseminated.
- o The Local Government Charter of Accountability and Ethical Code of Conduct will be transformed into a statutory instrument to provide legal backing for sanctions against political leaders who engage in corruption and/or abuse of office.
- o The Local Government Handbook, which details the roles and functions of elected local leaders, will be disseminated to all local councillors.
- o Council Rules of Procedure will be availed to local councils.
- o Seek guidelines on streamlining the relationship between technical/administrative staff, elected local leaders, RDCs and MPs in service delivery and local development. Response to conflicts within Local Governments will be institutionalized to provide a continuous

- o mechanism for promoting smooth service delivery and local development.
- o Performance standards and evaluation systems for political leaders will be implemented

Strategic Objective 4: To ensure that Lower Local Governments have adequate finances to address national and local development priorities

Expected outcome: A Local Government system capable of utilizing fiscal transfers effectively, generating substantial resources locally to fund its development plans and achieving its development objectives

Efficient implementation of the Decentralization Policy largely depends on fiscal prudence by sub-national governments to ensure effective utilization of available resources. This area continues to be of utmost importance to the local government sector as Uganda moves from heavy dependence on donors for budget support to generating over 75% of budgetary resources from own revenue.

Strengthening of financial systems at Local Government levels will be essential to eliminate financial leakages and waste, and to build citizen confidence in local governments at the same time. Generation and effective management of locally generated revenues will be an important area of investment to ensure effective local administration, development and service delivery.

Fiscal Decentralization, as enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda and the Local Government Act CAP 243, aims at increasing Local Government autonomy and flexibility in budgeting and setting local development priorities, in addition to enhancing local participation in decision making and improving downwards accountability. To be able to carry out their service delivery and other mandates effectively, Local Governments must have adequate finances from central transfers and locally generated revenue, and the technical capacity to manage the finances in an efficient, transparent and accountable manner.

The following interventions will be carried out;

Interventions

- o Placing greater focus on consolidating existing revenue sources while creating new ones.
- o Instituting policies and regulations that bar political interference in local revenue generation.
- o Working with LLGs to widen their tax base through wealth creation strategies at household level.
- o Determining national service delivery standards and fast tracking establishment of the cost of service delivery to provide accurate benchmarks for determining fiscal transfers.
- o Launching a comprehensive and coordinated initiative involving several partners to build Local Government capacity in generating local revenue and managing it in an effective, transparent and accountable manner. This will include;
 - i) Establishing fiscal databases in revenue units;

- ii) Assessing local Government revenue potential;
 - iii) Implementing the local revenue enhancement plan
 - iv) Improving tax administration;
 - v) Enhancing budget formulation, expenditure management, audit and accounting;
 - vi) Strengthening local council oversight capabilities;
 - vii) Implementing wealth creation and income generating strategies under the LED Policy
- o Improving the annual planning and budgeting cycle through provision of adequate Time and resources for bottom-up consultations at all local government levels.

Local Governments will be required to increase financing for participatory planning and budgeting in order to enhance consultations with communities.

Strategic objective 5: To strengthen good governance in the Local Government system
Expected outcome: Increased citizens confidence in the Local Government system

The DDP also demonstrated that there is a direct correlation between transparency, demand for accountability and integrity, service delivery, taxation and citizen satisfaction.

This component will focus on enhancing transparency, accountability and integrity (TAI) to make LLGs more effective in service delivery, poverty reduction and local development, as well as more responsive to citizen demands and development priorities. Weak accountability, transparency and integrity facilitate corruption and abuse of office, which in turn compromises the ability of LLGs to deliver essential services to the population and to meet national development goals. This greatly undermines citizen trust in government – a key requirement for stable, vibrant and progressive societies.

Interventions

- o A combination of measures will be under taken to implement the zero-tolerance policy on corruption and abuse of office by local political leaders and administrative/ technical staff. These will include:
 - a) Sensitization of leaders and citizens
 - b) Administrative sanctions
 - c) Exposure
 - d) Formally committing them to provide accountable, transparent and corrupt-free service
 - e) Supporting CSOs to strengthen their watchdog role, and
 - f) Working with the relevant authorities to take legal measures against offenders, including getting them charged before the anti-corruption court.
- o Professionalization of key functions such as accounting, procurement and audit will be intensified through training and working with relevant professional bodies to enforce professional standards over their members in employment. Graduates of professional courses working in Local Governments will be supported to register with professional bodies, such as the Institute of Chartered Public Accountants of Uganda (ICPAU).
- o The revised national and local government anti-corruption framework and plans will be

implemented.

- o Support will be given to civic education on basic rights and obligations, and emerging and potential areas of citizen concern. Local Governments will be supported to revitalize the use of community dialogues for information dissemination and feedback.
- o Key management functions in of Local Governments, especially supervision, monitoring and evaluation, mentoring and reporting will be strengthened through appropriate capacity building programmes to reduce avenues for corruption and abuse of office.
- o Client Charters. The remaining Lower Local Governments will be assisted to develop and implement their Client Charters.
- o Support will be given to strengthen oversight bodies in Local Governments including Internal Audit units and District Public Accounts Committees.

3.5.5.4 Adaptation of relevant national cross cutting policies/Programs for the management sector

- a) Local Economic Development – harnessing the tripartite relationships between Local Governments, communities and private sector to stimulate economic growth and wealth creation at household level;
- b) Community Driven Developments (CDD);
- c) Disaster risk reduction. the trend with which disasters are happening around us raises need for contingency planning and devotion of resources by the central Government.
- d) Information and communication technology. ICT is driver of development in the country and the district local government has no policy on ICT , The staff and political leaders are not conversant on use of the ICT . The computers are not adequate.

3.5.6 Natural Resources

3.5.6.1 Overview

The sector in the next five year period will put more effort to attain a green and clean environment while conserving the flora and fauna and restoring and adding value to the ecosystems (wetlands, forests, range lands and catchments) by undertaking re-forestation and a forestation, promoting participation of the population in tree planting and adoption of green agriculture practices. Restoration of degraded wetlands and other fragile ecosystem needs to be done through the implementation of catchment –based systems approach, gazetting of vital wetlands for increased protection and use, and monitoring and inspecting restoration efforts. It is also vital that the population adopts patterns of production, consumption and reproduction that safeguard the environment as a matter of urgency.

The role and the importance of enabling all members of civil society to be actively engaged in sustainable development shall be fundamental in managing the environment. There is need to strengthen access to information, building civil society capacity and creating the enabling environment for their participation. The role of women in managing the ENR is critical and the

district needs to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment to ensure their full and effective participation in the development and implementation of policies, programmes and decision-making at all levels.

Table 3.5.6.2: Environment Sector Development Objectives, Interventions & Outputs.

Strategic Development Objectives	Priority Development Interventions	Development Outputs
<p>Strategic Objective 1: To increase awareness and knowledge and documentation/tracking of environmental functioning & values; climate change incidences amongst the population</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Conduct environmental sensitization meetings per quarter in hot-spot communities ○ Conduct radio talk shows on environmental conservation and climate change ○ Establish and maintain Early Warning Systems & Structures; and facilitate the tracking of changes in ecosystems. ○ Undertake environmental and social screening of development projects for environmental and social impacts ○ Develop and disseminate IEC materials to promote conservation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Population that is involved in self-management and regulation of their natural resources ○ Developments that do not devour the natural state of the environment established ○ Inspired response to climate & environmental changes resulting from accurate tracking & documentation.
<p>Strategic Objective 2: To promote optimum and sustainable use of environmental resource for socio-economic welfare of the population</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Conduct regular environmental compliance monitoring and law enforcement to respond to increasing cases of destruction of natural resources. ○ To formulate and enforce guidelines, ordinances and bye-laws for environmental management. ○ Promotion and construction of Energy Saving Stoves and Bio Gas Plants at households and institutions ○ Formulation and implementation of Community and Sub-County Wetland Action Plans to ensure sustainable use of the wetlands. ○ Promote the use of incentives and disincentives – licensing, user fees etc (i.e. payment of ecological services) to also raise Local Revenue ○ Establish env’tal conservation and improvement demonstrations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enhancement of the sustainable use of wetlands for optimum ecological value and social benefits ○ Improved environmental compliance and observance of environmental laws ○ Strengthened forestry governance, regulation and compliance ○ Cleaner and sustainable energy sources established in households. ○ Development and management frameworks and work plans for

		natural resources established to foster wise use
Strategic Objective 3: Restoration and improvement of degraded ecosystems – landscapes, wetlands etc to combat climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Undertake and support the establishment of tree nurseries at community and sub-county level ○ Support the establishment of woodlots in all government land and at household level ○ Conduct systematic wetland demarcation ○ Restoration of channels and borrow-pits ○ Monitor the implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures for all development projects undertaken 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enhancement of the potential of the natural resources and restoration of degraded forests/wetlands. ○ Culture of tree planting inculcated into the population ○ Restoration of forest cover and wetland ecosystems that support wide range of biodiversity ○ Establishment of future stocks of energy and raw materials required for development purposes
Strategic Objective 4: To build the capacity of Local Environment Committees, Land Management Committees and other stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Training of Local Environment Committees, Physical Planning Committees and Area Land Committees on their roles ○ Provide logistical support and back-stopping to the LECs and LMCs to facilitate their operations. ○ Build partnership with CSOs and other stakeholders (networking and collaboration) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Coordinated team of actors established that will advance the principles of sustainable use of natural resources in the community ○ Feasible and sustainable partnership towards environmental management & improvement and sound land registration and development.
Strategic Objective 5: To ensure planned and systematic infrastructure developments in the district.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Conduct surveying and titling of all institutional land in the district ○ Undertake the planning and preparation of detailed plans for growth centres ○ Conduct land inspection and building plan approval prior to construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Control of urban development through integrated physical planning and strict control of infrastructure ○ Land security and ownership for all institutional land guaranteed to avert encroachment
Strategic Objective 6: To promote awareness and knowledge on land rights, land surveying and titling in the district.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Conduct community education on land laws, land management and administration. ○ Conduct radio sensitization programmes on land management and administration ○ Undertake land dispute arbitration and dialogue at community level ○ Promote participation and collaboration of all stakeholders on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Knowledge on land security and management imparted on the population of the district ○ Restoration of trust and confidence by the public on the government and civil society stakeholders involved in land management.

	land matters – political leaders, clan leaders, RDCs office & Police.	
Strategic Objective 7: To promote & strengthen equitable & pragmatic land management & administration in the district.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To streamline and improve on the process of acquisition of land titles, leases and extensions. ○ Support the Land Management Committees in their operations to regularize ownership of land prior to District Land Board involvement. ○ Support the process of customary certification of land ownership in the district. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Land security and ownership amongst the population improved and guaranteed to avert conflicts ○ Population shall be able to undertake other developments on land that is titled to improve the wellbeing
Strategic Objective 8: To undertake Recruitment, capacity building and retooling in the department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Arrange for tailor-made skills enhancement training for departmental staff ○ Undertake the recruitment of essential staff – Staff Surveyor, Cartographer and Environment Officer. ○ Provision of basic field and office equipment and tools for effective service delivery. ○ Promote establishment of a comprehensive data base for the district on land management and environmental ecosystems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Strengthened capacity of the department to implement its mandate ○ Develop the institutional capacities for climate change management – coordinate and monitor climate change implementation activities in the district ○ Establish the knowledge base for climate change mitigation, disaster risk reduction and adaptation, GIS, AutoCAD and remote sensing amongst the staff.

3.5.6.3 Sector Unfinished Activities

- Recruitment of essential staff to take on service delivery
- Procurement of survey equipment and other office equipment to expedite the process of land surveying which has been very costly to the population from private service providers.
- Implementation of environmental legislations – especially bye-laws that have been formulated by the LLGs but no action taken
- Establishing wetland use limits by systematic demarcation in vital and valuable wetlands in a bid to restore their integrity
- Establishment of tree nurseries whose output matches the demands from the population so as to instill the tree planting culture in the community.
- Planning of the growth centers to streamline infrastructure development for easy management
- Survey and demarcation of institutional land at the district
- Promotion and training on Energy Saving Stoves
- Curtailing charcoal production – special focus be targeted to protected tree species which

have borne the brunt of human activity.

3.5.6.4 Emerging Needs

- Convening District Physical Planning meetings
- Systematic demarcation and Survey of all government land in the district
- Grant allocation to lands sector to support the sector achieve its objectives
- Establishment of a lands database for government land and growth centers in the district
- Establishment of cleaner and sustainable energy (Biogas) in educational institutions in a bid to curtail the consumption of wood fuel
- Venturing into processing and value addition to natural resources products; emphasis should be focused on Shea Nut Oil, Tamarind fruits, and thatching grass. Organized marketing of these resources would help in swaying the communities to embrace conservation of natural resources
- Need to provide logistical support to LECs so as to motivate them in coordinating local conservation efforts. A team of whistle blowers needs to be established but these have to be fully facilitated and motivated such that they do not turn out to be extorters of monies from the public.
- There is a need to bring on board the Police and judiciary to offer feasible support to conservation efforts through enforcement and reprimand of environment criminals
- It is imperative to establish observation points and devices to track changes in ecosystems, natural resources and weather conditions.

3.5.7 Education

3.5.7.1 Overview

The sector envisions a Quality Education, skills development and sports for all people of Amuria district. In the next forty years it strives to provide for, support, guide, coordinate, regulate, and promote early childhood development, quality education and training and sports to all persons in the district for national integration, individual and national development.

3.5.7.2 Education Sector strategic objectives, priority interventions and outputs

In the current five years the sector intends to make significant and permanent gains in achieving equitable access to quality education and sports through enhanced management of service delivery. The key sector strategic objectives, priority interventions and outputs are summarised in the table. 3.5.7.2 here in below.

Table 3.5.7.2 Education sector Strategic Objectives, Priority interventions and outputs

Strategic Objectives	Strategies	Priority Interventions	Development Outputs
<p>Strategic Objective 1: To improve retention and completion of school cycles.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increase completion rates at school ○ Provision of midday meals at school ○ Provide children with basic scholastic materials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provide ramps in school buildings to cater for disabled children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Construct washrooms for the girl child at school ○ Sensitize the parents and community of their roles in providing meals and scholastic materials ○ Construct school infrastructure with ramps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reduced school dropout rates ○ School attendance enhanced ○ Increased parents support towards education
<p>Strategic Objective 2: To ensure quality education and training.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increase support supervision ○ Place books in the hands of learners ○ Conduct Monitoring of learning achievement. ○ Build teachers capacity ○ Reduce teacher pupil ratios ○ Motivate teachers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Inspectors and Associate Assessors conduct regular support supervision sessions ○ Increase access to text books by learners ○ Train teachers on new child friendly methods of teaching. ○ Recruit more teachers ○ Confirm and promote teachers to senior education assistants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increased achievement ○ Enhanced teacher capacity and motivated to work ○ Pupil Teacher Ratio improved
<p>Strategic Objective 3: To promote sports and games in and out of school</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promote and Support district and national competition in games and sports ○ Develop capacities of sports and games masters ○ New games and sports skills ○ Develop games and sports clubs ○ Construct games and sporting facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Budget and fund district and national games and sporting competitions. ○ Train games and sports masters/mistresses ○ Train learners on news skills e.g. kid athletics, football among others ○ Form sports clubs and compete with other existing clubs ○ Construct a district stadium 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improved performance at district and national games and sports competitions ○ New skills instilled and enhanced among children ○ Quality of games and sports activities improved

3.7.7.3 Key Development Interventions

- a) Increase pass rates from the current 42.7% to 60% in Division 1&2 at PLE
- b) Increase education completion cycle rates of the girl child from the current approximates of 7.5% to 12%
- c) The reduce the current PTR from 1:72 to 1:65
- d) Reduce school dropout rates
- e) Reduce learner and teacher absenteeism

4.0 DDP IMPLEMENTATION, COORDINATION AND PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK

4.1 Overview

The main reason for the DDP implementation strategy is to boost its operationalization to achieve success after the five year period. It highlights what needs to be done, by whom, how it will be executed and when it should be done. This strategy will also support in addressing relevant issues that will be identified by the plan especially the gaps and detailing agreed courses of action. It will additionally help to guide and coordinate implementation engagements, supporting coordinated and cooperated efforts. Conclusively the implementation strategy will ensure that projects and programs are implemented correctly, standards are complied to, goals are achieved and the lessons learned during implementation are swiftly turned into action points.

Apparently, there exists disjoint programme implementation, resource wastage and very weak direct linkage between planning, budgeting and prioritization of interventions or activities. More so, the district exhibits poor monitoring, supervision and information sharing besides possessing existing weak information management and control systems, bureaucratic and a corrupt procurement system. This has perpetuated ineffective delivery of services to the populace. This can be attributed to inadequate funding and lack of a clear implementation, coordination and partnerships structures that actually constrained supervision and monitoring of the previous plan implementation. This chapter provides details on how the DDP II will be implemented. Highlights will include the roles and mandates of different stakeholders. Additionally it will explore the existing and proposed coordination and partnership arrangements for the successful implementation of this plan. It indicates the lead stakeholders in the coordination in implementation, review and evaluation of the plan.

4.2 DDP Implementation and coordination strategy

The implementation of the plan will largely be executed through the current local government structures and systems derived from the Local Government Act with a defined stance of strengthening decentralization. The office of the District Chairperson and its executive will provide core management and lead the implementation of the DDP. The District Chairperson will be represented at all levels of implementation taking into consideration the existing institutional arrangements. The implementation of the plan will be done under the current administrative structures of the sub counties, departments, parishes and villages. Roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders will vary depending on different mandates and management functions. The council through its oversight role will ensure effective DDP II implementation both at District and Sub county level. In order to strengthen service delivery by the council, sub county and department performance contracts should be tied to the achievement of the DDP outputs and outcomes.

Given the current situation highlighted in the previous section, the implementation strategy recommends changes in attitudes and procedures to realize effective and efficient implementation of the plan.

The implementation for the five year plan will be a shared responsibility of the public sector, the private sector and development agencies. The public sector main stakeholders include the sub county chiefs, Town clerk and Assistants, Head of Sectors, CAO and the parish chiefs. The Head of departments will be directly responsible for overall implementation at departmental level meanwhile the office of the CAO will be directly responsible in coordinating implementation of the plan by LLGs and the development partners. The office of the CAO will be strengthened to improve coordination through staff recruitment, capacity building and retooling of key areas in the implementation of the Plan. The office of the CAO will be the main information base for departmental and sub county reports.

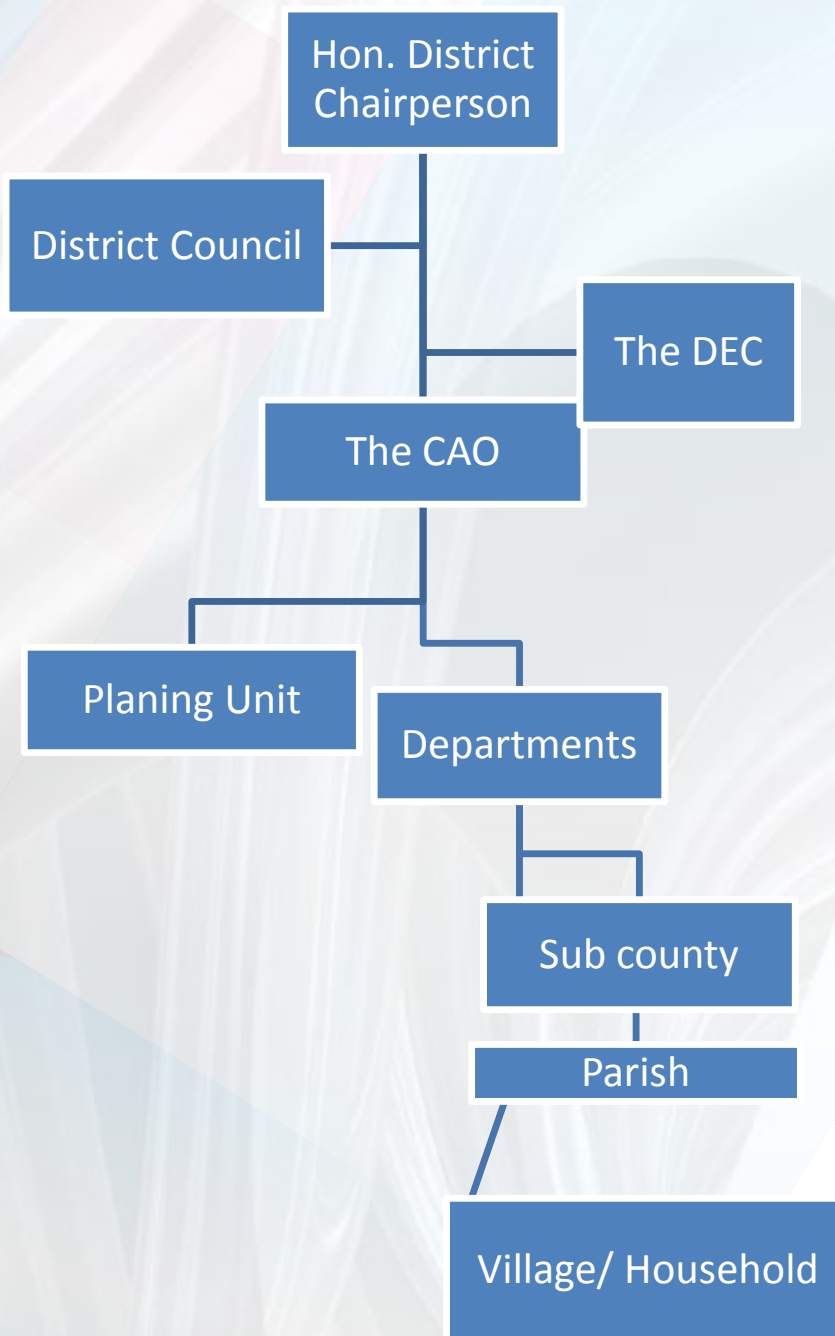
The DPU will receive the quarterly and annual sector reports on the progress of the implementation of the plan through the office CAO. The office of CAO will directly be responsible for ensuring that all un productive activities constraining the implementation of the plan and performance of sector departments are dealt with. This may include duplication of activities, poor staff performance and misuse of resources. Additionally, it should ensure that the priorities and strategies including issues identified from the reviews during the NDP are implemented by relevant agencies. The DPU will lead the implementation planning through aligning the plan with sector BFPs and sub county work plans besides bringing relevant stakeholders for joint implementation of the plan. This is primarily intended to harmonize planning and implementation of cross cutting issues and exploit sector linkages. Annual sector plans will be reviewed by the unit to ensure compliance before approval and final implementation.

4.3 DDP Institutional Arrangements

The second DDP implementation and management will be under the overall leadership of the Hon. District Chairperson. The leadership of the Chairperson through the appropriate structures and levels of leadership, collective political responsibility for implementation of the Plan need to be re-enforced. The Chairperson will be assisted by his DEC. Together with the district council, the chairperson and the DEC will ensure political compliance and responsibility in implementation and review of strategic decisions. Relatedly, an annual oversight reports comprising recommendations arising from sector committees monitoring reports and technical recommendations from Annual Performance Reports to facilitate follow-up and continuity.

The implementation Unit of the plan will be the responsibility of the Chief Administrative Officer. Focus should be on the execution of infrastructure projects, Health and Education programmes as well as Accountability and Governance (Public Sector Management). The planning units will be at the centre of delivery and implementation of the Plan and will coordinating between the Chief Administrative Officer and office of the Hon. District Chairperson. The second DDP institutional governing and implementation framework is shown in the figure

4.2 below. Figure 4.2 DDP Institutional (Governing and Implementation arrangement)



4.4 DDP Integration and Partnership Arrangements

One of the weak areas of the previous plan during the implementation was integration and partnership arrangements with the NGOs, CSOs and the private sector. There was poor coordination in the implementation with sub counties, NGOs and the CSOs. Although this plan will be implemented using both the public financing and public private partnership, the latter is still in an exploratory phase and is not envisaged to contribute immensely to the financing agreement of the plan. The key financing and implementing partnerships of the plan will be between government, districts and development partners.

Integration of plans have been done with sector ministries, local government and development partners. LLGs priorities and unfunded activities were submitted to the district and included in the plan. This priorities include major construction projects like school infrastructure, staff recruitment

and enhancement road and health infrastructure.

Integration of the plan with the CSOs will be done during the preparations of the priority activities at district level. Development partners will be part of the meeting discussing sector priorities with the district. The resources from CSOs will be included in the overall resource envelope as stated in chapter five. Besides the resource envelope, an analysis of CSO issues was conducted and informed the drafting of sector situation analysis and priorities. Key among issues was poor coordination and implementation strategies employed both by CSOs and NGOs. Relevant cross cutting issues are presented in the situation analysis.

Deliberate efforts have been made to link the DDP priorities with national sector priority investment program. This was done by customizing and adapting district specific objectives to the national strategic objectives with a broader focus of Vision 2040. Investment programs from sector line ministries have been included as specific targets by the plan. The Plan strives to achieve national targets on key development indicators. Unfunded priorities and peculiar development activities were submitted to line national ministries to be included in their sector plans. This include development of Tourist sites in Obalanga and Willa, Construction of paved national roads passing through the district and desilting of water and irrigation dams among others. To ensure integration, development plans of NGOs and CSOs will be discussed and reviewed by the District Technical Planning Committee.

This will be technically appraised by the planning unit staff. This arrangement must be adhered to by the office of the CAO before the signing of any MoU. The Development partners during the consultative process of their proposed interventions will obtain the copy of the DDP so as to align their priorities to the plan. This will be done in close collaboration with the specific sector heads at the district. Furthermore, Sub counties will sign implementing MoUs with the implementing partners at their localities. This is to ensure sector compliance at implementation level and strengthen partnership at the lowest level of implementation. The MoUs to be signed at sub county level will be stand in agreement for the main MoU with limited or minor binding deviations from the main MoU. The Sub county chiefs will ensure that all development partners operating in their sub county sign and comply with MoU. To this effect, development partners will also attend sub county performance review forums where they can communicate their performance.

4.5 Pre-Requisites for Successful DDP Implementation

The factors that are conducive for the effective implementation of the plan need to be clearly spelt out and form part of the crucial elements of the DDP II framework. They need to be taken care of to ensure that planned activities are realized. The key importance of defining pre-requisites for successful DDP implementation is to provide an analysis of all factors outside the control of planned activities that may influence effective implementation of planned activities both negatively or positively. They may include policy, managerial, behavioural, technical and financial and form a basis of stating risks and assumptions for the plan implementation. The institutional integration and partnership stated above also form some of the critical pre conditions to successfully implement the plan. The matrix below summarises the identified pre-requisites for DDP II implementation and possible strategies for conveying them aboard during the implementation period.

Table 4.4: Pre-requisite for successful DDP implementation

Pre-requisites for successful plan execution	Strategies
Sustainable transfers of conditional government transfers to the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Continued OBT reporting to the Ministry of Finance ○ Improved timely submission of sector reports ○ Improvements in the National Assessment scores for the district. ○ Timely submission of Annual Work plans and budgets. ○ Quick absorption of funds from Development Programmes like NUSAF, PRDP
Strong political commitment to adhere to the implementation modalities of the plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Capacity building of council in DDP utilization for development decisions. ○ Respect of council decision by the DEC. ○ Information sharing on the progress of the implementation of the DDP II. ○ Political tolerance and respect for past regime political decisions.
Enhanced and sustained commitment to fight corruption at both managerial to implementation level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Strict compliance to implementation standards. ○ Routine procurement audits by PPDA ○ Annual Value for money and output based monitoring of implementers. ○ Adoption of Risk based audit standards. ○ Commitment by management to fight corruption. ○ Strict compliance to accountability and transparency measures by management.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Political commitment to check and thwart corruption with impunity at management level.
Positive behavioral or attitude towards the implementation of the plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improving professional conduct of staff. ○ Strong commitment to achieving targets in the plan. ○ Non selective recruitment and promotion of staff. ○ Staff motivation and professional appraisal. ○ Strict monitoring and reviews of performance appraisals.
Increasing Local Revenue collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Widening of local revenue tax bases. ○ Review and re-negotiation of significant district revenue sources. ○ Attach revenue targets to Lower Local Government and town boards.
Effective coordination with development partners in the implementation and review of the DDP II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Participatory proposal design and selection of interventions of development with district technical staff especially planning. ○ Quarterly sector coordination meeting with development actors. ○ Joint Technical Planning Committee Meeting.

Handiness of dedicated technical staff to implement, monitor and evaluate the DDP II.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Recruitment of key staff at sub county level especially CDOs and SAS ○ Promotion and staff enhancement to fully execute important functions at district level. ○ Develop staff capacity in strategic thinking, visioning, monitoring and evaluation of the DDP.
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4.5 Overview of Development Resources and Projections by Source

The Mid Term Expenditure Framework projection to implement the DDP II will be 106,916,522,000 (106 billion) from various revenue sources including multi-sectoral revenue budget as below;

Table 4.5: Resource Envelope for the FY 2015/16 – 2019/20 and MTEF Projections.

Details “000”	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Totals
Locally raised revenues	516,336	542,153	569,260	597,723	627,610	2,853,082
Discretionary Government Transfers	2,213,663	2,324,346	2,440,563	2,562,592	2,690,721	12,231,885
Conditional Government Transfers	13,699,664	14,384,647	15,103,880	15,859,074	16,652,027	75,699,292
Other Government Transfers	1,849,761	1,942,249	2,039,362	2,141,330	2,248,396	10,221,097
Local Development Grant	1,014,650	1,065,383	1,118,652	1,174,584	1,233,313	5,606,582
Donor Funding	55,122	57,878	60,772	63,811	67,001	304,584
Total	19,349,196	20,316,656	21,332,489	22,399,113	23,519,069	106,916,522

The Five year plan will rely mainly on the conditional government transfers that will account for more than 70 percent of the resources needed to execute the plan. Notice that the Local Revenue envelope is very minute accounting for only 2.6 percent of the total resources needed to achieve the overall goal of the plan.

4.6 Overview of Sector Development Resources and Projections by Source

4.6.1 Overview

The departments shall draw resources mainly from conditional government transfers, special government programs such as PRDP, NUSAF etc, Unconditional grants, development partners among others. Local revenue shall also be generated to finance the activities of the departments. However at the moment no partner support has been declared but there is hope that partners shall pick interest and fund some key activities of the departments such as GBV, Food Insecurity, disaster risk reduction, peace meetings among others. The Annual increment of five percent have been envisaged for all development resources. For the subsequent years the revenue projections of 1.05 have been applied and the overall plan is estimated to require 116.3 billion Uganda shillings to execute it in the course of five years. The plan projected resources by department are presented below.

4.6.2 Management sector projected resources by source.

Source	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Grand total
District Unconditional Grants (non-wage)	506,239	94,007	98,707	103,643	108,825	911,421
District Unconditional Grants (wage)	273,459	450,322	472,838	496,480	521,304	2,214,403
Locally raised revenue-Recurrent	34,859	30,934	32,481	34,105	35,810	168,188
Multi-sectoral Transfers to LLGs- Recurrent	322,999	378,696	397,631	417,512	438,388	1,955,226
support services conditional grants (non-wage)	19,988	701,121	736,177	772,986	811,635	3,041,907
District Discretionary Development Equalization Grant	527,535	211,936	222,533	233,659	245,342	1,441,006
locally raised revenues - Development	890	935	981	1,030	1,082	4,918
Multi-Sectoral Transfers to LLGs	46,782	127,967	134,365	141,084	148,138	598,336
Transitional Development Grant	-	200,000	210,000	220,500	231,525	862,025
Total	1,732,751	2,195,918	2,305,713	2,420,999	2,542,049	11,197,430

4.6.3 Finance sector projected resources by source.

Source	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Grand total
District Unconditional Grants (non-wage)	44,205	78,111	82,017	86,117	90,423	380,873
District Unconditional Grants (wage)	132,235	132,235	138,847	145,789	153,079	702,184
Locally raised revenue-Recurrent	23,240	29,001	30,451	31,974	33,572	148,238
Multi-sectoral Transfers to LLGs- Recurrent	183,135	147,454	154,827	162,568	170,696	818,680
Support Services Conditional Grants (Non-wage)	17,978	18,877	19,821	20,812	21,852	99,340
District Discretionary Development Equalization Grant	0	4,500	4,725	4,961	5,209	19,396
Multi Sectoral Transfers to LLGs- Dev't	22,595	22,894	24,039	25,241	26,503	121,271
Total	423,388	433,072	454,725	477,462	501,335	2,289,982

4.6.4 Statutory bodies projected resources by source.

Table 4.6.4: Statutory bodies sector projected resources by source

Source	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Grand total
District Unconditional Grants (non-wage)	47,363	190,046	199,548	209,526	220,002	866,485
District Unconditional Grants (wage)	150,883	155,508	163,283	171,448	180,020	821,142
Locally raised revenue-Recurrent	26,560	58,334	61,251	64,313	67,529	277,987
Multi-sectoral Transfers to LLGs- Recurrent	69,334	103,350	108,518	113,943	119,641	514,785
Support Services Conditional Grants (Non-wage)	299,104	314059.2	329,762	346,250	363,563	1,652,738
Multi-Sectoral Transfers to LLGs- Dev't	581	3,500	3,675	3,859	4,052	15,666
Total	593,825	824,797	866,037	909,339	954,806	4,148,804

4.6.5 Production sector projected resources by source.

Table 4.6.5: Production sector projected resources by source

Source	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Grand total
District Unconditional Grants (non-wage)	12,630	13,262	13,925	14,621	15,352	69,789
District Unconditional Grants (wage)	119,017	119,017	124,968	131,216	137,777	631,995
Locally raised revenue-Recurrent	6,640	7,733	8,120	8,526	8,952	39,970
Multi-sectoral Transfers to LLGs- Recurrent	12,754	12,820	13,461	14,134	14,841	68,010
Sector Conditional Grant(Non-wage)	91,388	51,908	54,503	57,229	60,090	315,118
Sector Conditional Grant(Wage)	190,573	384,542	403,769	423,958	445,155	1,847,997
Development Grant	0	49,730	52,217	54,827	57,569	214,343
District Discretionary Development Equalization Grant	0	93,000	97,650	102,533	107,659	400,842
Multi Sectoral Transfers to LLGs- Dev't	9,050	797,394	837,264	879,127	923,083	3,445,918
Total	442,052	1,529,406	1,605,876	1,686,170	1,770,478	7,033,981

4.6.6 Health sector projected resources by source.

Table 4.6.6: Health sector projected resources by source

Source	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Grand total
District Unconditional Grants (non-wage)	12,630	13,262	13,925	14,621	15,352	69,789
Locally raised revenue-Recurrent	6,450	7,733	8,120	8,526	8,952	39,780
Multi-sectoral Transfers to LLGs- Recurrent	17,393	18,446	19,368	20,337	21,354	96,898
Other Transfers from Central Government	133,085	139,739	146,726	154,063	161,766	735,379
Sector Conditional Grant(Non-wage)	262,341	262,341	275,458	289,231	303,693	1,393,064
Sector Conditional Grant(wage)	1,881,960	2,249,294	2,361,759	2,479,847	2,603,839	11,576,698
Development Grant	359,023	376,974	395,823	415,614	436,395	1,983,829
District Discretionary Development Equalization Grant	0	327,570	343,949	361,146	379,203	1,411,868
Multi Sectoral Transfers to LLGs- Dev't	32,718	33,231	34,893	36,637	38,469	175,948
Transitional Development Grant	406,368	31,843	33,435	35,107	36,862	543,615
Total	3,111,968	3,460,433	3,633,455	3,815,127	4,005,884	18,026,866

4.6.7 Education Sector projected resources by source.

Table 4.6.7: Education sector projected resources by source

Source	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Grand total
District Unconditional Grants (non-wage)	19,353	20,321	21,337	22,404	23,524	106,938
District Unconditional Grants (wage)	63,873	63,873	67,067	70,420	73,941	339,174
Locally raised revenue-Recurrent	11,620	9,667	10,150	10,658	11,191	53,286
Multi-sectoral Transfers to LLGs- Recurrent	16,312	24,561	25,789	27,079	28,432	122,173
Sector Conditional Grant(Non-wage)	1,814,223	1,814,223	1,904,934	2,000,181	2,100,190	9,633,751
Sector Conditional Grant(wage)	6,858,702	8,237,191	8,649,051	9,081,503	9,535,578	42,362,025
Development Grant	1,065,631	240,046	252,048	264,651	277,883	2,100,259
District Discretionary Development Equalization Grant	171,973	30,000	31,500	33,075	34,729	301,277
Multi Sectoral Transfers to LLGs- Dev't	157,125	140,883	147,927	155,324	163,090	764,348
Transitional Development Grant	0	442,567	464,695	487,930	512,327	1,907,519
Total	10,178,812	11,023,332	11,574,498	12,153,223	12,760,884	57,690,749

4.6.8 Roads and Engineering sector projected resources by source.

Source	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Grand total
District Unconditional Grants (non-wage)	12,630	13,262	13,925	14,621	15,352	69,789
District Unconditional Grants (wage)	27,761	27,761	29,149	30,607	32,137	147,414
Locally raised revenue-Recurrent	6,640	3,867	4,060	4,263	4,477	23,307
Multi-sectoral Transfers to LLGs-Recurrent	10,604	4,397	4,617	4,848	5,090	29,556
Sector Conditional Grant(Non-wage)	-	725,398	761,668	799,751	839,739	3,126,556
Development Grant	700,868	512,002	537,602	564,482	592,706	2,907,661
District Discretionary Development Equalization Grant	-	130,000	136,500	143,325	150,491	560,316
Multi Sectoral Transfers to LLGs- Dev't	205,948	43,674	45,858	48,151	50,558	394,188
Other Transfers from Central Government	440,566	462,594	485,724	510,010	535,511	2,434,405
Total	1,405,017	1,922,955	2,019,103	2,120,058	2,226,061	9,693,193

4.6.9 Water sector projected resources by source

Source	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Grand total
District Unconditional Grants (Non-wage)	21,336	21,336	22,403	23,523	24,699	113,297
Locally raised revenue-Recurrent	0	3,867	4,060	4,263	4,477	16,667
Multi-sectoral Transfers to LLGs-Recurrent	7,289	7,583	7,962	8,360	8,778	39,973
Sector Conditional Grant(Non-wage)	0	39,940	41,937	44,034	46,236	172,146
Development Grant	542,354	360,399	378,419	397,340	417,207	2,095,719
Multi Sectoral transfers to LLGs	0	1,400	1,470	1,544	1,621	6,034
Total	570,979	434,525	456,251	479,064	503,017	2,443,836

4.6.10 Natural Resources Sector projected resources by source.

Natural resources	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Grand total
District Unconditional Grants (non-wage)	22,103	23,208	24,369	25,587	26,866	122,133
District Unconditional Grants (wage)	68,001	68,001	71,401	74,971	78,720	361,094
Locally raised revenue-Recurrent	11,620	13,534	14,211	14,921	15,667	69,953
Multi-sectoral Transfers to LLGs- Recurrent	12,155	20,525	21,551	22,629	23,760	100,620
Sector Conditional Grant(Non-wage)	29,190	7,598	7,978	8,377	8,796	61,938
District Discretionary Development Equalization Grant	0	11,591	12,171	12,779	13,418	49,959
Multi Sectoral transfers to LLGs	11,503	17,310	18,176	19,084	20,038	86,111
Total	154,572	161,767	169,856	178,348	187,266	851,809

4.6.11 Community based sector projected resources by source

Source	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Grand total
District Unconditional Grants (non- wage)	12,630	13,262	13,925	14,621	15,352	69,789
District Unconditional Grants (wage)	94,060	94,060	98,763	103,701	108,886	499,470
Locally raised revenue-Recurrent	6,640	7,733	8,120	8,526	8,952	39,970
Multi-sectoral Transfers to LLGs- Recurrent	29,717	28,358	29,776	31,265	32,828	151,944
Sector Conditional Grant(Non-wage)	68,666	66,621	69,952	73,450	77,122	355,811
Multi Sectoral transfers to LLGs	149,474	65,982	69,281	72,745	76,382	433,865
Total	361,187	276,016	289,816	304,307	319,522	1,550,848

4.6.12 The planning unit department projected resource by source

Table 4.6.12: The planning unit departmental projected resources by source

Source	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Grand total
District Unconditional Grants (non-wage)	34,733	69,606	73,086	76,741	80,578	334,744
District Unconditional Grants (wage)	36,900	36,900	38,745	40,682	42,716	195,944
Locally raised revenue-Recurrent	18,260	15,467	16,240	17,052	17,905	84,925
Multi-sectoral Transfers to LLGs-Recurrent	2,546	3,251	3,414	3,584	3,763	16,558
Support Services Conditional Grant	26,375	27,694	29,078	30,532	32,059	145,739
District Discretionary Development Equalization Grant	30,150	2,527	2,653	2,786	2,925	41,042
Multi Sectoral transfers to LLGs-Development	0	2,107	2,212	2,323	2,439	9,081
Total	148,964	157,552	165,429	173,701	182,386	828,032

4.6.13 Internal Audit department sources by source

Table 4.6.13: Internal Audit sector projected resources by source

Source	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Grand total
District Unconditional Grants (non-wage)	28,418	32,034	33,636	35,317	37,083	166,489
District Unconditional Grants (wage)	16,360	16,360	17,178	18,037	18,939	86,874
Locally raised revenue-Recurrent	12,803	15,467	16,240	17,052	17,905	79,468
Multi-sectoral Transfers to LLGs-Recurrent	26,400	20,358	21,376	22,445	23,567	114,146
Support Services Conditional Grant	15,000	15,750	16,538	17,364	18,233	82,884
District Discretionary Development Equalization Grant	0	2,500	2,625	2,756	2,894	10,775
Total	98,981	102,469	107,592	112,972	118,621	540,635

5.0 FINANCING FRAMEWORKS AND STRATEGY

5.1 Overview

The district proposes to fund the implementation of the LGDP using a variety of approaches. These will involve use of taxation and nontax locally collected revenues, grants from Central Government, donations from development partners, private investment resources and loans where possible.

5.2 Grants and transfers from Central Government

The financial resource requirement for implementing the DDP is overwhelming. Locally generated revenue within the district is too insufficient. For that matter the local government will to a large extent depend on funding from the Central Government in form of both conditional and discretionary grant transfers disbursed to it every fiscal year. These transfers entail grants to fund recurrent and development expenditures for service delivery. Though the transfers from the Central government have increased nominally over time from the onset of the implementation of the previous DDP, the proportion of these transfers to all local governments nationally has continued to decline. The district will join other local governments in the country in advocating for an increase in the proportion of the national budget that is allocated to local governments. In the meantime, the district will seek to raise its funding of the local government budgets from locally collected revenues.

5.3 Local tax and nontax revenues

Funding the expenditure in the DDP requires a huge amount of resources. A sustainable way of doing so is to generate as much financial resources locally as possible. In the previous DDP the proportion of locally generated resources to fund the plan annually constituted less than 1% of the annual budgets. We need a sustained increase in the amount of locally collected revenue every year till 10% of annual funding should come from local sources. To get this level will require concerted efforts to improve local revenue collection and administration by focusing on expansion in the tax base, reform of the structure of taxation; and strengthening of the structures that undertake tax administration in the district.

The district will be committed to increasing locally collected revenue collections by 10 per cent of total revenues per year over the second DDP period. Efforts will be made to include the large subsistence farmers and informal sector business holders in the local economy of the district into the taxable bracket. This will require supporting their productive activities and encourage commercialization of farming to enable them earn money incomes to encourage tax payment. Specific actions to ensure continued increase in tax revenues will be to register business entities, progressive farmers and expand local service tax bracket of payers to improve collections. Privatisation of tax collection and strict supervision of the systems. There will be a review of the rates charged for all taxes and nontax revenue sources as to raise additional revenue. Additionally, improvements will be made in tax administration to enhance the compliance rate.

5.4 Grants and donations from development partners

The district has also continued to benefit from resource funding from NGOs/CSOs and nongovernmental agencies. These have been UN agencies like UNICEF, FAO, UNFPA, and WFP, international NGOs like Water Aid, Concern Worldwide, Lutheran World Federation and private individuals. Donor assistance has always been given as both off-budget and on-budget support. The proportion of on-budget support has been very negligible in percentage terms, amounting to less than one percent. The off-budget support is received by other partners like local NGOs and Community Based Organization for implementation of their programmes within the district.

5.5 Public private partnerships

International experience suggests that co-operation between the public and private sectors in form of public-private sector partnerships (PPP) can be a powerful incentive for improving the quality and efficiency of public services, and a means of public infrastructure financing. PPP describes a Government service or private business venture which is funded and operated through a partnership of Government and one or more private sector entities. It involves a contract between a Government authority and a private sector party. A policy framework and guidelines on how local governments can enter into and implement Public-Private Sector Partnerships have been produced by the Ministry of Local Government. In that regard it is proposed that the DDP will utilize this approach too in the district and integrate the best practices of the private sector into the public sector system. The district will promote and encourage PPP in various forms in the implementation of this DDP where possible.

5.6 Borrowing & Loans

It is proposed that one way of funding the DDP is through borrowing from the capital markets. This could be the commercial banks or the microcredit financial services sector. As a district our emphasis will be the promotion and development of savings cooperative societies popularly known as SACCOS in every Sub County and encouraging local businesses to borrow from them at cheaper rates compared to commercial bank credit. Further during the DDP2 implementation, steps will be taken to ensure effective regulation of the credit cooperative societies. The commerce department will ensure regular audit and inspection so as to avoid mismanagement and eventual collapse and loss of savings by communities. Using capacity building funds efforts will be put to strengthen management of the SACCOS through training.

5.7 Role, responsibilities and conditions for LGDP financing

The Local Government will

- i. Revenue mobilization
- ii. Recruit staff to tax administration and management
- iii. Provide an enabling environment for promotion of the private sector and market oriented production in line with the decentralization objective of Local economic development (LED).
- iv. Building partnerships with the private sector and other development partners

- v. Promote rule of law and security
- vi. Lobbying and advocacy for increased funding from central government**
- vii. Monitoring and evaluation

The role of donors/NGOs and other development partners

- i. Advocacy
- ii. Provide complementary funding
- iii. Monitoring and evaluation
- iv. Promotion of accountability and transparency

The roles of the citizens of the district

- i. To pay taxes
- ii. To engage in production
- iii. Participate in planning, implementation and monitoring
- iv. Accountability monitoring

5.8 Strategies for ensuring efficiency and economy in DDP financing

The district local government will implement both allocative and technical efficiency improvement measures. To achieve these aims the focus will be increasing expenditures on critical or priority areas with greater impact on the local economy within the district. This will be done through: strengthening the link between public spending and outputs/results; strengthening enforcement of regulations and compliance; ensuring increased human resource productivity; reducing bureaucratic red tape; combating corruption; and reducing duplication of activities through improved coordination with other actors/agencies.

Value for money measures will include ensuring that the local government expenditures are based on genuine work plans; establishment of effective monitoring systems within the Local Government to track and evaluate expenditures in relation to planned results; improving coordination with other monitoring and evaluation partners/agencies and the overall Government system and accountability.

While these measures are expected to improve efficiency and effectiveness in resource utilization, they are also expected to improve the absorptive capacity of the local Government in the medium to long term.

6.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION STRATEGY

6.1 Overview

The Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) strategy lists key sector and sub sector level indicators which will be used to measure implementation and the extent of the achievement of the DDP during the five year period. It will actually provide a platform for assessing immediate and long term results, generating information for tracking progress and document key milestones attained. The M&E Strategy therefore provides widely practiced elements in development planning used for making evidence based decisions. This section will provide a synopsis of the data collection, analysis of indicators and reporting mechanisms needed to monitor and evaluate the district second five year Development Plan. The M&E strategy will contain the monitoring and evaluation results framework, data collection, and storage and analysis plan. Additionally, the communication and community feedback arrangements are also presented separately here in.

6.2 DDP Monitoring And Evaluation Matrix

The Monitoring and Evaluation matrix of the DDP will adopt the NDP the same M&E reporting matrix for the sector activities. It will provide the primary guide for implementing the DDP M&E strategy. The DDP results framework or matrix has been developed and presented as an addendum III to the DDP. The matrix contains key intended outputs of the strategies and key performance indicators. The M&E matrix will contain a full list of indicators, data collection methods, responsibility centres, frequency of data collection and resources required among others. The indicators are presented by specific objective and strategy detailing key interventions by strategy proposed. The Monitoring and Evaluation plan is shown in the appendix III below.

6.3 DDP Monitoring And Evaluation Arrangements

6.3.1 M&E background

Current M&E arrangements and frameworks are weak and non-existent, a sole reason tracking and documenting the achievements of the previous plan was strenuous and adventurous. This DDP II will require a well-coordinated district wide M&E system to effectively track, evaluate and communicate feedback on the implementation and results. A participatory approach will be adopted involving all stakeholder and implementation actors. The primary stakeholders and key actors that will be involved and relevant in the DDP M&E function are categorized into national and local government level M&E stakeholders. National Level stakeholders include NPA, Ministry of Finance, Public service, Local Government and Sector line ministries. At Local Government level, the Planning Unit, Implementation departments, CSO/NGOs and different project structures like NUSAF, PRDP, LGMSDP etc. are very important in DDP M&E function. The following arrangements will be put in place and will be a shared responsibility of the Planning Unit, Management and sector departments.

6.3.2 DDP Periodic reporting

All sector departments will report to the district planning unit quarterly on key expenditures, actions, outputs and progress towards the outcomes. This will inform the production of the district bi annual performance report in regards to the implementation progress of the plan. In addition,

budget performance reporting of outputs and expenditures using the OBT submitted to the Ministry of Finance will be presented to the planning unit. The report will be presented together with the joint bi annual performance report to ensure complete coverage of financial and physical performance issues. The non-state actors implementing the off-budget support to the DDP will also provide quarterly (3 months) progress reports detailing key outputs achieved and their locations.

They will provide the achievements along the sectoral and strategic objective they are contributing to. It is important that sector departments compile annual performance report detailing their performance against agreed targets, challenges and proposed mitigation measures. Apparently none of the district departments produce annual reports. It should be a key input to the joint annual review of the DDP. Sector annual performance reports be produced in August and presented in annual review the same month. The office of the CAO will spearhead this and ensure compliance among the non-state actors. The DPU will provide the secretarial function for periodic reporting at district level.

6.3.3 Joint Annual Review of the DDP

The DPU will be directly responsible for conducting plan reviews. Annual joint review will be conducted in form of planning forums to assess the progress in the implementation of the DDP. The annual joint reviews that will be held every August/September each year will be based on the findings of the annual sector performance reports. This will be presented by sector heads and various development partners. The same meeting will then take form of the planning forum where performance challenges and cross cutting issues raised from sector reviews and performances will be discussed. This discussion will be chaired by the District Chairperson. In order to promote horizontal accountability, participation of all NGOs, Sector heads, district councillors and community members will be emphasized. Non state actors and sector heads will be directly involved to prepare and present their annual performance reports in line with the strategic objectives of the DDP.

6.3.4 DDP Mid-term Evaluation

The Midterm review of the DDP will be held in the FY 2018/19 i.e. conducted after two and half year into its implementation. The review will be led by the District Planning Unit. The review will be done at district level. It will be emphasized that the review be participatory to bring on board key implementer's of the plan. Moreover, participatory research methodologies will be engaged to include key informant interviews, desk review of performance reports and surveys among others where resources permit. The sector heads, development partners and sub counties will play an important role in providing critical implementation on progress and challenges. They will also provide reports for review. The review will intend to measure performance against intended objectives and key outputs. Recommending changes required to achieve objectives and targets during the remaining period of implementation. It will form a basis of informing the preparation and development of the next five year plan

6.3.5 DDP End of Term Evaluation

The final evaluation of the DDP will be conducted after five years of the plan's implementation

and will be done district wide to include sub counties and development partners. The evaluation will be led by the District Planning Unit. In order to ensure independence and objectivity as the main principle of evaluation an independent consultant will be engaged. The final evaluation will assess overall effectiveness, efficiency and sector relevance of the plan clearly assessing the extent of the achievement against set objectives and targets. Rigorous and participatory evaluation research methodologies will be emphasised. It will assess outcomes albeit short term and impact. Just like the Mid-term review, the final evaluation will also generate lessons and recommendations to inform the next DDP. The report will be generated and shared among the district leadership for the council to implement.

6.3.6 Sector review Meetings

The sector departmental review meetings will be enhanced to involve a wider participation to include Civil Society Organizations, Private sector and Non-Governmental Organizations involved in the implementation of the DDP. The focus of the sector review meetings will focus on independent assessment of progress in the implementation of the plan. The planning unit will play an integral part in ensuring in that this meetings are conducted during the annual sector review assessment

6.4 DDP Communication and Feedback Strategy

6.4.1 Overview

The DDP II is a comprehensive development framework that brings on board several actors in development. All this actors need to be adequately mobilized and informed of the long term outcomes and strategic development direction of the plan so that they can understand and comply with its development Objectives. In order the communicate progress in implementation and promote ownership of the plan, the following communication and feedback arrangements have been laid down for implementation

6.4.2 Key Target Stakeholders

Communication of district interventions and progress attained will be directed to the members of the public who are direct beneficiaries of the plan. The council and the Executive will be so much interested in receiving feedback on the implementation progress of the plan. The CSOs and NGOs will need to harmonize their operations with respective sector heads and will therefore be an important party to receive and inform progress of the plan implementation. The LLGs who will be part of the implementers of the plan and close to beneficiaries will be important in receiving feedback and communicating new programs and progress. Other stakeholders will include line ministries, Area MPs and the private sector.

6.4.3 Communication Methods

The key messages to be communicated to stakeholders discussed above will include progress of the implementation of the plan, emerging policy program, expected roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders. The communication methods or vehicles for relaying this kind of information will mainly be through the following;

- o Annual review meetings.
- o Sector coordination meetings with development partners
- o District Technical Planning Meetings
- o District and sub county Budget Conferences.
- o District web portal
- o Radio Talk shows

These fora's will also be used to share key messages on the district resources to implement the plan as well the challenges affecting planned implementation of projects and programmes. Community and other stakeholder roles will be emphasised. Periodic reports will be disseminated in the annual reviews, Sector coordination and DTPC meetings. Annual reviews will be held once in a year, sector review meeting on quarterly reviews and DTPC on monthly. These reports will be uploaded in the district web portal on regular basis once the district website is up and running. Radio talk shows covering the district and the regions will be used for general progress reporting and community mobilization to participate in development programmes. The district will use free airtime on a bimonthly basis to communicate progress in the implementation of the plan. Development partners will be urged to adhere to this time frames and frequency of reporting. Innovations to include non-state actors to participate in radio talk shows will be explored.

6.4.4 Feedback Channels

Feedback from stakeholders is a strong indicator of an effective communication strategy. Feedback will be in the form of views and opinions from the public or implementing staff. The specific mechanism for receiving feedback from about the DDP will also include; Community meetings, barazas organised by OPM, Annual review meetings, Sector coordination meetings with development partners, District Technical Planning Meetings, District and sub county Budget Conferences and bi monthly Radio Talk shows. Other community feedback members will include use of suggestion boxes and informal consultations and discussions with the CAO and the district chairperson.

7.0 APPENDICES



ANNEX I: CONSOLIDATED RESULTS FRAMEWORK.

WORKS

Specific Objective	Strategy	Intervention	Output	Indicators	Data collection method	Frequency	Resources for Verification	Reporting & Feedback	Responsible entity.
To Improve community access to markets and institutions.	Use of contractors	Road rehabilitation	85 km of roads rehabilitated	Km of roads rehabilitated	Road inventory and condition surveys	Annually	Personnel Funds Vehicles	Monthly and quarterly reports	Roads sub-sector
To enhance the capacity of staff	Undertake training of staff	Staff training	4 staff trained	No. of staff trained	Staff training records/reports	Annually	Personnel	Staff training records	Roads sub-sector
To improve the capacity of local contractors	Undertake training of staff	Staff training	100 contractors trained	No. contractors trained	Contractor training records/reports	Annually	Personnel	contractor training records	Roads sub-sector
To Improve community access to markets and institutions.	Use of force account	Road periodic maintenance	100 km of roads rehabilitated	Km of roads periodically maintained	Road inventory and condition surveys	Annually	Personnel Funds Vehicles	Monthly and quarterly reports	Roads sub-sector
To Improve community access to markets and institutions.	Use of road maintenance gangs	Routine road maintenance	200 km of roads routinely maintained	Km of roads routinely maintained	Road inventory and condition surveys	Annually	Personnel Funds Vehicles	Monthly and quarterly reports	Roads sub-sector

AUDIT

Specific Objective	Strategy	Intervention	Output	Indicators	Data collection method	Frequency	Resources for Verification	Reporting & Feedback	Responsible entity.
To strengthen compliance to regulations, accountability policies, sound Financial Management practices for better service delivery & good Governance.	Conduct regular audit and pre audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Ensuring efficient and effective internal controls through regular reviews. o Conducting regular audits covering Human Resource, Procurement & Payroll Management. o Carrying audit investigations & special audits through instructions by the relevant authorities o Examining & verifying accountabilities. o Continuous professional development of the audit staff to ensure they are abreast with current reforms in financial management to remain relevant 	Audit reports produced	Number of audit reports	Examination & Verification	Quarterly	Local funds & UCG	Joint annual review meetings	Internal Audit(ADLG)

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE		STRATEGIES PRIORITIES	STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS	DEVELOPMENT OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	DATA COLLECTION METHOD	Baseline	Target	FREQ	RESOURCES FOR VERIFICATION	REPORTING AND FEEDBACK	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY
To review value for money in management of public funds.	Conduct regular monitoring of projects & programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carrying out regular monitoring and inspection of government programmes and projects District wide. Verification of Deliveries, Goods, Services & works. Conducting capacity building of relevant persons(Monitors) on Monitoring And Evaluation (M&E) Enforcing compliance to performance standards on value for money. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducting risk assessment and profiling of all district activities Increase number of audits and scope on risky sectors/areas. Training of audit staff on risk based audit approach. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring reports produced Number of monitoring reports produced 	Spot inspection & Verification	Quarterly	PAF	Joint annual review meetings	Internal Audit(ADLG)			
To enhance risk based Management in the District	Conduct risk assessment & Audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducting risk assessment and profiling of all district activities Increase number of audits and scope on risky sectors/areas. Training of audit staff on risk based audit approach. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decreased Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000) Increased DPT3Hib3, Hep3 coverage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000) DPT3Hib3 and IPV coverage. 	UDHS	9/100,000	3/100,000	After 5 years	UDHS reports	MoH and partners		

HEALTH SECTOR

<p>capital of Amuria district for wealth creation through the provision of essential health services.</p>	<p>→ Health promotion across the life course (RMNCAH and elderly plus the disabled).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sustain universal coverage of available routine immunization services, with a focus on identifying high risk populations and hard to reach (exposed, or uncovered areas). ○ Scale up and sustain effective coverage of a priority package of cost-effective preventive child survival interventions (breast feeding, cord care, Vitamin A supplementation, ORS-Zinc for diarrhoea, oral amoxicillin) ○ Promote ECD, Early stimulation and play at household and community levels. ○ Promote Infant and Young child feeding practices. ○ Strengthen Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) interventions ○ Ensure adequate capacity for provision of timely interventions required for child survival. ○ Scaling up Integrated Community Case Management (iCCM) ○ Establish / functionalize adolescent friendly corners at all levels of care. ○ Promote good nutrition, sexual and reproductive health education in schools and communities. ○ Ensure universal access to all preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative services while ensuring quality. ○ Social marketing to increase demand for life saving commodities especially in the private sector. ○ Institutional screening for NCD risks. ○ Ensure availability of basic equipment for screening, management and monitoring of NCDs. ○ Establish functional surveillance, monitoring and research to support prevention and control of NCDs. ○ Management of NCDs including conditions related with drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol at all levels of care ○ Conduct advocacy and communication for behaviour change aimed at injury prevention, eliminating gender and disparities that negatively impact public health and development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reduced Infant mortality rate (per 1,000) ○ Increased ART Coverage ○ Under five mortality rate (per 1,000) ○ Reduced Total Fertility Rate ○ Increased contraceptive prevalence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Infant Mortality rate (per 1,000) - ART Coverage - Under five mortality rate (per 1,000) - Total Fertility Rate - Contraceptive Prevalence Rate 	<p>82%</p> <p>87/1,000</p> <p>7.2</p> <p>20%</p>	<p>95%</p> <p>20/1,000</p> <p>4.0</p> <p>50%</p>	
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provide Psychosocial interventions to people affected by violence, conflicts, drug addiction and disasters. ○ Scale-up access to ART for all with CD4 count 500 cell/ul and below ○ Test and treat children (<15 yrs.) and pregnant women, sero-discordant couples, and people with TB/HIV co-infection. ○ Implement TB/HIV interventions to decrease the burden of HIV among patients with presumptive and diagnosed TB. ○ Scale-up HIV prevention interventions: HCT, Safe male circumcision, targeted behavioural change communication for risk sexual behaviours, and condom availability and access. ○ Manage STIs (syphilis, gonorrhoea and others). ○ Scale-up and sustain indoor residual spraying (IRS) in the district. ○ Sustain universal access to LLINs. ○ Scale up of diagnosis and treatment of malaria cases at all levels of care including public, private and village levels. ○ Early detection, treatment initiation and adherence in all diagnosed TB patients. ○ Improve access to and utilization of quality laboratory network and radiology services for TB diagnosis. Empower patients, their families and communities in TB care through referral of presumptive TB patients ○ Scale-up implementation of the one-stop model for co-infected TB patients in ART accredited facilities. ○ Mass deworming for schistosomiasis and soil transmitted helminths. ○ Mass screening and prevalence assessments of NTDS (<i>Kalar Azar</i>, <i>Schistosomiasis</i>, <i>Dracunculosis</i>, <i>Leishmaniasis</i>). ○ Mass treatment and rehabilitation for trachoma. ○ Active surveillance for eradication of polio. ○ New vaccines introductions ; ○ Strengthen routine immunization services with focus on low coverage and high dropout rates sub counties. ○ Supplementary immunization activities for routine vaccines. ○ Immunization against Hepatitis B. 					
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To address the key social and environmental determinants of health affecting people of Amuria district to promote good health.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ Safe water ➔ Environmental health and sanitation ➔ Food and nutrition services ➔ Energy ➔ Housing and urbanization ➔ Road safety ➔ Environmental pollution control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Surveillance and response to communicable conditions of epidemic importance including cholera, typhoid, Emerging Viral Diseases, etc. ○ Community sensitization on safe water use. ○ Promote improved hygiene and sanitation at household level and in public places. ○ Create awareness at community level on right foods to eat for good nutrition status and promote their production plus food hygiene. ○ Screen for malnutrition in all age – groups and ensure appropriate care and rehabilitation for the identified individuals. ○ Support growth promotion and monitoring in the first two years of life at community level. ○ Awareness creation on indoor air pollution prevention, proper liquid, solid and gaseous waste management. ○ Enforcement of standards on housing. ○ Develop urban health programs targeting slums and public places. ○ Active involvement in road safety campaigns and interventions. ○ Plan and advocate for provision of reliable power supply to health facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Decreased number of children below 5 years who are stunted ○ Decreased number of children below 5 years who are under weight ○ Every household must have a latrine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ Children below 5 years who are stunted ➔ Children below 5 years who are under weight ➔ Latrine coverage 	HMIS reports UDHS	-	4%	Monthly Quarterly Annually After 5 years	Thru the HMIS reports and data feedback meetings	-CAO, DHO, LC V Chairperson
To strengthen Amuria district health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➔ Health governance and partnership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ensure that technical and other resource support is strategically planned and provided in a well-coordinated manner in the district. ○ Capacity building of DHMTs, DHTs, HUMCs ○ Improve accountability at community level through Constituency (HSD) Health Assemblies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Presence of functional governance and management structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Functionality of DHMTs, DHTs, HUMCs 	-	40	Monthly Quarterly Annually	HMIS reports, Activity reports, Facility registers, Minutes of feedback meetings	Thru the HMIS reports and data feedback meetings	-CAO, DHO, ADHO-MCH, LC V Chairperson

<p>system to ensure provision of equitable, safe and sustainable health services.</p>	<p>→ Service delivery system: Health information and technology → Health products and technologies → Health workforce → Health infrastructure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Implement the essential health services package ○ Promotion of model households / families through the VHTs ○ Provision of integrated routine outreaches that cover all key RMNCAH services ○ Engage and mobilize communities to actively participate in maintaining good health and adopt positive health practices ○ Strengthen Supervision, monitoring and health inspection at all levels ○ Provide and maintain ICT infrastructure that enables easy access and timely reporting of health data in all health facilities in the district and district health office. ○ Develop capacity of health facility staff to quantify and forecast medicines and health supplies needs ○ Monitor and support adherence to treatment and dispensing guidelines ○ Regularly disseminate updated treatment and dispensing guidelines and essential medicines list ○ Supply and maintain an adequately sized, equitably distributed, appropriately skilled and motivated staff in the district. ○ Strengthen strategies for Rewards and Sanctions of health worker performance ○ Design and implement strategies for monitoring and reducing absenteeism at health facilities ○ Provision of staff accommodation to critical cadres ○ Renovate and maintain existing health infrastructure to support the delivery of the minimum package. ○ Provide and maintain ICT infrastructure that enables easy access and timely 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Comprehensive annual plans developed ○ Constituency Health Assemblies held at least twice a year ○ Model households certified ○ DHTs trained in supervision skills ○ Health managers trained in performance management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No. of Comprehensive annual plans developed ○ No. of Constituency Health Assemblies held at least twice a year → No. of household certified ○ No. of DHT trainings held ○ No. of Health managers trained in performance management 					
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SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES PRIORITIES	DEVELOPMENT OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	DATA COLLECTION METHOD	FREQ	RESOURCES FOR VERIFICATION	REPORTING AND FEED BACK	RESPONSIBLE ENTITY
To reduce the prevalence of malaria from 46% to 20% Strategic interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provision of Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets at the ANC ○ Provision of malaria prophylaxis to pregnant women ○ Early malaria diagnosis and treatment ○ Provision of Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reduced Malaria Disease lab incidence rate ○ Reduced proportion of new OPD attendants treated for malaria ○ Increased proportion of pregnant women receiving a Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Mosquito Net at the ANC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Malaria lab positivity rate ○ Percentage of new OPD attendants treated for malaria ○ Percentage pregnant women on ANC first visit given LLIN 	HMIS reports	Monthly Quarterly Annually	HMIS reports, Activity reports, Facility registers, Minutes of feedback meetings	Thru the HMIS reports and data feedback meetings	-CAO, DHO, LC V Chairperson
To scale up disease interventions in order to reduce disease mortality and morbidity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Raising accessibility to HIV/AIDS preventive services ○ Strengthening health education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reduced HIV incidence among patients tested ○ Increased Proportion of persons accessing HCT services ○ Increased Latrine Coverage ○ No HIV exposed children born with HIV ○ Increased TB case detection ○ More eligible men receiving SMC services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Percentage of persons testing positive in the HF ○ Percentage of persons accessing HCT services ○ Percentage of House Holds with a pit latrine ○ Proportion of men accessing SMC 	HMIS reports	Monthly Quarterly Annually	HMIS reports, Activity reports, Facility registers, Minutes of feedback meetings	Thru the HMIS reports and data feedback meetings	-CAO, DHO, LC V Chairperson
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<p>To increase access to and demand for Maternal and Child Health services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Expansion and operationalization of EPI outreaches ○ Upgrading of health Centre IIs in Sub counties without HC IIIs to HC IIIs ○ Upgrading of Amuria HC IV to HC V (District Hospital) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ More pregnant mothers on antenatal care (at least one visit and at least four visits) ○ Increased proportion of deliveries conducted by a skilled health worker ○ Above target Immunization coverage (at least for DPT3 and measles) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Percentage of pregnant women who completed ANC ○ Proportion of deliveries conducted in Health facilities ○ Percentage of infants immunized 	<p>HMIS reports</p>	<p>Monthly Quarterly Annually</p>	<p>HMIS reports, Activity reports, Facility registers, Minutes of feedback meetings</p>	<p>Thru the HMIS reports and data feedback meetings</p>	<p>-CAO, DHO, ADHO-MCH, LC V Chairperson</p>
<p>To create a robust, effective and efficient health system Strategic Interventions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Training and building of the capacity of staff ○ Increment of departmental staffing levels from 50% to 80% ○ Creation of effective supportive supervision system/plan ○ Maintenance of the Health Management Information System 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Regular support supervision visits to HF's conducted ○ Above target proportion of staff trained ○ Increased % of VHT's reporting ○ Complete HMIS reports submitted to MOH through Dhis2 timely 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Percentage of HUs supervised by DHT or HSD teams ○ Percentage of VHT's activated and reporting ○ Percentage of complete HMIS reports submitted timely to MOH 	<p>HMIS reports</p>	<p>Monthly Quarterly Annually</p>	<p>HMIS reports, Activity reports, Facility registers, Minutes of feedback meetings</p>	<p>Thru the HMIS reports and data feedback meetings</p>	<p>-CAO, DHO, LC V Chairperson, Biostatistician</p>

To develop a sustainable health infrastructure for efficient and effective health service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Provision of staff accommodation to critical cadres o Upgrading of Amuria HC IV to HC V (District Hospital) o Upgrading of health Centre IIs in Sub counties without HC IIIs to HC IIIs o Titling and fencing of all health facilities o Procurement of more motor equipment and (vehicles and motorcycle) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Increased proportions of health staff accommodate o Amuria HC IV upgraded to a District Hospital o All the four (Akeriau, Okungur, Willa, Apeduru) subcounties without HC IIIs having a functional HC III o 02 vehicles and 15 motorcycles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Percentage of health workers accommodated 	HMS reports	Monthly Quarterly Annually	HMS reports, Activity reports, Facility registers, Minutes of feedback meetings	Thru the HMIS reports and data feedback meetings	-CAO, DHO, LC V Chairperson
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PRODUCTION SECTOR

Specific Objective	Strategy	Intervention	Output	Indicators	Data collection method	Frequency	Resources for Verification	Reporting & Feedback	Responsible entity.
To increase the level of production and productivity by 40% by 2020	Involve extension workers in setting demonstrations.	Set up demonstrations	No. of demonstration established	Demonstration in place	Data collection on crop agronomy and harvest results	Routine	PMG	Monthly and weekly by all stakeholders	DAO
	Procure improved planting seeds & planting materials	Distribute the materials to the farmers.	No. of improved seeds distributed	Improved seeds distributed		Quarterly	PMG	Quarterly	DAO
	Conduct farmer training	Conduct training	Training conducted	No. of trainings done.		Quarterly	PMG	Quarterly	DAO
	Conduct pests and disease surveillance	Pests and disease surveillance c	Pests and disease	No of pests and disease surveillance		Monthly depending	PMG	Quarterly	DAO

To increase the level of production and productivity by 40% by 2020	Guide farmers in pond construction	Construct and rehabilitate fish ponds	Ponds constructed	No. of fish ponds constructed	Field data collection	Quarterly	PMG	Quarterly	DFO	
	Procurement of fish fry	Procure fish fry	Fish fry procured	No. of fish fry procured	Procurement reports	Quarterly	PMG	Quarterly	DFO	
	Conduct fisheries enforcement by technical staff & police	Enforcement done	Enforcement conducted	No of enforcement	Field reports on enforcement	Quarterly	PMG	Quarterly	DFO	
To increase the level of production and productivity by 40% by 2020	Conduct fisheries quality assurance by technical staff	Conducting quality assurance	Enforcement conducted	No of quality assurance conducted	Field reports on quality assurance	Quarterly	PMG	Quarterly	DFO	
	Fish feeds processing	Conducting fish feeds processing	Fish feeds processed	Amount of fish feeds processed	Reports	Quarterly	PMG	Quarterly	DFO	
	Construct fish hatchery	Construction of fish hatchery	Fish hatchery constructed	No. of fish hatchery units constructed.	Field reports on quality assurance	Quarterly	PMG	Quarterly	DFO	
Trade Industry & Cooperatives : To increase value addition and market access to farmers' produce and products by 50% in 2020	Link cooperatives to financial institutions	Cooperative linking to financial institutions	Cooperatives linked to financial institutions	No of cooperatives linked to financial institutions	Field data collection	Quarterly	PMG	Quarterly	DCO	
	Obtain an inventory of produce dealers.	Registration of produce dealers	Produce dealers registered	No of produce dealers registered	Field data collection	Quarterly	PMG	Quarterly	DCO	
	Lobby for construction of marketing infrastructure	Construction of market infrastructure	Marketing infrastructures constructed	No of market infrastructure constructed	Field reports	Quarterly	PMG	Quarterly	DCO	
	Identification of tourist sites	Tourist sites identified	Tourist sites identified	No of tourists sites identified	Field reports	Annually	PMG	Annually	DPO/DCO	
	Procurement of agro processing machinery	Establishment of agro processing machines	Agro processing machines in place	Number of agro processing machine	Field reports	Quarterly	PMG	Quarterly	DCO	

COMMUNITY BASED SERVICES

Specific Objective	Strategy	Intervention	Output	Indicators	Data collection method	Frequency	Resources for Verification	Reporting & Feedback	Responsible entity.
To raise adult literacy rate from 47% to 60% by 2021	Train FAL learner	Recruit and teach FAL learners on literacy and numeracy in all sub counties	3,500 adult learners able to read and write	Number of FAL learners trained to read and write	Field reports	Annual	Funds, vehicles,	Annual	CAO, DCDO
.	Deploy functional and motivated instructors	Recruit, train and motivate FAL instructors	350 FAL instructors recruited and working	Number of FAL instructors deployed	Field reports	Annual	Funds, vehicles,	Annual	CAO, DCDO
	Spot check on the FAL classes for quality assurance	Conduct support supervision and monitoring to FAL classes	350 support supervision trips to FAL classes conducted	Number of support supervision trips to FAL classes conducted	Field reports	Annual	Funds, vehicles,	Annual	CAO, DCDO
	Build logistical capacity of FAL classes	Equip FAL classes with required tools	32 FAL classes equipped with assorted FAL materials/ tools	Number of FAL classes equipped with assorted FAL materials/ tools	Field reports	Annual	Funds, vehicles,	Annual	CAO, DCDO
	Quarterly evaluation	Conduct FAL review and planning meetings	20 quarterly meetings held to review the progress of the FAL programme and plan for improvement	Number of quarterly meetings held	Field reports	Annual	Funds, vehicles,	Annual	CAO, DCDO
	Classifying the learners	Administer FAL examinations	10 Proficiency tests administered twice every year to assess the level of learning of the participants	Number of Proficiency tests administered	Field reports	Annual	Funds, vehicles,	Annual	CAO, DCDO

	Regular feed back to MGLSD and stakeholders	Submission of quarterly reports to stakeholders	20 reports & work plans submitted to the MGLSD	Number of reports submitted to the MGLSD	Copies of reports & work plans submitted to the MGLSD	quarterly	stationery	Annual	CAO, DCDO
To improve the capacity of the district and 16 administrative units and sectors to mainstream gender in their development plans	Gender mainstreaming	Training of gender focal persons on roles, including gender mainstreaming	50 duty bearers trained in gender mainstreaming Gender disaggregated data collected and disseminated among 12 sectors bi-annually	Number of times Gender disaggregated data is collected and disseminated among 12	Copies of reports on collection and dissemination of gender disaggregated data	Bi-annually	stationery	Bi-annually	CAO, DCDO, Gender focal person
	Mentoring of focal point person on gender mainstreaming	Support supervision/mentoring of gender focal officers	10 Bi-annual support supervision/mentoring visits made to all sub counties to gender focal officers	Number of bi-annual support supervision/mentoring visits made to all sub counties to gender focal officers	Review of reports on Bi-annual support supervision/mentoring visits made to all sub counties to gender focal officers	Bi-annually	stationery	Bi-annually	CAO, DCDO, Gender focal person
To mobilize 80 communities to generate at least 350 projects to improve on their livelihoods and mitigate disaster	Stimulating economic empowerment	Facilitating communities to generate IGAs projects	80 mobilization meetings held to facilitate community formulate development projects	Number of community mobilization meetings held	Field reports	quarterly	Stationery, vehicles, fuel, human resources, funds	quarterly	CAO, DCDO, SAS, CDOs
	Transform community practices	Mobilize on all cross cutting issues	80 mobilization and sensitization meetings held to empower communities with knowledge on all cross cutting issues	Number of mobilization meetings held	Field reports	Bi-annually	Stationery, vehicles, fuel, human resources, funds	Bi-annually	CAO, DCDO, SAS, CDOs

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 5 To support 16 cultural institutions to participate in community mobilization	Capacity building	Provide financial support for Iteso Cultural Union participate	Development output: 5 Iteso Cultural Union delegations supported to to attend and participate in events in and outside the district as a way to promote Iteso cultural heritage 20 meetings of cultural institutions supported for consultative purposes	Number of times the Iteso Cultural Union is supported number of meetings	Activity reports minutes	Annually	funds	Annually	Cao, DCDO
	Partnership with cultural institutions	Identification ,registration and facilitation of cultural institutions	Development output: All cultural in the district identified and registered	Number of cultural institutions registered	Registration list	annually	Stationery, vehicles, fuel, human resources, funds	annually	CAO, DCDO, SAS, CDOs
	popularize cultural heritage	Conduct festivals and exhibitions are aimed at enabling the community appreciate the beauty of artefacts and cultural activity	5 cultural festivals and exhibitions held	Number of cultural festivals held	Activity reports	Annually	Funds	Annually	CAO, DCDO, SAS, CDOs
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 6	Strengthening community early warning	Identify and train community based disaster early warning	Development output:	Number of community groups engaged in	Field reports	Annually	Funds	Annually	CAO, DCDO, SAS, CDOs

To prevent and mitigate Disasters	systems in 16 administrative units	systems volunteers in all parishes	97 community volunteers in every parish identified and trained on how to detect and alert the community of an impending disaster for early preparedness of the community	disaster early warning	Sector 5 – year development plan	5 -yearly	Stationery, vehicles, fuel, human resources, funds	annually	CAO, DCDO, SAS, CDOs
	Bottom up approach	overarching framework interventions	Development output: One 5-year sectoral development plan in place	Sector 5 –year Development plan In place	Sector 5 – year development plan	5 -yearly	Stationery, vehicles, fuel, human resources, funds	annually	CAO, DCDO, SAS, CDOs
	<i>Capacity building</i>	Training District and sub county Disaster Committees	Development output: 1 district and 16 LLGs disaster committees trained and are functional	Number of administrative units with functional disaster management committees	Field reports	Annual	Stationery, vehicles, fuel, human resources, funds	annually	CAO, DCDO, SAS, CDOs
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 7 To provide Support supervision to NGOs	Monitoring and coordinating NGO interventions in all 16 administrative units	Conduct Quarterly Monitoring visits of NGO operations.	Development output: 20 monitoring visits carried out for NGOs	Number of monitoring visits paid to NGOs/ CSOs	Monitoring reports	quarterly	Stationery, vehicles, fuel, human resources, funds	quarterly	CAO, DCDO, SAS, CDOs
	Coordination of CBOS and NGO	Conduct Bi-annual coordination meetings for NGOs and CSOs.	10 bi-annual NGO coordination meetings held	Number of meetings with NGOs	Minutes of NGOs meetings	Bi-annual	funds	Bi-annual	CAO, DCDO, SAS, CDOs

	Monitoring and evaluation	Conduct annual evaluation of NGO performance	Development output: 5 annual NGO evaluation programmes conducted	Number of evaluations carried out for NGOs	NGO evaluation reports	Annual	Stationery, vehicles, fuel, human resources, funds	annually	CAO, DCDO, SAS, CDOs
To improve the institutional capacity of the sector	Deploying staff to the sub-counties and district level	Staff recruitment	Development output: 11 qualified and competent CDOs recruited	Number of qualified CDOs recruited	Staff list	annual	funds	annual	CAO, HRO, DCDO
	Strategy 2: Staff retention	staff motivation to stay in the jobs e.g. payments of salary Training, mentoring,	17 experienced staff retained	Number of competent and disciplined officers retained	Staff list	Annual	Funds	Annual	CAO, HRO, DCDO
	Support supervision	Conduct Sub county staff mentoring and support visits	Development output: 20 mentoring visits made to sub counties	Number of mentoring visits made to sub counties	Mentoring reports	quarterly	Stationery, vehicles, fuel, human resources, funds	quarterly	CAO, DCDO, SAS, CDOs
	Strategy 4: To	acquire better office accommodation and basic equipment for the sector	Development output: 16 units of office accommodation and assorted equipment in place	Number of administrative units with conducive and well equipped office accommodation	Field inspection reports	Annual	vehicles, fuel, human resources, funds	Annual	CAO, DCDO, SAS, CDOs
	Monitoring and evaluation	Conducting staff meetings	20 quarterly staff meetings held with all sub county staff	Number of meetings held with sub county CDOs	Minutes of meetings	quarterly	Stationery, vehicles, fuel, human resources, funds	quarterly	CAO, DCDO, SAS, CDOs

Specific Objective	Strategy	Intervention	Output	Indicators	Data collection method	Frequency	Resources for Verification	Reporting & Feedback	Responsible entity.
To make Local services widely accessible by the citizens	Development planning	Effective implementation	Local services are widely accessible by the citizens;	Performance contracts	Surveys of service delivery Assessments	Annual	CG/UCG/LF	DTPC/ Council /DEC	CAO/ACAO/DCAO
To ensure Local Governments are effectively administered;	Monitoring and supervision	Supervision oversights by county administration	Local Governments are effectively administered;	Effective and efficient LLGs	Monitoring reports/Audit reports	Quarterly/Annually	PAF/UCG	DTPC	AUDIT/CCAO/ACAO
To induct Political leaders to be cognizant of their roles and responsibilities and are acting in the best interest of citizens	Capacity building	Inductions Tours Retooling	Political leader able to perform their roles	Level of debated among leaders and absence of roll conflicts	ACODE assessments	Annual	CBG/UCG	Barazas	COC CAO
To facilitate All levels of Lower Local Governments to operate in a coordinated, efficient, effective and accountable manner;	Communicating effectively through meetings and circular	Holding rotational DTPCs and circular communications	All levels of Local Governments are operating in a coordinated, efficient, effective and accountable manner;	Presence of harmonized work plans , effective reporting etc.	Reports and work plans	Quarterly annual	UCG/PAF	DTPC,Top Management	CAOs Office and County Administration
To ensure the Local Government system is capable of funding a significant percentage of its development plans, and achieving its	Effective financial management	Mobilization of local revenue and proper utilization.	The Local Government system is capable of funding a significant percentage of	Increase in the local revenue proportion in the budget	Budget review	Annual	UCG/PAF	DTPC/Budget conference	CAO/CFO

development objectives;																			
To facilitate the Citizens awareness on their rights and obligations and to be capable of holding local officials to accountable ;	Holding public meetings and dialogues	Hold barazas and dialogues	Citizens are aware of their rights and obligations and are capable of holding local officials to account;	Effective service delivery	Review of reports	Annual	Donor funds/PAF	Dialogue meetings	CAO/GG NGOs/OPM										
To ensure Citizens are strongly engaged in income generating activities that are taxable to support service delivery and local governance	SACCOS and value addition	Formulation of SACCOS and value addition	Citizens are strongly engaged in income generating activities that are taxable to support service delivery and local governance	LED Committee in place	Document review	Annual	UCG	DTPC	CAO/DPO										

ENVIRONMENT

Specific Objective	Strategy	Intervention	Outputs projected	Indicators	Frequency	Resources for Verification	Reporting & Feedback	Responsible entity.
To increase awareness & knowledge on environmental functioning, values & climate change amongst the population.	Coordinated involvement of LLGs, local leaders, CSOs & the department community meets, disseminate IEC materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Environmental sensitization meetings o Radio talk shows on conservation and climate change o Environmental and social screening of projects o Establish & maintain Early Warning Systems & Structures; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 100 sensitization meetings conducted o 20 radio programs. o 200 development projects screened for environmental and social impacts o 05 sets of IEC materials developed & disseminated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Minutes attendance o Recording of radio proceeding o Screening Forms o IEC materials o ESMPs o Weather Data o Ecosystem assessment data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Routinely o Quarterly o Annually o Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Wetland Grant o PRDP Grant o UCG funds o Local Funds o Donor support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Quarterly & Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Environment o Forestry o Wetlands

To promote optimum and sustainable use of environmental resource for socio-economic welfare of the population	& hold radio programmes.	and facilitate tracking of ecosystem changes. Development and dissemination of IEC materials	8 Ecosystem assay devices established 04 Mini-weather stations established & fully operated	Reports Sets of bye-laws developed and approved ESS constructed No of wetland management plans developed No of licensees registered No of demos established.	Routinely Quarterly Annually	Wetland Grant PRDP Grant UCG funds Local Funds Donor support	Quarterly & Annually	Environment Forestry Wetlands
Restoration & improvement of degraded ecosystems – landscapes, wetlands etc to combat climate change	Coordinated involvement of Police, LECs, LLGs, CSOs and informers to give tip-offs, make ESSs & set up demos.	Regular environmental compliance monitoring and law enforcement Formulate and enforce guidelines, ordinances and bye-laws Promotion and construction of Energy Saving Stoves and Bio Gas Plants Formulate and implement Wetland Action Plans Use of incentives and disincentives Set-up environmental conservation and improvement demos	120 environmental compliance monitoring visits. 09 LLGs aided to develop bye-laws and guidelines 250 Energy Saving Stoves constructed 25 Bio Gas Plants constructed 05 Wetland Management Plans formulated and implemented 10 Sub-County Wetland Action Plans formulated and implemented. 175 licensed for charcoal & bricks. 5 conservation demos established	No of nurseries established Woodlots planted Reports Compliance certificates issued	Routinely Quarterly Annually	Wetland Grant PRDP Grant UCG funds Local Funds Donor support	Quarterly & Annually	Environment Forestry Wetlands

To build the capacity of Local Environment Committees, Land Management Committees and other stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Plan & convene trainings at LLGs; rally CSOs to support land, environment programmes ○ Train Environment Planning Committees and Area Land Committees ○ Provide logistical support and back-stopping ○ Build partnership with CSOs and other stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 16 IECs, 16 Physical Planning Committees and 16 ALC given refresher training ○ All IECs and ALCs back-stopped ○ 15 partnerships established with CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Training and back-stopping reports ○ MoUs signed with CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Routinely ○ Quarterly ○ Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Wetland Grant ○ PRDP Grant ○ UCG funds ○ Local Funds ○ Donor support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Quarterly & Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Environment ○ Forestry ○ Wetlands ○ Lands ○ Physical Planning
To ensure planned and systematic infrastructure developments in the district.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Phased targeting institutions at risk; rally the support of LLGs & local structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 10 institutions surveyed and titled ○ 10 growth centers planned with detailed plans ○ 200 land inspection and building plans approved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reports ○ Detailed plans ○ No of surveys undertaken 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Routinely ○ Quarterly ○ Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ PRDP Grant ○ UCG funds ○ Local Funds ○ Donor support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Quarterly & Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Environment ○ Lands ○ Physical Planning
To promote awareness & knowledge on land rights, surveying and titling in the district.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Coordinated involvement of LLGs, local leaders, CSOs & the department community meets+ radio programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 160 community land sensitization meetings convened. ○ 5 radio land sensitizations conducted ○ 25 land disputes arbitrated and resolved. ○ 5 collaborations with CSOs on land matters established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Minutes & attendance ○ Recording of radio proceeding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Routinely ○ Quarterly ○ Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ UCG funds ○ Local Funds ○ Donor support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Quarterly & Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lands ○ Physical Planning
To promote & strengthen equitable pragmatic land management & administration in the district.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Rally for community participation alongside the department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 16 ALCs & 01 DLB operations streamlined to process land titles and leases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Land titles processed ○ Reports of ALCs ○ Minutes & resolutions of DLB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Routinely ○ Quarterly ○ Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ UCG funds ○ Local Funds ○ Donor support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Quarterly & Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lands ○ Physical Planning

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Support customary certification of land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 16 Land committees supported to operate land issues o 16 LLGs supported to process and issue customary land certificates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o No of customary certificates issued. 				
To undertake Recruitment, capacity building and retooling in the department	Procurement, establish links with training institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Tailor-made skills enhancement training of essential staff o Provide basic field and office equipment o Establish a comprehensive data base for land and environmental systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 04 staff undergo tailor-made training o Essential staff recruited o Basic field and office equipment procured. o A comprehensive district database for land & env'tal ecosystems set-up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Training certificates o No of staff recruited o Equipment procured 	Routinely Quarterly Annually	Wetland Grant PRDP Grant UCG funds Local Funds Donor support	Quarterly & Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Environment o Forestry o Wetlands o Lands o Physical Planning 	

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Specific objective	Strategy	Intervention	Output	Indicators	Data collection method	Frequency	Resources	Reporting & feedback	Responsible entity
To improve retention & completion of school cycles.	1. Increase completion rates at school	Construct washrooms for the girl child at school	108 washrooms constructed in 108 primary schools	# of washrooms constructed	Review EMIS Reports	Annually	Inspection Grants	Mid Term & Annual Reviews	DEO
	2. Provision of midday meals at school	Sensitize the parents and community of their roles in providing meals	108 schools with midday meal programme	# Of schools providing midday meals. # of sensitization meetings conducted	Review Sensitization activity report & school inspection reports	Bi annual	Inspection Grants	Mid Term & Annual Reviews	DEO
	3. Provide children with basic scholastic materials	Sensitize the parents and community of their roles in providing scholastic materials	All children in 108 primary schools provided with	# of sensitization meetings conducted	Review Sensitization activity report & school	Bi annual	Inspection Grants	Mid Term & Annual Reviews	DEO

	competition in games and sports	Train games and sports masters/mistresses	sports competitions # of training sessions for teachers in games & sports	games & sports competition # of teachers trained in games & sports	participation reports Review games & sports calendar	Bi annual	Inspection grants	Mid Term & Annual Reviews	DEO
	2.Develop capacities of sports and games masters								
	3.New games and sports skills	Train learners on news skills e.g. kid athletics, football among others	108 schools participating in kids athletics	# of children trained & participate in kids athletics	Review games & sports calendar	Bi annual	Inspection grants	Mid Term & Annual Reviews	DEO
	4.Develop games and sports clubs	Form sports clubs and compete with other existing clubs	# of clubs formed	# of clubs participating in competitions	Review games & sports calendar	Bi annual	Inspection grants	Mid Term & Annual Reviews	DEO
	5.Construct games and sporting facilities	Construct a district stadium	One district stadium in place	One stadium constructed	Review planning & budgetary allocations to construction of a district stadium	Bi annual	Inspection grants	Mid Term & Annual Reviews	DEO
To promote environmental conservation	1.Equip teachers and learners with environment conservation techniques	-Sensitize children on tree planting -Encourage use of energy saving equipment at school level.	# of sensitization sessions conducted # of practical sessions conducted at school levels	# of trees planted/woodlots planted in schools # of schools using energy saving equipment	Review Sensitization activity report & school inspection reports	Bi annual	Inspection grants	Mid Term & Annual Reviews	DEO
	2.Encourage schools to start school environment conservation clubs	Encourage formation of environmental school clubs	# of environmental clubs formed	# of conservation activities conducted at school level	Review reports on conservation activities in schools	Bi annual	Inspection grants	Mid Term & Annual Reviews	DEO
	3.Ensure safety and security of schools from lightning	Provide lightning arresters to schools	108 lightning arresters fixed in 108 primary 10 secondary schools	# of lightning arresters fixed	Review EMIS & Inspection reports	Bi annual	Inspection grants	Mid Term & Annual Reviews	DEO
To equip learners with Knowledge and	1.Promote use of ICT	Establish a district computer centre	A functional District ICT centre	# of teachers accessing services from ICT Centre	Review functionality & services the ICT centre is offering	Bi annual	Inspection grants	Mid Term & Annual Reviews	DEO

skills in technology	2.Develop capacities of teachers in ICT	Train teachers in computer skills	216 teachers in 108 primary schools trained in computer skills	# of teachers trained in computer skills	Review ICT training report	Bi annual	Inspection grants	Mid Term & Annual Reviews	DEO
	3.Equip schools with appropriate ICT equipment	Encourage schools to budget/lobby for computers	50 schools with simple ICT equipment	# of schools with ICT equipment	Review reports & functionality of ICT equip in schools	Bi annual	Inspection grants	Mid Term & Annual Reviews	DEO

ANNEX: II: ANNUALISED WORK PLAN

NATURAL RESOURCES

Development Outputs	PERIOD					Responsible parties	Planned Budget	
	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5		Source of funds	Amount
Sector: Natural Resources								
Sub Sector: Forestry								
Output 1: 16 Tree Nurseries established at LLGs	10,000	10,600	11,236	12,135	13,106	DNRO, DFO, SAS & EFPs	PRPD, Donors & Other Gov't Grants	57,077
Output 2: 80 woodlots established; demarcation & inventorying of keystone tree species	4,000	4,240	4,494	4,854	5,242	DNRO, DFO, SAS & EFPs	PRPD, Donors & Other Gov't Grants	22,831
Output 3: 120 Energy Saving Stoves constructed	9,500	10,070	10,674	11,528	12,450	DNRO, DFO, SAS & EFPs	PRPD, Donors & Other Gov't Grants	54,223
Output 4: 05 Biogas Plants constructed in selected Households/Institutions	11,500	12,190	12,921	13,955	15,072	DNRO, DFO, SAS & EFPs	PRPD, Donors & Other Gov't Grants	65,638
Total sub sector	35,000	37,100	39,326	42,472	45,870			199,768
Sub Sector: Environment								
Output 1: 110 Environmental Community awareness meetings and Commemorations held	8,500	9,010	9,551	10,315	11,140	DNRO, DFO, SAS & EFPs	PRPD, Donors & Other Gov't Grants	48,515

Out put 2: 20 Radio Talk Shows on Environment & climate change	12,000	12,720	13,483	14,562	15,727	DNRO, DFO & Councilors	PRPD, Donors & Other Gov't Grants	68,492
Out put 3: 80 Environmental compliance monitoring and law enforcement visits conducted; penalties and fines levied on culprits	8,000	8,480	8,989	9,708	10,485	DNRO, DFO, Police, Councilors & EFFPs	PRPD, Donors & Other Gov't Grants	45,661
Out put 4: 16 LLG Local Environment Committees trained and provided with Logistical support	8,000	4,080	8,405	4,875	5,265	DNRO, DFO, SAS & EFFPs	PRPD, Donors & Other Gov't Grants	30,624
Out Put 5: 03DSOERs prepared (ENR Database)	7,500		7,950		8,586	DNRO, DFO, & EFFPs	PRPD, Donors & Other Gov't Grants	24,036
Out Put 6: 10 LLG Bye-Laws produced	8,000	8,480	8,989	9,708	10,485	DNRO, DFO, SAS & EFFPs	PRPD, Donors & Other Gov't Grants	45,661
Out Put 7: Annual Stakeholder Forum to review progress on Environmental Conservation.	4,200	4,452	4,719	5,097	5,504	DNRO, DFO, CAO	PRPD, Donors & Other Gov't Grants	23,972
Out Put 8: Set-up environmental conservation and improvement demos	6,000	6,360	6,742	7,281	7,863	DNRO, DFO, PECs, SAS & EFFPs	PRPD, Donors & Other Gov't Grants	34,246
Out Put 9: Development and dissemination of IEC materials	3,200	3,392	3,596	3,883	4,194	DNRO, CSOs	PRPD, Donors & Other Gov't Grants	18,264
Out Put 10: Environmental and social screening of projects	1,000	1,060	1,124	1,213	1,311	DNRO, DFO, District Planner	PRPD, Donors & Other Gov't Grants	5,708
Out Put 11: Monitor implementation of environmental & social mitigation measures	2,200	2,332	2,472	2,670	2,883	DNRO, DFO, SAS & EFFPs.	PRPD, Donors & Other Gov't Grants	12,557
Total sub sector	68,600	42,770	57,366	49,167	61,686			279,590
Sub sector: Administrative Office								
Out Put 4: 04 Staff supported for skills training.		5,000	5,300	5,618	6,067	DNRO, CAO, HRO	CBG, Donor Support	21,985
Out put 2: Basic field and office equipment and tools procured - Survey Station, GPS, M/Cycles + M/Vehicle etc.	65,000	68,900	210,834	69,575	75,141	DNRO, CAO, PDU	PRPD, Donors & Other Gov't Grants	489,450
Out put 3: 04 Mini-Weather Stations established & operated alongside the Automatic Weather Station.	12,000	12,720	13,483	14,562	6,019	DNRO, CAO	PRPD, Donors & Other Gov't Grants	58,784
Total sub sector	82,000	86,920	229,935	90,205	81,160			570,220
Sub sector: Wetlands								
Output 1: 05 Wetland Management Plans developed and implemented	7,000	7,420	7,865	8,494	9,174	DNRO, DFO, SAS & EFFPs	PRPD, Donors & Other Gov't Grants	39,954
Output 2: 10 Sub-County Wetland Action Plans developed	8,000	8,480	8,989	9,708	10,485	DNRO, DFO, SAS & EFFPs	PRPD, Donors & Other Gov't Grants	45,661
Output 3: 05 Vital wetlands demarcated; channels and borrow-pits restored	11,200	11,872	12,584	13,591	14,678	DNRO, DFO, SAS & EFFPs	PRPD, Donors & Other Gov't Grants	63,926
Output 4: 02 Wetland Updated Inventory prepared	10,000			10,800		DNRO, DFO & EFFPs	PRPD, Donors & Other Gov't Grants	20,800
Total sub sector	36,200	27,772	29,438	42,593	34,337			170,341
Sub sector: Land Management & Physical Planning								

Output 1: 10 Growth Centers Planned with detailed Plans produced.	16,000	16,960	17,978	19,416	20,969	SLMO, PP.	PRPD, Donors & Other Gov't Grants	91,322
Output 2: 16 Area Land Committees & 16 Physical Planning Committees trained and provided with Technical & Logistical support	25,000	7,750	8,215	25,302	8,350	SLMO, PP & SAS.	PRPD, Donors & Other Gov't Grants	74,617
Output 3: 16 LIGs empowered to issue Customary Land Certificates.	38,000	9,880	10,473	11,311	12,215	SLMO, PP, SAS & CAO	PRPD, Donors & Other Gov't Grants	81,879
Output 4: 35 Surveys undertaken with Land Titles acquired for Institutional Land across the district	40,000	42,400	44,944	48,540	52,423	SLMO, PP, SAS & CAO	PRPD, Donors & Other Gov't Grants	228,306
Output 5: 48 Site Inspections & Building Plan Approval undertaken annually	6,200	6,572	6,966	7,524	8,126	PP & SAS.	PRPD, Donors & Other Gov't Grants	35,387
Output 6: Community education on land laws and management	8,500	9,010	9,551	10,315	11,140	SLMO, PP, SAS & RDC	PRPD, Donors & Other Gov't Grants	48,515
Output 7: Land Radio sensitization programmes	12,000	12,720	13,483	14,562	15,727	SLMO, PP, LC V & RDC	PRPD, Donors & Other Gov't Grants	68,492
Output 8: Land dispute arbitration and dialogue	6,000	6,360	6,742	7,281	7,863	SLMO, PP, LC V & RDC	PRPD, Donors & Other Gov't Grants	34,246
Output 9: Streamline and improve process of acquisition of land titles - set up Land Registers and Facilitate submissions & follow-up of Applications for Land Titles	7,500	7,950	8,427	9,101	9,829	SLMO, PP, SAS & CAO	PRPD, Donors & Other Gov't Grants	42,807
Output 10: Organize & hold Annual District Stakeholder Forum to review Land Management	3,000	3,180	3,371	3,640	3,932	SLMO, PP & CAO	PRPD, Donors & Other Gov't Grants	17,123
Total sub sector	162,200	83,562	88,576	112,092	102,082			548,512
Overall Total	384,000	278,124	444,641	336,529	325,136			1,768,430

EDUCATION

Development Outputs	Planned Activities (Projects)	Time frame					Responsible parties	Planned Budget	
		Yr1 ('000)	Yr2 ('000)	Yr3 ('000)	Yr4 ('000)	Yr5 ('000)		Source of funds	Amount "000"
Sector:									
Sub sector Education Administration									
*Reduced school dropout rates	Construct new classrooms.	1,004,552,247	1,054,779,859	1,107,518,852	1,162,894,795	1,221,039,852	DEO	GoU	5,550,785,605
*School attendance enhanced	Classroom Rehabilitation/ completion	90,138,139	94,645,046	99,377,298	104,346,163	109,563,471	DEO	GoU	498,071,117
*Increased parents support towards education	Contract pit latrines	133,064,520	139,717,746	146,766,113	154,104,170	161,809,079	DEO	GoU	960,461,628
	Construct teachers houses	160,000,000	168,000,000	176,400,000	185,220,000	194,481,000	DEO	GoU	884,105,000
*Increased competence achievement	Procurement of school furniture						DEO	GoU	
*Enhanced teacher capacity and motivated to work		100,680,700	105,714,735	87,714,018	116,550,496	122,377,366			556,323,769
*Pupil Teacher Ratio improved		300,000,000	400,000,000	600,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	DEO	GoU	1,500,000,000
*Improved performance at district and national games and sports competitions	Stadium construction								
*New skills instilled and enhanced among children									
*Quality of games and sports activities improved									
*Environmental awareness, management and use sustained									
*Use of ICT in promoting teaching/ learning enhanced									
*Enhancement of School Safety & Security		101,080,000	106,134,000	111,440,700	117,012,735	122,863,371	DEO	GoU	558,530,806

WORKS

Development Outputs	Planned Activities (Projects)	Time frame					Responsible parties	Planned Budget Source of funds	Amount "000"
		Yr1 ('000)	Yr2 ('000)	Yr3 ('000)	Yr4 ('000)	Yr5 ('000)			
Sector:									
Sub sector Roads									
169 km of district roads routinely maintained	Manual routine maintenance using road gangs	155,000	164,300	174,158	184,607	195,683	DE, EAs, ROs	GoU	873,748
Periodic road maintenance of 88.5 km	Light re-grading, re-gravelling and drainage works	300,000	348,000	368,880	391,012	414,473	DE, EAs, ROs	GoU	1,822,365
60 km of district roads rehabilitated	Heavy re-grading, re-gravelling and drainage works	250,000	265,000	280,900	297,754	315,619	DE, EAs, ROs	GoU	1,409,273
Low cost sealing of 10 km of District Roads	Labour based sealing of low traffic volume roads	512,000	542,720	575,283	609,800	646,388	DE, EAs, ROs	GoU	2,886,191
Bridge repair	Reconstruction of abutments and bridge decking		100,000		112,360		DE, EAs, ROs	GoU	212,360
Bridge reconstruction	Reconstruction of new bridge structures		600,000		674,160	714,609	DE, EAs, ROs	GoU	1,988,769
68 km of new roads opened	Bush clearing, Gradients, gravelling and drainage works	400,000	424,000	449,440	476,406	504,990	DE, EAs, ROs	GoU	2,254,836
Improve access on community access roads	Culvert manufacture	30,000	31,800	33,708	35,730	37,874	DE, EAs	GoU	169,112
Improved office accommodation	Construction and equipping of one office block			350,000			DE	GoU	350,000
Improved maintenance of district vehicles	Construction and equipping of a mechanical workshop			600,000			DE	GoU	600,000
Improved office running facilities and safety	Procurement of 3 office desks, 5 filing cabinets, 6 executive chairs, 4 computers and 2 printers	25,000		26,500			DE,	GoU	79,590
Operation and maintenance of sector Assets	Maintenance and repair of works office				50,000	53,000	DE,	GoU	103,000
Improved supervision of district construction projects	Procurement of 1 vehicle and 3 motorcycles				160,000		DE, EAs, ROs	GoU	160,000
*Environmental awareness, management and campaigns		10,000	10,600	11,236	11,910	12,624	DE,	GoU	56,370

INTERNAL AUDIT

Development Outputs	Planned Activities (Projects)	Yr1 ('000)	Yr2 ('000)	Yr3 ('000)	Yr4 ('000)	Yr5 ('000)	Responsible parties	Planned Budget	
		Yr1 ('000)	Yr2 ('000)	Yr3 ('000)	Yr4 ('000)	Yr5 ('000)		Source of funds	Amount ('000)
Sector: Internal Audit									
Sub sector									
Salaries paid to staff	Payment of Wages	33,782	35,471	37,245	39,107	41,062	CAO, HRO & IA	District UCG Wage	186,670
Quarterly reports prepared and submitted	Audit of Administrative units, Schools & Health units	34,427	36,148	37,955	39,853	41,846	Head Internal Audit	UCG & LF	190,229
Monitoring reports produced	Monitoring of projects under implementation	15,000	15,750	16,538	17,365	18,233	Head Internal Audit	PAF	82,886
Office equipment & Motorcycle maintained	Repairs of office equipment & Motorcycle.	6,600	6,960	7,277	7,641	8,023	Head Internal Audit	UCG	36,501
Subscriptions paid	Payment of ICPU annual subscriptions	800	840	800	800	800	Head Internal Audit	UCG & LF	4,040
Staff attend CPD Trainings	Facilitation to attend CPD workshops	8,960	9,408	9,878	10,372	10,891	Head Internal Audit	LF & UCG	49,509
Stationery & supplies procured	Payment for supply of Stationery & Supplies	2,500	2,625	2,756	2,894	3,039	Head Internal Audit	LF & UCG	13,814
Computer and IT services secured	Procurement of Laptops, Cameras and their maintenance	4,300	4,515	300	315	330	Head Internal Audit	LF & UCG	9,760
Utilities procured		1,300	1,365	1,433	1,505	1,580		LF & UCG	7,183
Total sub sector		107,669	113,082	114,182	119,852	125,804			580,589

**HEALTH
DEPARTMENT: HEALTH
FIVE YEAR DEVELOPMENT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AND INDICATIVE BUDGET:**

Section	Priority Activities	Targets						Estimated Cost 2015/2016-2019/2020 ('000) UGX				Implementing Agency	
		5 Yr	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	LG/GoU	Donor	Unfunded	Total	LG	Partners
Health	Implement recurrent programmes	60 Months	12	12	12	12	12	14,413,675		8,892,000	23,305,675	LG	
Sub-Total							14,413,675		8,892,000	23,305,675			

FIVE YEAR DEVELOPMENT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AND INDICATIVE BUDGET:

Section	Priority Activities	Targets						Estimated Cost 2015/2016-2019/2020 ('000) UGX				Implementing Agency	
		5 Yr	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	LG/GoU	Donor	Unfunded	Total	LG	Partners
Health	Procurement of 2 ambulances	02 ambulances	-	01	-	-	-	120,000			120,000	LG	
	Renovation of Kapelebyong HCIV theater	01 Theater block	-	-	01	-	-	30,000			30,000	LG	
	Renovate 5 general wards	05 General wards	-	01	01	02	01	43,000		72,000	115,000	LG	
	Construct 6 general wards	06 General ward construction	-	-	02	02	01	122,000		253,000	375,000	LG	
	Renovate 5 maternity wards	05 maternity ward renovation	-	-	02	01	01	20,000		70,000	90,000	LG	
	Renovate 9 OPD blocks	09 OPD blocks	-	-	02	03	03	18,000		185,000	194,000	LG	
Health	Construction of 5 standard OP blocks	05 OPD blocks	-	02	01	01	01	0		488,408	488,408	LG	
	Procurement of equipment for 10 wards	10 wards	-	04	04	04	03	0		90,000	90,000	LG	

Section	Priority Activities	Targets						Estimated Cost 2015/2016-2019/2020 ('000) UGX				Implementing Agency	
		5 Yr	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	LG/GoU	Donor	Unfunded	Total	LG	Partners
	Construction of 30 pit latrines	30 HUs	-	08	10	08	04	0		200,000	200,000	LG	
	Procurement of internet for 1 HCIV & 8 HUs	09 HUs	-	02	03	02	02	26,452		548	27,000	LG	
	Procurement of computers for HCIIIs	04 Desktop computers	-		01	01	02	8,000			8,000	LG	
Health	Fencing of HUs	15	01	03	04	03	04	490,000			490,000	LG	
	Procurement of lawn mowers	14	-	03	04	03	04	21,000			21,000	LG	
Health	Construction of HC III in Akoromit SC (@ with 1 maternity ward with 5 stance latrine, 1 OPD block with 5 stance latrine, 1 staff housing blocks of 4 units @ with 4 latrine	1 Health Centre	-	-	1					600,000	600,000	LG	Partners

Section	Priority Activities	Targets					Estimated Cost 2015/2016-2019/2020 ('000) UGX					Implementing Agency	
		5 Yr	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	LG/GoU	Donor	Unfunded	Total	LG	Partners
	stances @, Lab. & General ward with 5 stance latrine												
Total - Dev't							889,452		1,958,956	2,848,408			
Grand Total										26,154,083			

Development Outputs	Planned activities	Time frame					Responsible persons	Planned Budget	
		Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5		Source of funds	Amount (in '000 UGX)
Sector: Health									
Sub Sector: Health Care management and infrastructural services									
o Increased support supervision of Health Units	o Integrated support supervision						DHO	PHC, Donor	23,365,000
o Above target proportion of health staff trained	o staff training and mentorship								
o Increased % of health staff accommodate	o Staff house construction								
o Increased access to OPD services	o Procurement of motor equipment	★	★	★	★	★			
o More motor equipment availed	o Recruitment of more staff								
	o Wage payment								
	o Procurement of office utilities including O and M								

Sub Sector: Data management Services		PHC, Donor	190,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increased proportions of VHT's reporting ○ Above target proportion of complete HMIS reports submitted to MOH timely ○ More health data use for proper decision making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Training of VHT's ○ HMIS support supervision ○ Conducting data review meetings ○ Procurement of IT equipment ○ Installation and maintenance of internet services 	★	★
		★	★
		★	★
		★	★
		★	★
Sub sector: Maternal and Child Health		PHC, Donor	2,785,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ More pregnant mothers on antenatal care (at least one visit and four visits) ○ Increased proportion of deliveries conducted by a skilled health worker ○ All pregnant women receiving Intermittent Prophylaxis Treatment against malaria ○ Increased proportion of pregnant women receiving a Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Mosquito Net at the ANC ○ Above target Immunization coverage (at least for DPT3 and measles) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Community sensitization ○ Construction of maternity wards ○ Provision of IPTp at the ANC ○ Provision of LLINs at ANC ○ Conduct immunization outreaches ○ Construction of standards OPD blocks ○ Equipping of wards 	★	★
		★	★
		★	★
		★	★
		★	★
Sub sector: Environmental health		PHC, Donor	3,510,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reduced Malaria Disease lab incidence rate ○ Reduced proportion of new OPD attendants treated for malaria ○ Increased sanitation coverage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Advocacy for malaria preventive strategies like IRS ○ Construction of water and sanitation facilities ○ Disease surveillance ○ Construction of incinerators ○ Procurement of dustbins in HF's ○ Conduct all sanitation software activities 	★	★
		★	★
		★	★
		★	★
		★	★
Sub sector: Health Education		PHC, Donor	150,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increased community awareness on disease preventive and treatment strategies 		★	★
		★	★

Trade, commerce and industry													
Development Outputs	Planned Activities (Projects)					Yr1 "000"	Yr2 "000"	Yr3 "000"	Yr4 "000"	Yr5 "000"	Responsible parties	Planned Budget	
	100,000	106,000	106,000	106,000	106,000							Source of funds	Amount
Establishment of agro processing and bulking facilities.					106,000							524,000	524,000
Procurement of maize huller for women group in Kuju Sub County.	2,000	2,120	2,120	2,120	2,120		2,000	8,480					10,480
Sector: Crop													
Sub sector: Crop													
1 plants market infrastructure constructed					8,360	8,360	8,360	8,360	8,360	8,360	D.C.O	PMG	342,400
Establishment of 16 simple irrigation system					62,000	64,000	64,000	64,000	64,000	64,000	DAO	Unfunded	318,000
agricultural spray pumps procured					24,000	25,440	25,440	25,440	25,440	25,440	DAO	PMG	125,760
Basic plant clinic tools procured					5,000	5,150	5,300	5,450	5,600	5,600	DAO	PMG	26,500
Total sub sector													812,660
Sub sector: Veterinary													
5 slaughter slabs Fenced					8,000	8,360	8,300	8,300	8,300	8,360	DVO	PMG	191,800
1 cattle crush Constructed for disease control in					15,000	15,900	15,900	15,900	15,900	15,900	DVO	PMG	78,600
Vet staff trained on I.A					6,000	6,360	6,360	6,360	6,360	6,360	DVO	unfunded	31,440
slaughter slabs fenced					15,000	15,900	15,900	15,900	15,900	15,900	DVO	PMG	63,600
Sub total													365,440
Sub Sector: Fisheries													
12,000 fish fry Procurement and stocking of ponds					12,000	12,720	12,720	12,720	12,720	12,720	DFO	PMG	62,880

Establishment of 1 fish hatchery	Construction of fish hatchery	70,000	74,200	74,200	74,200	74,200	74,200	DFO	PMG	366,800
Fish feeds processed	Processing of fish feeds	12,000	12,720	12,720	12,720	12,720	12,720	DFO	PMG	62,880
Sub total										492,560
Sub sector; commerce and trade										
Establishment of agro processing and bulking facilities.	Procurement of agro processing machinery a	35,000	36,100	36,100	36,100	36,100	36,100	UGG	DCO	179,400
Market shades constructed	Construction market shades in all town boards	70,000	74,600	74,600	74,600	74,600	74,600	DCO	Unfunded	368,400
Bulking stores constructed	Construction of bulking stores	100,000	106,000	106,000	106,000	106,000	106,000	DCO	Unfunded	524,000

MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT SERVICES

Dev't outputs	Planned activities	Time frame					Responsible parties	Planned budget	
		Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5		Source of funds	Amount
Sector Administration									
Subsector 1: Administration									
Output 1	Paying monthly salary to 150 workers	684,323	684,323	684,323	684,323	684,323	HRO/CAO	UGG WAGE	3421619
	Coordinating meetings with stakeholders held	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	CAO/DCAO	UGG	80,000,000
	Holding District public celebrations	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	CAO	UGG	75,000,000
Output 2	Quarterly operations of town board facilitate	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	CAO	UGG	20,000,000
Local Governments are effectively administered;	4 New sub county Administrative blocks of Akoromit and Wila , Constructed and Phase II of the District Council Chambers built to	460,039	460,039	460,039	460,039	460,039	CAO	PRDP	2,300,198.08

	Completion (Pillars and Slub of first floor built).																			
Sector 2 Human resource Management																				
Output	Preparing pay change reports and submitted to the ministry	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	HRO	UCG	25,000,000	
All levels of Local Governments are operating in a coordinated, efficient, effective and accountable manner;	Holding meetings of the disciplinary committee	3,000,0000	3,000,0000	3,000,0000	3,000,0000	3,000,0000	3,000,0000	3,000,0000	3,000,0000	3,000,0000	3,000,0000	3,000,0000	3,000,0000	3,000,0000	3,000,0000	3,000,0000	HRO	UCG	15,000,000	
	Preparing capacity building plan and implementing	63,000,000	63,000,000	63,000,000	63,000,000	63,000,000	63,000,000	63,000,000	63,000,000	63,000,000	63,000,000	63,000,000	63,000,000	63,000,000	63,000,000	63,000,000	HRO	CBG	315,000,000	
Sector 3 Supervision of Sub County programme implementation																				
Output 1	Government programs and projects monitored in 16 Sub counties supervised and monitored quarterly.	14,243	14,243	14,243	14,243	14,243	14,243	14,243	14,243	14,243	14,243	14,243	14,243	14,243	14,243	14,243	ACAOS	UCG	71219.3	
The Local Government system is capable of funding a significant percentage of its development plans, and achieving its development objectives;																				
Sector 4: Public Information Dissemination																				
Citizens are aware of their rights and obligations and are capable of holding local officials to account;	Public notices produced and 4 Press briefings sent to key media houses .	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	Information officer	UCG	40,000,000	
Sector 6 Records Management																				
Output 1	Taking 2000 district staff on safe custody .	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	Records Officer	UCG	30,000,000	

<p>Citizens are aware of their rights and obligations and are capable of holding local officials to account;</p>	<p>Maintaining General subject files Maintained at district headquarters. Receive atleast 4000 mails received and delivered to and from the district.</p>								
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ANNEX III: PROJECT PROFILES

PRODUCTION SECTOR

Department: Production

Sector: Crop, Veterinary and Fisheries

Code:N/A

Title of the Project: Establishment of Agricultural Infrastructure Projects

Implementation agency: Amuria District Local Government.

Location: Lower local governments

Total planned expenditure: 1,200,000,000

Funds secured: 255,000,000

Source of funding PMG

Start date:1st July 2015

Completion date: 30th June 2019

Project objectives: To increase the level of production and productivity by 40% by 2020

Target beneficiaries: All the farming households in the entire district.

Project back ground and justification: The district has limited facilities for production and productivity improvement and is faced recurrent pests and disease out breaks. Establishment of these facilities will go a long way in addressing the identified and emerging issues among the farming households.

Technical description: The project entails cattle crushes, construction of slaughter slabs and fencing, construction and rehabilitation of valley dams, construction of fish hatchery and processing of fish feeds, Establishment of fish ponds and procurement of fish fry, and other associated production infrastructure.

Department: Production

Sector: Crop, Veterinary and commerce trade and industry

Code: N/A

Title of the Project: Establishment of Agricultural Infrastructure Projects

Implementation agency: Amuria District Local Government.

Location: Lower local governments

Total planned expenditure: 600,000,000

Funds secured: 100,000,000

Source of funding PMG

Start date:1st July 2015

Completion date: 30th June 2019

Project objectives: To create an enabling environment for investment in agricultural production

Target beneficiaries: All the farming households in the entire district.

Project back ground and justification: The district has limited facilities for promoting value addition and most of the produce is sold as raw materials. Establishment of these facilities will go a long way in addressing the identified and emerging issues in relation to agro-pressing and value addition.

Technical description: The project entails, Construction of market shades and market stalls,

construction of slaughter slabs and fencing, procurement of agro processing machinery, construction of bulking stores, fixing value addition facilities and other associated production infrastructure.

Table showing quarterly allocation of projects

Activity					Total	Operation & recurrent costs
	Quarterly 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4		
Construction of 1 plants market infrastructure		20,000,000			20,000,000	Painting and slashing by the users
Fencing of the slaughter slabs		15,000,000			15,000,000	Slashing
Procurement of agro processing machinery for women groups			2,000,000		2,000,000	Routine
Construction and rehabilitation of valley dams.		700,000,000			700,000,000	Desilting and slashing
Construction and rehabilitation of disease control infrastructure (cattle crushes and cattle dips)		15,000,000			15,000,000	Slashing
Procurement and stocking of fish ponds		12,000,000			12,000,000	Nil
Construction of fish hatchery		70,000,000			70,000,000	Slashing
Processing of fish feeds		12,000,000			12,000,000	
Procurement of agro processing machinery			35,000,000		35,000,000	Routine

**Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy
Operation & Maintenance plan:
Production Monitoring & Evaluation Plan.**

Objective	Activity/outputs	Indicators	Means of verification	Tools/ Resources Required	Responsible Person	Timing
To increase the level of production and productivity by 30% by 2020	Set up demonstrations	No. of demonstrations	Reports	Funds	DAO	Annually
	Procure and distribute improved planting seeds	-Quantity of Seed procured -No of farmers received seed	Reports Distribution list	Funds	DAO	Annually
	Conduct farmer training	-No. of farmers trained -No. of trainings conducted	Attendance sheet reports	Funds Stationery Allowance T/Refund	DAO,DVO, DFO	Q2,Q3,Q4
Control outbreaks of Pests and diseases in livestock and crop	Conduct pest and disease surveillance	No. of field visits	Reports	Funds	DVO,DAO	Quarterly
	Conduct plant clinics	No. of plant clinics conducted	Reports	Funds	DAO	
	Carry out vaccinations of cattle and pets	No. of animals vaccinated	Vaccination list	Funds Vaccines	DVO	Q3

To promote adoption of aquaculture in the district	Procurement and distribution of fish fry	-Quantity of Fry procure and distributed -No. of beneficiaries receiving Fry	Reports Distribution list	Funds	DFO	
	Guide farmers in pond construction Construct fish hatchery	No. of New pond constructed Fry centre constructed	Attendance sheet Reports	Funds	DFO	
Improve Compliance and quality assurance	Conduct Fisheries enforcement and regulation Conduct Veterinary enforcement and regulation	No. of check points established No. of check points established	Reports Reports	Funds Funds	DFO DVO	Quarterly Quarterly
To improve on coordination and implementation of programme activities	Carry out planning and review meetings	No. of meetings	Minutes Attendance sheets		DPO	Quarterly
To improve on farmer access to bulking centers	Construction of market infrastructure	No of market infrastructure constructed	Field reports		DCO	

To improve on linkage of cooperatives to financial institutions	Cooperative linking to financial institutions	No of cooperatives linked to financial institutions	Field reports	DCO	Quarterly
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Environment Impact Assessment and Mitigation Plan:

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN	MIGATION MEASURES	COST	SOURCE OF FUNDING
Deforestation	Tree Planting	1,200,000	Conditional grants
Soil erosion	Ploughing of the land across contours	200,000	Conditional grants
Judicious use of Agrochemicals	Educate communities on the use of agrochemicals	500,000	Conditional grants
Bushfires	Avoid bush burning	320,000	Conditional grants
Accumulation of Solid waste	Provide skips and or waste pits	500,000	Conditional grants
Land fragmentation	Promote block farming	1,000,000	unfunded

HEALTH

Title of the project: Health service delivery and infrastructural improvement and sustainability project

Department: Health

Sector: Health Care management and Infrastructural services

Implementing Agency: Amuria District Local Government

Location: Amuria

Total Planned expenditure: UGX 3.8 billion

Funds secured: UGX 1.5 Billion

Funding gap: UGX2.3 Billion

Recurrent expenditure:

Start date: 1st July 2015

Completion date: 31st June 2021

Project Objectives:

- To expand existing infrastructure to match the population growth.
- To rehabilitate old infrastructure for better service delivery.
- To equip health facilities with the necessary equipment.

Targeted beneficiaries: Amuria District population

Project background and justification:

While new facilities were constructed during the implementation of the last DDP, existing facilities also need attention through upgrading and repair. Priority will be given to consolidation of existing facilities: most facilities are in a state of disrepair, do not have the required facilities for them to function effectively (e.g. staff housing, water and energy, equipment, stores etc) and required ICT and related infrastructure. Therefore this project will focus on rehabilitation of existing facilities; procurement of equipment for health facilities and expansion of some facilities to cater for the increase in population served.

Level of health care	Missing infrastructure	Reason/Comment
Amuria HCIV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mortuary expansion; ▪ 40 Housing units 	Amuria HCIV is in the process of upgrade to General hospital and the current mortuary is too small. Staffing units are also inadequate.
Orungo HCIII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drug store with HSD Office; ▪ Operation theatre; ▪ Mortuary; 	Orungo S/C has been administratively curved out as a county which requires setting up an HSD with a HCIV therefore Orungo HCIII requires upgrade
Amusus HCIII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Standard OPD; ▪ general ward ▪ staff housing units 	Infrastructure missing for HCIII
Akeriau HCII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Standard OPD; ▪ General ward; staffing units; ▪ Placenta pit; ▪ Medical waste pit 	Akeriau HC II requires upgrade to HCIII because Akeriau S/C doesn't have a HC III
Wera	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ OPD renovation ▪ Maternity renovation ▪ Staff units ▪ Renovation of housing units 	
Morungatuny HCIII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ General ward ▪ staffing units 	General ward missing and more staff houses need to be added
Olwa Angerepo HCII Agonga HCII Okoboi HCII Abeko HC II Abia HCII Alito HC II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renovation of OPD blocks • Renovation of staffing units • Construction of housing units • Medical waste pit • Latrines for patients and staff 	
Asamuk HCIII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renovation of Housing units • Renovation of maternity and general ward • Construction of housing units • Medical waste pit 	
Aeket HCII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OPD; Maternity • General ward • staffing units • Placenta pit • Medical waste pit 	Aeket HC II requires upgrade to HCIII because Okungur S/C doesn't have a HC III

Akoromit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OPD; • Maternity • General ward • staffing units • Placenta pit • Medical waste pit 	There is no single health facility in the sub county.
Kapelebyong HCIV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of theater and addition of staff housing units 	The theatre requires renovation and more staff housing units added to accommodate health staff since it is difficult to get accommodation in Kapelebyong.
Acowa HCIII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OPD renovation • 10 staffing units • Latrines for patients and staff • Medical waste pit 	OPD needs expansion to cope with the numbers. There is also need for a general ward.
Alere HCII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OPD • Maternity • General ward • staffing units • Placenta pit • Medical waste pit 	Facility requires upgrade to HCIII status to serve Willa sub county

Technical description:

In order for the district to provide quality and accessible health services in the district, priority will be given to the following interventions:

- Renovate and consolidate the existing health infrastructure for effective service delivery.
- Develop and upgrade health infrastructure.
- Procure, distribute and maintain appropriate medical equipment at all levels of health service delivery.
- Build capacity for operation and maintenance of medical equipment.

Project work plan and budget (in '000s UGX):							
Activity	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Total	Operati on and recu rrent cost s
Support supervision	15,000	16500	18150	19965	21961.5	91,577	
Medicines management and support	12,000	13200	14520	15972	17569.2	73,261	
Planning and coordination	14,000	15400	16940	18634	20497.4	85,471	
Procurement of stationery and other utilities	16,000	17600	19360	21296	23425.6	97,682	
Office operations and maintenance (O&M)	18,000	19800	21780	23958	26353.8	109,892	
Procurement of 30 motorcycles	84,000	92400	101640	111804	122984.4	512,828	
Procurement of 2 ambulances		137500		166375		303,875	
Renovation of Kapelebyong HCIV theater			100,000			100,000	
Construction of 85 staff housing units	120,000	132000	145200	159720	175692	732,612	
Renovation of 5 general wards	21,000	22,000	23,000	24,000	25,000	115,000	
Construction of 6 general wards	60,000	62,000	126,000	63,000	64,000	375,000	
Renovation of 5 maternity renovation	16,000	17,000	18,000	19,000	20,000	90,000	
Renovation of 9 OPD blocks	40,000	42,000	44,000	46,000	22,000	194,000	
Construction of 5 maternity wards	80,000	88000	96800	106480	117128	488,408	
Construction of 6 standards OPD blocks	120,000	132000	145200	159720	175692	732,612	
Construction of 30 pit latrines	12,000	13200	14520	15972	17569.2	73,261	
Procurement of Equipment for 10 wards	15,000	16500	18150	19965	21961.5	91,577	
Renovation of 10 maternity and OPD blocks	40,000	42000	44200	46620	49282	222,102	
Construction of 16 incinerators	40,000	42000	44200	46620	49282	222,102	
Construction of 5 Biohazard pits	15,000	16500	18150	19965	21961.5	91,577	
Total	738,000	937600	1029810	1105066	992360.1	4,802,837	

Title of the project: Health Management and Information Systems strengthening project

Department: Health

Sector: Data management Services

Implementing Agency: Amuria District Local Government

Location: Amuria

Total Planned expenditure: UGX 600 million

Funds secured: UGX 20 million

Funding gap: UGX 580 million

Recurrent expenditure:

Start date: 1st July 2015

Completion date: 31st June 2021

Project Objectives:

- Provide quality information to support decision-making in the district
- Aid in setting performance targets at all levels of district health service delivery
- Assist in assessing performance at all levels of the health sector in the district
- Guide in the utilization of health information generated.

Targeted beneficiaries: Amuria District population

Project background and justification:

HMIS is a very important data collection and management tool of health data in the district. It is responsible for the collection, storage, analysis and dissemination of health related data from all health related activities in the district. Untimely, incomplete and inaccurate data are common challenges in planning, monitoring and evaluation of health service delivery at both district and national level. Because of this therefore, the district seeks to generate timely and accurate data for better resource allocation and for monitoring and evaluation of health programs.

Technical description:

A comprehensive knowledge management approach is needed in the sector for decision making. The district health sector will continue building a harmonized and coordinated district health information system with help from the Resource Centre as national custodian in order to generate data for decision making, programme development, resources allocation and management at all levels and among all stakeholders. During this implementing period, special focus will be on establishing a functional Community Information System, including vital statistics in collaboration with UBOS. The sector intends to achieve this by focusing on the following program areas:

- Routine HMIS
- Surveillance
- Vital statistics
- Health surveys

Project work plan and budget (in '000s):							
Activity	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Total	Operation and recurrent costs
Support Supervision	8,000	8,800	9,680	10,648	11,713	48,841	
Data validation	8,000	8,800	9,680	10,648	11,713	48,841	
Mentorship	10,000	11,000	12,100	13,310	14,641	61,051	
Training VHTs' on data management	12,000	13,200	14,520	15,972	17,569	73,261	
Conduct DOAs	8000	8,800	9,680	10,648	11,713	48,841	
Conduct CQI on Records & Data	12,000	13,200	14,520	15,972	17,569	73,261	
Conduct Operational Research	18,000	19,800	21,780	23,958	26,354	109,892	
Conduct LQAS		0	0	0	0	0	
Refresher trainings for Data Managers	3,400	3,740	4,114	4,525	4,978	20,757	
Supply of revised HMIS Tools	10,000	11,000	12,100	13,310	14,641	61,051	
Procurement of Laptops	6,000	6,600	7,260	7,986	8,785	36,631	
Purchase of airtime	1,200	1,320	1,452	1,597	1,757	7,326	
Repair of computers	1000	1,100	1,210	1,331	1,464	6,105	
Repair and servicing of a motorcycle	1,500	1,650	1,815	1,997	2,196	9,158	
	99,100	109,010	119,911	131,902	145,092	605,015	

Title of the project: Amuria District access to and demand for maternal and child health services scale up project

Department: Health

Sector: Maternal and Child health

Implementing Agency: Amuria District Local Government

Location: Amuria

Total Planned expenditure: UGX 1.9 billion

Funds secured: UGX 670 million

Funding gap: UGX 1.2 billion

Recurrent expenditure:

Start date: 1st July 2015

Completion date: 31st June 2021

Project Objectives:

- Increase efforts in reducing under 5 deaths through prioritizing budgets and committing to action plans to end preventable deaths.
- Scale up access to services for the underserved population groups
- Deliver integrated service packages at the 3 service delivery platforms
- Scale and sustain supply of high impact interventions
- Empower women to make decisions
- Address environmental factors e.g. sanitation and hygiene

- Mutual accountability for results at all levels of the district health system

Targeted beneficiaries: Amuria District population

Project background and justification:

The health of a mother and a child forms gives a very good measure of the functionality of a health system. A review of the District's health data shows that delivery and uptake of Maternal and Child Health services is also still below and wanting. Against a Health Sector Strategic Investment (HSSIP) target of 75%, only 26% of deliveries were conducted in a health facility setting in the Financial Year 2013/2014. Uptake of Antenatal Care (ANC) is equally low especially complete Antenatal. In the same vein, whereas 53% of pregnant mothers came for the first ANC, only 21% actually completed all the four recommended visits.

As a way of safeguarding an unborn child and a pregnant woman against malaria in pregnancies which is the main cause of abortion, Intermittent Preventive Prophylaxis (IPTp) strategy was devised. An analysis of this strategy shows less than half-40 percent of the pregnant women in the Financial Year 2013/2014 got this malaria prophylaxis treatment. Family planning uptake equally is remarkably poor with only 41% of mothers using family planning services. There, urgent attention needs to be focused on maternal and child health to improve the health status of mothers and their children in the district.

Technical description:

This plan seeks to build on the gains made over the last 5 years in improving maternal and child health indicators in the district. This will be done through:

- Provide universal access to family planning services in the district.
- Increase access to Skilled Birth Attendants (SBA), Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC).
- Strengthen public awareness and empowerment to enhance consumption and utilization of Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) and HIV prevention services.
- Improve access to Antenatal Care (ANC), PNC and PMTCT.
- Ensure availability and accessibility to Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health.
- Strengthen School health services and standards to address the specific needs of girls and boys.
- Harness non health sector interventions that impact on maternal, new born and child health.
- Develop capacity to analyze and repackage generated data on maternal and child health for decision making in the district.

Project work plan and budget (in '000s UGX):							
Activity	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Total	Operation and recurrent costs
Malaria control	26,000	26520	27050.4	27591.408	28143.23616	135,305	
Immunization	128,440	131008.8	133628.976	136301.5555	139027.5866	668,407	
Diarrhea management	20,000	20400	20808	21224.16	21648.6432	104,081	
eMTCT	30,000	30600	31212	31836.24	32472.9648	156,121	
Family planning	15,000	15300	15606	15918.12	16236.4824	78,061	
Facility births	17,000	17340	17686.8	18040.536	18401.34672	88,469	
ANC	45,000	45900	46818	47754.36	48709.4472	234,182	
Postnatal care	35,000	35700	36414	37142.28	37885.1256	182,141	
Nutrition	20,000	20400	20808	21224.16	21648.6432	104,081	
others	26,000	26520	27050.4	27591.408	28143.23616	135,305	
Total	362,440	369688.8	377082.6	384624.2	392316.7	1,886,152	

Title of the project: Improving Hygiene and Sanitation program

Department: Health

Sector: Environmental Health Sector

Implementing Agency: Amuria District Local Government

Location: Amuria

Total Planned expenditure: UGX 4,141,250, billion

Funds secured: UGX 900 million

Funding gap: UGX 3,241,250,000 billion

Recurrent expenditure:

Start date: 1st July 2015

Completion date: 31st June 2021

Project Objectives:

Targeted beneficiaries: Amuria District population

Project background and justification:

Amuria district is one of the poorest districts in Uganda with an estimated population of 270,601 (NHCP, 2015). The district has gone through a multitude of disasters especially drought, conflict from the Karimojong rustlers and floods which have become more apparent from the time of the district inception in 2005. This in part can be attributed to one of the causes of poverty which has a direct impact on the health status of the public.

The level of poverty and the rampant disasters have far reaching consequences including failure of communities to put up hygiene and sanitary facilities and destruction of the already existing ones.

It is therefore justifiable that through this program with funding, the district will be able to register some improvement in increasing the latrine coverage from 84.5% to 90%.

Activity	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Total	Operation and recurrent costs
Data collection & mgt	15,000	16,500	18,150	19,965	21,962	91,577	
Environmental Health Inspection	54,000	59,400	65,340	71,874	79,061	329,675	
Environmental Health meetings	12,000	13,200	14,520	15,972	17,569	73,261	
School Health	10,000	11,000	12,100	13,310	14,641	61,051	
Support supervision	54,000	59,400	65,340	71,874	79,061	329,675	
Capacity building	100,500	110,550	121,605	133,766	147,142	613,563	
Formation of Ordinances	10,000	11,000	0	0	0	21,000	
Marking National & international Health events	15,000	16,500	18,150	19,965	21,962	91,577	
Program learning	25,000	27,500	30,250	33,275	36,603	152,628	
Monitoring & Evaluation	37,975	41,773	45,950	50,545	55,599	231,841	
Procurement of motorcycles	128,000	140,800	0	0	0	268,800	
Operation Costs (5%)	37,975	41,773	45,950	50,545	55,599	231,841	
Food Hygiene Inspection	54,000	59,400	65,340	71,874	79,061	329,675	
Operational research	5,000	5,500	6,050	6,655	7,321	30,526	
Demand creation	273,000	300,300	330,330	363,363	399,699	1,666,692	
Procurement of 3 Water quality kits and consumables		25,000	27,500	30,250	0	82,750	
Water quality assurance	15,000	16,500	18,150	19,965	21,962	24,158	
Total	846,450	956,095	884,725	973,197	1,037,242	4,630,289	

Technical description:

Technically the program will be run through key priority areas in the:

1. Adoption of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) as the main mobilization strategy to achieve significant transformation and impact.
2. Defined minimum standards of a household latrine as one which has a lid, a superstructure and hand-washing facilities with soap or ash. Attention given to hand-washing and promotion of the tippy-tap in particular.
3. Working with whole communities, prioritizing attention to WASH at household level and in all schools of those communities, but also ensuring that the CLTS method addresses WASH concerns for all other institutions within the community.

Maintaining strong links with health, education and water departments as well as other partner NGOs working in the WASH sector in the district, with a view to maximizing harmonization

Title of the project: Health awareness creation project

Department: Health

Sector: Health Education Sector

Implementing Agency: Amuria District Local Government

Location: Amuria

Total Planned expenditure: UGX 672 million

Funds secured: UGX 60 million

Funding gap: UGX 612 million

Recurrent expenditure:

Start date: 1st July 2015

Completion date: 31st June 2021

Project Objectives:

- Strengthen inter-sectoral linkages at the district for health promotion.
- Initiate and implement advocacy programmes to influence provision of effective preventive health services.
- Mobilize adequate resources for rolling out the VHT strategy in all the sub counties.
- Strengthen IEC initiatives to bring about changes in health and related behaviors among people in Uganda.

Targeted beneficiaries: Amuria District population

Project background and justification:

The situation analysis identified a number of challenges that need to be urgently addressed during the DDP II. More than 75% of the overall burden of diseases, either CDs or NCDs, is preventable, including malnutrition. Access to safe water, sanitation, hygiene, nutrition and living conditions in the district are still poor resulting in poor health, especially in women and under five children. Urbanisation and unhealthy lifestyles have led to an increase in NCDs. Health promotion and education is one of the most cost-effective approaches to contain the burden of communicable and non-communicable diseases, injuries, disabilities and mental health problems in the district.

Technical description:

Health Promotion and Education shall address major known health risk factors and health determinants and shall be delivered through specifically targeted, population-based programmes involving different district sectors (e.g. education, community, water and sanitation etc). Implementing health education and promotion will ensure that 75% of the overall burden of diseases is prevented. This will be done through:

- With involvement of VHTs, increase community awareness on safe water and sanitation practices, garbage disposal and other disease prevention approaches.
- Carry out school health programs.
- Provide adequate tools (e.g. registers, IEC materials) to make the VHTs operational.
- Provide the necessary incentives to VHTs.

Activity	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Total	Operation and recurrent costs
Development of IEC materials	10,000	11000	12100	13310	14641	61,051	
Community dialogue meetings	20,000	22000	24200	26620	29282	122,102	
Radio talk shows	20,000	22000	24200	26620	29282	122,102	
Radio spot messages	15,000	16500	18150	19965	21961.5	91,577	

Title of the project: HIV/AIDS Project

Department: Health

Sector: Health Education Sector

Implementing Agency: Amuria District Local Government

Location: Amuria

Total Planned expenditure: UGX 6.55 billion

Funds secured: UGX 3.2 billion

Funding gap: UGX 3.35 billion

Recurrent expenditure:

Start date: 1st July 2015

Completion date: 31st June 2021

Project Objectives:

- To reduce the number of new youth and adult infections and number of new paediatrics HIV infections by 95% by 2020,
- To decrease HIV/AIDS associated morbidity and mortality by 70% through achieving and maintaining 90% viral suppression by 2020;
- To reduce vulnerability to HIV/AIDS and mitigation of its impacts on people living with HIV/AIDS and other vulnerable groups by 2020;
- To build an effective and sustainable, multi-sectoral HIV/AIDS service delivery system that ensures universal access and coverage of quality, efficient and safe services to the targeted population by 2020.

Targeted beneficiaries: Amuria District population

Project background and justification:

The district HIV prevalence currently stands at 4.2% (ANC weighted) which shows a decline from 5.3% as per the AIS (2011). This prevalence is lower than the national average of 7.3% among the adult population (AIS, 2011). This however, is not good enough since there can be a resurgence if efforts to curb the infection are not sustained. The district HIV budget currently is entirely funded by Implementing partners mainly Baylor Uganda which also funds mainly two thematic areas- Care and treatment and Systems strengthening. This presents a challenge in future in case Baylor withdraws its support leaving the district with no funds geared towards HIV programming.

Technical description:

The vision and goal of the district is to have an HIV/AIDS free population that will be contributing to the district's socio-economic growth and national development. The district envisions providing comprehensive HIV/AIDS care to all who are infected and affected by this scourge. The overall goal is to attain zero new HIV infection in Amuria district by the year 2020. This will be achieved through implementation of activities targeting four key thematic areas of prevention, care and treatment, social support and protection and systems strengthening. Resource mobilization will be achieved through collaboration between the district and its implementing partners but also putting mechanisms of committing a budget by the district towards the fight against HIV/AIDS.

Project work plan and budget							
Activity	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Total	Operati on and recurre nt costs
Preventio n	504,937,0 00	499,216,3 00	320,256,7 50	352,282,4 25	387,510,6 68	2,064,203, 143	
Care and treatment	569,122,0 00	581,477,6 00	623,060,4 60	685,366,5 06	753,903,1 57	3,212,929, 723	
Social support	152,896,0 00	126,350,4 00	121,561,4 40	133,717,5 84	147,089,3 42	681,614,7 66	
Systems strengthe ning	151,530,0 00	101,222,0 00	121,591,8 00	103,432,0 10	113,775,2 11	591,551,0 21	
Grand total	1,378,485, 000	1,308,266, 300	1,186,470, 450	1,274,798, 525	1,402,278, 378	6,550,298, 653	

COMMUNITY BASED SERVICES

Department: Community Development
Sector: Community Development
Code: 9
Title of the Project: Adult literacy learning project
Implementing agency: Amuria District Local Government
Location: All sub counties
Total planned expenditure: Sh 221,499,767/=
Funds secured: shs 21,000,000/=
Funding gap:
Recurrent expenditure: 221,499,767/=
Start dates: July 2014
Completion dates: June 2021

Project objectives: -To improve numeracy and literacy skills among adults
-To empower adults with functional knowledge for improved quality of life

Targeted beneficiaries: i) Illiterate members of communitiesii) Orphans and other vulnerable children

Project Background and Justification:

Illiteracy rates in Amuria district are very low, estimated at 63%.the implication is that the local population have a challenge of accessing the relevant information to facilitate the social and economic transformation of their lives .`

It's therefore justifiable that an opportunity for them to learn literacy and numeracy to be provided for them in the community, using the adult literacy approach, and therefore the justification of the programme

Technical description:

The project will be using a tailor made curriculum to be used by volunteers selected by the community to teach them reading and writing. The topics will be selected basing on skills and knowledge needs of the community for improved quality of life in terms of health, food security and nutrition, child protection, peace etc.

The adult learning classes will be flexible in terms of attendance, days and hours of learning. The learning cycle takes one year, with 3 stages. At the end of the FY, there will be a proficiency test administered and certificates and graduation ceremony arranged to passed out classes of adult learners.

Project Work plan and budget: shs 221,499,767/=

Adult literacy learning project

Project work plan and budget:

	Year 1	Year2	Year3	Year4	Yr5		
PAYMENT OF HONORARIA TO INSTRUCTORS	3,500,000	3,675,000	3,858,750	40,516,875	42,542,719	94,093,344	94,093,344
PROCUREMENT OF FAL MATERIALS	10,000,000	10,500,000	11,025,000	11,576,250	12,155,062	55,256,312	55,256,312
MEETINGS/ COORDINATION	2,000,000	10,500,000	11,025,000	11,576,250	12,155,063	47,256,313	47,256,313
MONITORING	2,000,000	2,100,000	2,205,000	2,315,250	2,431,012	11,051,262	11,051,262
SUPERVISION	1,000,000	1,050,000	1,102,500	1,157,625	1,215,506	5,525,631	5,525,631
FAL EXAMS	1,000,000	1,050,000	1,102,500	1157625	1,215,506	5,525,631	5,525,631
LOCAL TRAVEL	500,000	525,000	551,250	578,813	636,211	2,791,274	2,791,274
Total	20,000,000	29,400,000	30,870,000	68,878,688	72,351,079	221,499,767	221,499,767
	0	0	0	8	9	7	7

Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy

There will be a District Project Management Committee chaired by the CAO which sits every quarter to review the implementation of the project. At the sub county, there will be a similar committee. At the end of the calendar year, proficiency tests are administered to all the learners to assess the impact of their learning on their literacy and numeracy, as well as how they have

applied the knowledge in their lives.

Department:	Community Development
Sector:	Probation and Social
Code:	9
Title of the Project:	probation and Social project
Implementing agency:	Amuria District Local Government
Location:	All sub counties
Total planned expenditure:	13,769,405,265
Funds secured:	30,000,000/=
Funding gap:	13,739,405,265
Recurrent expenditure:	13,769,405,265
Start dates:	July 2014
Completion dates:	June 2021
Project objectives:	-To improve the standard of child care and protection -To build capacity of institutions to provide improved social protection services for the disadvantaged members of the community
Targeted beneficiaries:	-OVC -Families and individuals in distress

Project Background and Justification

The 2014 Population and Housing Census indicated that there are 175,500 children in the district. These constitute about 65% of the total population of 270,000. Out of these, Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children constitute about 50% of the total child population. Much as the sector takes care of more than a half of the district population, it receives funding of less than 1% of the district budget every financial year. Failure to address OVC issues will risk the future of the large number of children who will not realize the potential to contribute to development. They will also pose a security threat to the district.

Technical description:

Owing to the fact that the target group stay in the community, the project seeks to empower local structures to respond to the problems of the OVC. The project will lobby and advocate for integration of OVC issues in the plans and budgets of the local authorities. It will gather data on OVC and share it.

Project Work plan and budget:

Activity:	Budget					Total	Operation and Recurrent costs
	Year 1	Year2	Year3	Year4	Year 5		
family tracing settlement	1,000,000	1,050,000	1,102,500	1,157,626	1,215,503	5525629	5525629
OVC coordination	2,500,000	2,625,000	2,756,250	2,894,063	3,038,766	13,814,079	13,814,079
OVC mapping	4,000,000	4200000	4410000	4630500	4,862,025	22,102,525	22,102,525
SUPPORT SUPERVISION	2,500,000	2625000	2756250	2,894,062	3,038,765	13,814,077	13,814,077
CONSTRUCTION OF REMAND HOME	100,000,000	105,000,000	107,500,000	112,350,000	117,967,500	542,817,500	542,817,500
INSPECTION OF CHILDREN INSTITUTIONS	2,000,000	2100000	2205000	2,315,250	2,431,012	11,051,262	11,051,262
SOCIAL WELFARE INQUIRIES	3,000,000	3150000	3307500	3,472,875	3,646,518	16,576,893	16,576,893
TRAINING OF COMMUNITY BASED CHILD PROTECTION STRUCTURES	50,000,000	52500000	55125000	57,881,250	60,782,531	276,288,781	276,288,781
SENSITISATION AND ADVOCACY	10,000,000	10500000	11025000	11,576,250	12,155,063	55,256,313	55,256,313
ROLLING OVER ovc STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN	70,000,000	73500000	77175000	81,033,750	89,542,294	391,251,044	391,251,044
OPERATION OF ovc mis	30,000,000	31500000	33,075,000	36,547,8750	38,4875,269	844,929,019	844,929,019
retooling	100,000,000	105,000,000	107,500,000	112,350,000	11123500000	11,548,350,000	11,548,350,000
DIRECT ovc FAMILY SUPPORT	5,000,000	5250000	5512500	5,788,125	6,077,518	27,628,143	27,628,143
	380,000,000	399,000,000	413,450,000	763,822,501	11,813,132,764	13,769,405,265	13,769,405,265

Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy

Monitoring will be quarterly and evaluation annually. These will be through quarterly meetings and field visits. The monitoring of the interventions will be done jointly by the technical officers at the district and Sub Counties.

Besides, the council committee for Gender and Community Development will be carrying out quarterly monitoring and reporting to the district council.

The annual work plans and budgets will be used for monitoring check list by the all the organs mentioned above.

Department:	Community Development
Sector:	Gender and Community Development
Code:	9
Title of the Project:	Women Empowerment project
Implementing agency:	Amuria District Local Government
Location:	All sub counties
Total planned expenditure:	shs 80,255,000,000/=
Funds secured:	shs 6,000,000/=

Funding gap: shs 80,249,000,000/=

Recurrent expenditure: 80,255,000,000/=

Start dates: July 2014

Completion dates: June 2021

Project objectives: -To strengthen the technical capacity of the women councils to coordinate programmes for socio-economic empowerment of women

-To increase incomes among women and girls

Targeted beneficiaries: women and girls

Project Background and Justification:

Government has put in place programmes for development meant to benefit the entire population. However, it noticeable that the programmes are not benefitting women and men in equal measure due to culturally defined power imbalances between males and females at household level. Women have a less voice in decision making in domestic and public life. Besides, government put in place a National Gender policy for affirmative action in favor of women. It is therefore justifiable that the district strengthens the women empowerment project to empower women manage their affairs so as to reap from the benefits of development programmes put in place by government.

Technical description:

The women empowerment project is provided for by an Act of Parliament. The structure provides for the district and sub county women councils which are empowered to plan, monitor and coordinate women empowerment programmes with the technical support from the Department of community development. The women councils are mandated to lobby for resources, policies and do advocacy for women advancement. The funds for the women councils are managed through the mainstream local government financial and accounting regulations and internal control systems.

Project Work plan and budget:

Activity:	Budget					Total	Operation and Recurrent costs
	Year 1	Year2	Year3	Year4	Yr5		
conducting SENSITISATION AND ADVOCACY on the rights of women	100,000,000	110,000,000	120,000,000	130,000,000	150,000,000	610,000,000	610,000,000
conducting meetings	40,000,000	50,000,000	60,000,000	70,000,000	80,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000
OPERATION OF mis	30,000,000	35,000,000	40,000,000	45,000,000	50,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000
retooling	100,000,000	105,000,000	110,000,000	120,000,000	130,000,000	565,000,000	565,000,000
TRAINING OF COMMUNITY BASED women in development programmes	40,000,000	50,000,000	60,000,000	70,000,000	80,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000
providing Direct material and cash support to extremely vulnerable	480,00,0000	500,00,0000	5500,00,0000	600,00,0000	650,00,0000	77,300,000,000	77,300,000,000
conducting support supervision	30,000,000	35,000,000	40,000,000	45,000,000	50,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000
conducting mapping	25,000,000	30,000,000	35,000,000	40,000,000	50,000,000	180,000,000	180,000,000
providing capital for income generation projects	70,000,000	75,000,000	80,000,000	85,000,000	90,000,000	400,000,000	400,000,000
enacting ordinances	10,000,000	15,000,000	20,000,000	25,000,000	30,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
conducting training workshops	10,000,000	15,000,000	20,000,000	25,000,000	30,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
	5,255,000,000	5,520,000,000	55,585,000,000	6,655,000,000	7,240,000,000	80,255,000,000	80,255,000,000

Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy

Monitoring will be quarterly and evaluation annually. These will be through quarterly meetings and field visits. The monitoring of the interventions will be done jointly by the technical officers at the district and Sub County, as well as district and women councils. Besides, the council committee for Gender and Community Development will be carrying out quarterly monitoring and reporting to the district council. The annual work plans and budgets will be used for monitoring check list by the all the organs mentioned above.

Department:	Community Development
Sector:	Gender and Community Development
Code:	9
Title of the Project:	Youth Empowerment project
Implementing agency:	Amuria District Local Government
Location:	All sub counties
Total planned expenditure:	shs 2,955,000,000/=
Funds secured:	shs6,000,000/=
Funding gap:	shs 2,949,000,000/=
Recurrent expenditure:	shs 2,955,000,000/=
Start dates:	July 2014

Completion dates: June 2021

Project objectives: -To strengthen the technical capacity of the youth councils to coordinate programmes for socio-economic empowerment of youth

-To increase incomes among youth

Targeted beneficiaries: persons of or below 30 years old

Project Background and Justification

Government has put in place programmes for development meant to benefit the entire population. However, it noticeable that the programmes are not benefitting youth adequately due to lack of capital and experience in life choices. They are the most numerous and have the energy to contribute to development. Besides, government put in place a National Youth policy for affirmative action in favor of youth. If the youth physical and numerical strength is not harnessed, they may pose a security threat, or use their strength to engage in risky sexual behaviors and contract HIV/ AIDS and other STIs. It is therefore justifiable that the district strengthens the youth empowerment project to empower youth manage their affairs so as to reap from the benefits of development programmes put in place by government.

Technical description:

Youth empowerment project is provided for by an Act of Parliament. The structure provides for the National, district and sub county youth councils which are empowered to plan, monitor and coordinate youth empowerment programmes with the technical support from the Department of community development.

The youth councils are mandated to lobby for resources, policies and do advocacy for youth advancement. The funds for the youth councils are managed through the mainstream local government financial and accounting regulations and internal control systems.

Work plan and budget							
Activity:	Budget					Total	Operation and Recurrent costs
	Year 1	Year2	Year3	Year4	Yr5		
conducting SENSITISATION AND ADVOCACY on the rights of the youth	100,000,000	110,000,000	120,000,000	130,000,000	150,000,000	610,000,000	610,000,000
conducting meetings	40,000,000	50,000,000	60,000,000	70,000,000	80,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000
OPERATION OF mis	30,000,000	35,000,000	40,000,000	45,000,000	50,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000
retooling	100,000,000	105,000,000	110,000,000	120,000,000	130,000,000	565,000,000	565,000,000
TRAINING OF COMMUNITY BASED youth promoters	40,000,000	50,000,000	60,000,000	70,000,000	80,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000
conducting support supervision	30,000,000	35,000,000	40,000,000	45,000,000	50,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000
conducting mapping	25,000,000	30,000,000	35,000,000	40,000,000	50,000,000	180,000,000	180,000,000
providing capital for income generation projects	70,000,000	75,000,000	80,000,000	85,000,000	90,000,000	400,000,000	400,000,000
enacting ordinances	10,000,000	15,000,000	20,000,000	25,000,000	30,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
conducting training workshops	10,000,000	15,000,000	20,000,000	25,000,000	30,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
	455,000,000	520,000,000	585,000,000	655,000,000	740,000,000	2,955,000,000	2,955,000,000

Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy

Monitoring will be quarterly and evaluation annually. These will be through quarterly meetings and field visits. The monitoring of the interventions will be done jointly by the technical officers at the district and Sub County, as well as district and PWDs councils. The reports of the institutions above will be shared in the joint quarterly review meetings. Besides, the council committee for Gender and Community Development will be carrying out quarterly monitoring and reporting to the district council. The annual work plans and budgets will used for monitoring check list by the all the organs mentioned above.

Department:	Community Development
Sector:	Gender and Community Development
Code:	9
Title of the Project:	Youth Empowerment project
Implementing agency:	Amuria District Local Government
Location:	All sub counties
Total planned expenditure:	shs 2,955,000,000/=
Funds secured:	shs6,000,000/=
Funding gap:	shs 2,949,000,000/=
Recurrent expenditure:	shs 2,955,000,000/=
Start dates:	July 2014
Completion dates:	June 2021
Project objectives:	-To strengthen the technical capacity of the youth councils to coordinate programmes for socio-economic empowerment of youth -To increase incomes among youth

Targeted beneficiaries: persons of or below 30 years old

Project Background and Justification

Government has put in place programmes for development meant to benefit the entire population. However, it noticeable that the programmes are not benefitting youth adequately due to lack of capital and experience in life choices. They are the most numerous and have the energy to contribute to development. Besides, government put in place a National Youth policy for affirmative action in favor of youth. If the youth physical and numerical strength is not harnessed, they may pose a security threat, or use their strength to engage in risky sexual behaviors and contract HIV/ AIDS and other STIs. It is therefore justifiable that the district strengthens the youth empowerment project to empower youth manage their affairs so as to reap from the benefits of development programmes put in place by government.

Technical description:

Youth empowerment project is provided for by an Act of Parliament. The structure provides for the National, district and sub county youth councils which are empowered to plan, monitor and coordinate youth empowerment programmes with the technical support from the Department of community development. The youth councils are mandated to lobby for resources, policies and do advocacy for youth advancement. The funds for the youth councils are managed

through the mainstream local government financial and accounting regulations and internal control systems.

Work plan and budget							
Activity:	Budget					Total	Operation and Reccurent costs
	Year 1	Year2	Year3	Year4	Yr5		
conducting SENSITISATION AND ADVOCACY on the rights of the pwds	100,000,000	110,000,000	120,000,000	130,000,000	150,000,000	610,000,000	610,000,000
providing direct cash assistance for social empowerment	480,000,000	500,000,000	550,000,000	600,000,000	650,000,000	2,780,000,000	2,780,000,000
conducting meetings	40,000,000	50,000,000	60,000,000	70,000,000	80,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000
OPERATION OF mis	30,000,000	35,000,000	40,000,000	45,000,000	50,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000
provision of oethopaedic appliances	100,000,000	105,000,000	110,000,000	120,000,000	130,000,000	565,000,000	565,000,000
TRAINING OF COMMUNITY BASED PWDs promoters	40,000,000	50,000,000	60,000,000	70,000,000	80,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000
conducting support supervision	30,000,000	35,000,000	40,000,000	45,000,000	50,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000
conducting mapping	25,000,000	30,000,000	35,000,000	40,000,000	50,000,000	180,000,000	180,000,000
providing capital for income generation projects	70,000,000	75,000,000	80,000,000	85,000,000	90,000,000	400,000,000	400,000,000
enacting ordinances	10,000,000	15,000,000	20,000,000	25,000,000	30,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
conducting training workshops	10,000,000	15,000,000	20,000,000	25,000,000	30,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
Total s	935,000,000	1,020,000,000	1,135,000,000	1,255,000,000	1,390,000,000	5,735,000,000	5,735,000,000

Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy

Monitoring will be quarterly and evaluation annually. These will be through quarterly meetings and field visits. The monitoring of the interventions will be done jointly by the technical officers at the district and Sub County, as well as district and PWDs councils. The reports of the institutions above will be shared in the joint quarterly review meetings.

Besides, the council committee for Gender and Community Development will be carrying out quarterly monitoring and reporting to the district council.

The annual work plans and budgets will be used for monitoring check list by all the organs mentioned above.

Department:	Community Development
Sector:	Gender and Community Development
Code:	9
Title of the Project:	Gender Based Violence project
Implementing agency:	Amuria District Local Government
Location:	All sub counties
Total planned expenditure:	shs 80,255,000,000/=
Funds secured:	shs 20,000,000/=
Funding gap:	shs 80,235,000,000/=
Recurrent expenditure:	shs 80,255,000,000/=
Start dates:	July 2014
Completion dates:	June 2021
Project objectives:	-To build the local capacity of individuals and institutions to prevent and respond to GBV -To reduce social tolerance to GBV

Background justification:

Gender Based Violence (GBV) is any harm perpetrated against a person against their will. It is engineered by culturally defined gender stereotyping that places mainly women below men in terms of power in society. It manifests in four main categories including economic, physical, psychological and sexual gender. All categories undermine the self-worthiness and the involvement of survivors in economic activity. It results in low incomes, ill health and even death. The project is therefore justifiable in that it prevents and mitigates GBV for the protection of human rights and promotion of development.

Technical description:

The implementation of the project will follow the Standard Operating Procedures. The project will largely take a community based approach for improved community involvement in prevention and response. It will strengthen coordination among the Police, Community Development officers and Health workers through coordination meetings. It will target awareness raising on the dangers of GBV, enacting legislation against GBV. It will be coordinated at the Community Development department.

Targeted beneficiaries: all females and males who are vulnerable to GBV.

Gender Based Violence Project

Activity:	Budget					Total	Operation and Recurrent costs
	Year 1	Year2	Year3	Year4	Yr5		
conducting SENSITISATION AND ADVOCACY on GBV prevention and response in the community and media	100,000,000	110,000,000	120,000,000	130,000,000	150,000,000	610,000,000	610,000,000
conducting gbv coordination meetings	40,000,000	50,000,000	60,000,000	70,000,000	80,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000
OPERATION OF GBV mis	30,000,000	35,000,000	40,000,000	45,000,000	50,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000
retooling & printing of pf 3 & gbv incident reporting forms	100,000,000	105,000,000	110,000,000	120,000,000	130,000,000	565,000,000	565,000,000
TRAINING OF COMMUNITY BASED gbv STRUCTURES	40,000,000	50,000,000	60,000,000	70,000,000	80,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000
providing Direct material and cash survivors	480,00,0000	500,00,0000	550,00,0000	600,00,0000	650,00,0000	77,300,000,000	77,300,000,000
conducting support supervision	30,000,000	35,000,000	40,000,000	45,000,000	50,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000
conducting mapping	25,000,000	30,000,000	35,000,000	40,000,000	50,000,000	180,000,000	180,000,000
providing capital for income generation projects	70,000,000	75,000,000	80,000,000	85,000,000	90,000,000	400,000,000	400,000,000
enacting ordinances	10,000,000	15,000,000	20,000,000	25,000,000	30,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
conducting training workshops	10,000,000	15,000,000	20,000,000	25,000,000	30,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
	455,000,000	520,000,000	585,000,000	655,000,000	740,000,000	80,255,000,000	80,255,000,000

Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy

Monitoring will be quarterly and evaluation annually. These will be through quarterly meetings and field visits involving departments that have a role to play in GBV prevention and response. The monitoring of the interventions will be done jointly by the technical officers at the district and Sub County, as well as district and Ministry of Gender and development partners, and in particular UNFPA. The reports of the institutions above will be shared in the joint quarterly review meetings both at the district and national levels.

Besides, the council committee for Gender and Community Development will be carrying out quarterly monitoring and reporting to the district council. The annual work plans and budgets will be used for monitoring check list by the all the organs mentioned above. There will also be the need to make reference to the contribution of the interventions to the fulfillment of national policies.

Department:	Community Development
Sector:	Gender and Community Development
Code:	9
Title of the Project:	community driven development
Implementing agency:	Amuria District Local Government
Location:	All sub counties
Total planned expenditure:	3,525,500,000/=
Funds secured:	100,000,000/=
Funding gap:	3,425,500,000/=
Recurrent expenditure:	3,525,500,000
Start dates:	July 2014
Completion dates:	June 2021
Project objectives:	-To stimulate the improvement of hygiene and sanitation, Education, immunization among others -to stimulate community participation in the development programme

Targeted beneficiaries: entire population who meet criteria of community driven project e.g. school enrollment, immunization coverage, sanitation levels etc.

Project title: Community Driven Project

Project Background and Justification:

Government has injected large sums of money in projects to improve quality of lives of citizens in terms of health, education, food security, and income generation, However some communities have not adequately benefited from the programs as result of reluctance to embrace such projects due to lack of motivating factors It's therefore justifiable that a special grant be provided to groups that embrace the key programs of immunization, food security, education and sanitation as a way of motivating them to engage in these programs which will ultimately transform their lives

Technical description:

The project aims at stimulating wholistic development among the local population by attaching conditions to their access to income generation grants to their involvement in the core

programmes of sanitation, education, immunization etc. this approach has stimulated people to engage in such vital programmes which changes the quality of the lives in the short run. It will follow a bottom top approach where communities generate projects of their interest. The projects are appraised by the technical team and funds transferred to the community which manage all the procurement process. Funds are sent by the Ministry of Local Government, but their project will seek to lobby funds also from other possible sources.

Work plan and budget

Activity:	Budget					Total	Operation and Recurrent costs
	Year 1	Year2	Year3	Year4	Yr5		
operations and maintenance	100,000,000	110,000,000	120,000,000	130,000,000	150,000,000	610,000,000	610,000,000
conducting coordination meetings	40,000,000	50,000,000	60,000,000	70,000,000	80,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000
mis	30,000,000	35,000,000	40,000,000	45,000,000	50,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000
retool& printing of desk and fields forms	100,000,000	105,000,000	110,000,000	120,000,000	130,000,000	565,000,000	565,000,000
TRAINING OF COMMUNITY focal points on procurement process	40,000,000	50,000,000	60,000,000	70,000,000	80,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000
start up funds	120,000,000	130,000,000	150,500,000	200,000,000	250,000,000	850,500,000	850,500,000
conducting support supervision	30,000,000	35,000,000	40,000,000	45,000,000	50,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000
generation of projects	70,000,000	75,000,000	80,000,000	85,000,000	90,000,000	400,000,000	400,000,000
conducting training workshops	10,000,000	15,000,000	20,000,000	25,000,000	30,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
	540,000,000	605,000,000	680,500,000	790,000,000	910,000,000	3,525,500,000	3,525,500,000

Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy

Monitoring will be quarterly and evaluation annually. These will be through quarterly meetings and field visits involving departments that have a role to play in community mobilization. The monitoring framework will be provided in the CDD manual provided by the Ministry of Local Government. The monitoring of the interventions will be done jointly by the technical officers at the district and Sub County, as well as district and Ministry of Gender, Ministry of Local Government and development partners, and in particular Uganda Debt Network Community Monitors. The reports of the institutions above will be shared in the joint quarterly review meetings both at the district and national levels.

Besides, the council committee for Gender and Community Development will be carrying out quarterly monitoring and reporting to the district council.

The annual work plans and budgets will be used for monitoring check list by the all the organs mentioned above. There will also be the need to make reference to the contribution of the interventions to the fulfilment of national policies.

Department:	Community Development
Sector:	Gender and Community Development
Code:	9
Title of the Project:	culture Development project
Implementing agency:	Amuria District Local Government
Location:	All sub counties
Total planned expenditure:	15,240,000,000
Funds secured:	Nil
Funding gap:	15,240,000,000
Recurrent expenditure:	15,240,000,000
Start dates:	July 2014
Completion dates:	June 2021
Project objectives:	- To promote cultural practices and beliefs as a way to mobilize for development -To generate revenue for the district through cultural tourism

Targeted beneficiaries: Cultural institutions, Youth and Elders

Project Background and Justification:

Culture plays a large part in development because it determines people's attitudes towards development programmes. It also provides a potential for revenues through marketing rich cultural artifacts and practices. Unfortunately, Amuria district has not adequately tapped the potential of culture in development. The culture sector is not funded at all, and no efforts are made to promote positive cultural practices and discouraging negative cultural practices. The implication is that negative cultural beliefs and practices have dissuaded people from embracing development programmes, and the district has not been able to attract tourism industry as an opportunity afforded by cultural programmes. It is justifiable that the cultural project be introduced and strengthened to support development and raise revenues for the district.

Technical description of the culture Development project

The project will be implemented in partnership between the department of community development, development partners and cultural institutions. It focusses on identifying and promoting cultural practices that can be used to propel development and discard the negative practices. It is also focusing on raising local revenue by popularizing cultural issues that attract tourism in the district, such as conducting festivals and exhibitions are aimed at enabling the community appreciate the beauty of artefacts and cultural activities.

The department of community Development will serve as a coordination point for planning. Resources will be acquired locally and also lobbied for from partners.

Activity:	Budget					Total	Operation and Recurrent costs
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Yr5		
conducting SENSITISATION AND ADVOCACY on positive cultural practices in the community and media	100,000,000	110,000,000	120,000,000	130,000,000	150,000,000	610,000,000	610,000,000
conducting culture coordination meetings	40,000,000	50,000,000	60,000,000	70,000,000	80,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000
TRAINING OF COMMUNITY BASED cultural STRUCTURES	40,000,000	50,000,000	60,000,000	70,000,000	80,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000
providing Direct material and cash to cultural institutions	480,000,000	500,000,000	550,000,000	600,000,000	650,000,000	1355000000	1355000000
conducting support supervision	30,000,000	35,000,000	40,000,000	45,000,000	50,000,000	200000000	200000000
conducting mapping of cultural sites and institutions	25,000,000	30,000,000	35,000,000	40,000,000	50,000,000	180000000	180000000
holding annual cultural gala	10,000,000	15,000,000	20,000,000	25,000,000	30,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
Total	245,000,000	290,000,000	335,000,000	380,000,000	440,000,000	15,240,000,000	15,240,000,000

Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy

Monitoring will be quarterly and evaluation annually. These will be through quarterly meetings and field visits involving departments that have a role to play in promoting positive culture. The monitoring of the interventions will be done jointly by the technical officers at the district and Sub County, as well as the Iteso Cultural Union, district and Ministry of Gender and development partners, and in particular UNESCO. The reports of the institutions above will be shared in the joint quarterly review meetings both at the district and national levels. Besides, the council committee for Gender and Community Development will be carrying out quarterly monitoring and reporting to the district council. The annual work plans and budgets will be used for monitoring check list by the all the organs mentioned above. There will also be the need to make reference to the contribution of the interventions to the fulfillment of national policies.

Department:	Community Development
Sector:	Gender and Community Development
Code:	9
Title of the Project:	Employment and Labour project
Implementing agency:	Amuria District Local Government
Location:	All sub counties
Total planned expenditure:	259,000,000
Funds secured:	Nil
Funding gap:	259,000,000
Recurrent expenditure:	259,000,000
Start dates:	July 2014
Completion dates:	June 2021
Project objectives:	- To promote employment opportunities -To protect the rights of workers

Targeted beneficiaries: workers

Project Background and Justification:

Labour is not just a factor of production, but the most critical factor in production. This is because it is a human resource whose productivity is determined by the mind that is not predictable, and needs a conducive environment of motivation and legal protection to function maximally. Amuria district has not adequately invested in employment promotion opportunities and protection of the rights of workers. This has led into limited opportunities for employment and workplace safety. The implication is that a high unemployment rate of about 80% among youth. There are also a lot of working hours spent seeking medical attention, or on domestic matters, and hence the justification of the project.

Technical description of the culture Development project

The project will be implemented in partnership between Ministry of Gender, labour and Social Development and the department of community development. Activities will include sensitization of workers on their rights and obligations, work place inspection, mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in workplaces, arbitration between employees and employers, counselling workers and providing

information on employment opportunities. The department of community Development will serve as a coordination point for planning. Resources will be acquired locally and also lobbied for from partners.

ACTIVITY:	BUDGET					OPERATION AND RECURRENT COSTS					
	Year 1	Year2	Year3	Year4	Yr5	TOTAL					
Sensitization of workers on their rights and obligations	5,000,000	6,000,000	7,000,000	8,000,000	9,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000				
work place inspection,	4,000,000	5,000,000	6,000,000	7,000,000	8,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000				
mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in workplaces,.	4,000,000	5,000,000	6,000,000	7,000,000	8,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000				
arbitration between employees and employers,	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	4,000,000	4,000,000				
and providing information on employment opportunities	5,000,000	6,000,000	7,000,000	8,000,000	9,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000				
counselling workers	3,000,000	4,000,000	5,000,000	6,000,000	7,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000				
providing IEC materials	10,000,000	15,000,000	20,000,000	25,000,000	30,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000				
Total	31,800,000	41,800,000	51,800,000	61,800,000	71,800,000	259,000,000	259,000,000				

Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy

Monitoring will be quarterly and evaluation annually. These will be through quarterly meetings and field visits involving departments that have a role to play in promoting employment and workers protection. The monitoring of the interventions will be done jointly by the technical officers at the district and Ministry of Gender and Development. The reports of the institutions above will be shared in the joint quarterly review meetings both at the district and national levels. Besides, the council committee for Gender and Community Development will be carrying out quarterly monitoring and reporting to the district council. The annual work plans and budgets will used for monitoring check list by the all the organs mentioned above. There will also be the need to make reference to the contribution of the interventions to the fulfillment of national policies.

ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

Department: Natural Resources
Sector: Environment
Title of the Project: Awareness creation and documentation of environmental values, functioning, Key Species and climate change incidences.

Project Background and Justification:

There have been significant climatic changes which have impacted on the population, The occurrences have taken the public by surprise & there is no pattern documented.

Project Work plan and budget:						
ACTIVITY	BUDGET					TOTAL
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Conduct environmental sensitization meetings	8,500	9,010	9,551	10,315	11,140	48,515
Conduct radio talk shows on environmental conservation and climate change	12,000	12,720	13,483	14,562	15,727	68,492
Establish and maintain early warning systems & structures; and facilitate the tracking of ecosystem changes.	12,000	12,720	13,483	14,562	6,019	58,784
Undertake environmental and social screening of development projects	1,000	1,060	1,124	1,213	1,311	5,708
Develop and disseminate IEC materials to promote awareness - conservation & climate change	3,200	3,392	3,596	3,883	4,194	18,264
TOTAL						199,763

Department: Natural Resources
Sector: Environment & Forestry
Title of the Project: Sustainable resource use and Viable Energy project for environmental sustainability and socio- economic welfare.

Project Background and Justification:

The rate at which the extraction of natural resources is taking place in the district is very appalling; the population has resorted to destructive activities that do not ensure the sustainability of the resources for the future generations.

ACTIVITY	BUDGET					TOTAL	OPERATIONAL COSTS
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Conduct compliance monitoring & law enforcement to respond to increasing cases of natural resource abuse	8,000	8,480	8,989	9,708	10,485	45,661	--
Formulate & enforce environmental bye-laws, guidelines and ordinances.	8,000	8,480	8,989	9,708	10,485	45,661	--
Promotion & construction of energy saving stoves and bio gas plants at H/holds and institutions.	21,000	22,260	23,595	25,483	27,522	119,860	19,860
Formulate & implement community & S/C wetland action plans	15,000	15,900	16,854	18,202	19,659	85,615	--
Establish environmental conservation and improvement demonstrations	6,000	6,360	6,742	7,281	7,863	34,246	9,246
TOTAL	58,000	61,480	65,169	70,382	76,014	331,043	29,106

Department: Natural Resources
Sector: Wetlands & Forestry.
Title of the Project: Restoration and improvement of degraded ecosystems – landscapes, wetlands etc. to combat climate change

Project Background and Justification:

The productivity of natural ecosystems - soil, wetlands and forests to sustain livelihood has significantly diminished due to human activity. The level at which goods and services are provided by ecosystems has declined and henceforth affirmative action needs to be done to restore these.

Project Work plan and budget:							
ACTIVITY	BUDGET					TOTAL	OPERATION COSTS
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Establishment of tree nurseries at community and S/C level	10,000	10,600	11,236	12,135	13,106	57,077	17,077
Establishment of woodlots in government land and at households	4,000	4,240	4,494	4,854	5,242	22,831	--
Conduct systematic wetland demarcation and restoration of channels & borrow-pits	11,200	11,872	12,584	13,591	14,678	63,926	--
Monitor the implementation of environmental and social mitigation measures in all projects undertaken	2,200	2,332	2,472	2,670	2,883	12,557	--
TOTAL	27,400	29,044	30,786	33,250	35,909	156,391	17,077

Department: Natural Resources
Sector: Environment, Forestry & Lands
Title of the Project: Capacity Building for Local Environment Committees, Land Management Committees and other stakeholders.

Project Background and Justification:

The Natural Resource Department is under-staffed; however, there are policy provisions for community structures to be established to support and coordinate activity implementation at community level. These need to be trained and technically supported to empower them deliver on their mandates.

Project Work plan and budget:						
ACTIVITY	BUDGET					TOTAL
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Training of local env't committees, physical planning committees and area land committees.	28,050	10,056	14,127	25,650	11,573	89,456
Provide logistical support and back-stopping to the LECs and LMCs to facilitate their operations.	4,950	1,775	2,493	4,527	2,042	15,786
Build partnership with CSOs and other stakeholders for feasible env'tal & land management during Annual Fora.	7,200	7,632	8,090	8,737	9,436	41,095
TOTAL	40,200	19,463	24,710	38,914	23,051	146,337

Department: Natural Resources
Sector: Physical Planning
Title of the Project: Planned and systematic infrastructure developments in the district.

Project Background and Justification:

Several growth centers have sprouted in the district; however the pattern and standards of infrastructure being established leaves a lot to be desired! It is vital to promote infrastructure planning & inspections to ensure safety and adherence to the guidelines.

Project Work plan and budget						
ACTIVITY	BUDGET					TOTAL
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Conduct surveying and titling of all institutional land	40,000	42,400	44,944	48,540	52,423	228,307
Undertake the planning and preparation of detailed plans for growth centers	16,000	16,960	17,978	19,416	20,969	91,323
Conduct land inspection and building plan approval.	6,200	6,572	6,966	7,524	8,126	35,388
TOTAL	62,200	65,932	69,888	75,480	81,518	355,018

Department: Natural Resources
Sector: Lands & Physical Planning.
Title of the Project: Awareness creation and knowledge building on land rights, Surveying and titling.

Project Background and Justification:

Many people have limited knowledge on land management and administration; this has raised land disputes which have caused localized instability and at the same time retard development. Affirmative action needs to be done to empower communities manage land feasibly.

Project Work plan and budget						
ACTIVITY	BUDGET					TOTAL
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Conduct community education on land laws, management and administration.	8,500	9,010	9,551	10,315	11,140	48,516
Conduct radio sensitization programmes on land management and administration	12,000	12,720	13,483	14,562	15,727	68,492
Undertake land dispute arbitration and dialogue in communities	6,000	6,360	6,742	7,281	7,863	34,246
TOTAL	26,500	28,090	29,776	32,158	34,730	151,254

Department: Natural Resources

Sector: Lands & Physical Planning.

Title of the Project: Promoting & strengthening equitable & pragmatic land management and administration in Amuria District.

Project Background and Justification:

Many persons in the community do not have legal ownership of land; furthermore, majority does not know how to legally register their land; even those who have known the modalities are still sidelined by the costs involved; thus simple documentation guaranteeing ownership should be provided for the people.

Project Work plan and budget						
ACTIVITY	BUDGET					TOTAL
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
To streamline and improve on the process of acquisition of land titles, leases and extensions – set-up Database & Registers; facilitate submissions & follow-up of applications for land titles.	7,500	7,950	8,427	9,101	9,829	42,807
Support the process of customary certification of land ownership in the district.	38,000	9,880	10,473	11,311	12,215	81,879
TOTAL	45,500	17,830	18,900	20,412	22,044	124,686

Department: Natural Resources

Sector: Administrative Office

Title of the Project: Recruitment, capacity building and retooling in the department.

Project Background and Justification:

Operations in the department have been derailed by staffing gaps and lack of essential equipment. Securing essential staff and providing basic equipment will help address even development challenges facing the population.

Project Work plan and budget:						
ACTIVITY	BUDGET					TOTAL
	YR I	YR II	YR III	YR IV	YR V	
Implement tailor-made skills enhancement training for departmental staff	--	5,000	5,300	5,618	6,067	21,985
Undertake the recruitment of essential staff.	--	--	--	--	--	
Provision of basic field and office equipment and tools for effective service delivery.	65,000	68,900	210,834	69,575	75,141	489,450
Promote establishment of a comprehensive data base for environmental ecosystems.	17,500		7,950	10800	8,586	44,836
TOTAL	82,500	73,900	224,084	85,993	89,794	556,271

Environment Impact Assessment and Mitigation Plan:

The interventions planned to be undertaken by the department are operational activities which do not involve any infrastructural establishment. The department supports other sectors and departments during physical infrastructure implementation to ensure that environmental and social mitigation plans are planned for and undertaken by project implementers.

Evaluation	Monitoring						Evaluation		
Broad Evaluation Questions/ ACTIVITY	What do we want to know? (Monitoring Question)	How will we know it? (Indicator)	Target / Benchmark	Data Source/ Method	Responsibility for Data Capture	Timeframe/ Frequency	Who will be involved?	How will it be reported?	When evaluation will occur? (Timeframe)
<p>There is need to increase awareness & knowledge on environmental functioning, values & climate change amongst the population - Conservation practice adoption and.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Do people attend sensitization meetings / listen to radio talk shows? ◆ Are projects screened for social & environmental impacts; ◆ Are mitigation plans developed; and mitigation measures implemented? ◆ Are early warning systems & structures established? ◆ Are there mechanisms to track ecosystem changes? ◆ Are IEC materials and Developed and disseminated? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Minutes, attendance & Reports ◆ Recording of radio proceeding ◆ Screening Forms ◆ IEC materials ◆ ESMPs ◆ Weather Data ◆ Ecosystem assessment data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ 100 meetings ◆ 20 radio programs ◆ 200 projects screened ◆ 05 sets of IEC materials ◆ 8 assessment devices set ◆ 04 Mini-weather stations set 	<p>Field Survey Reports Activity Reports</p>	<p>DNRO DFO EFPPs LECs District Environment Committee Committee of Council</p>	<p>Routinely Quarterly Annually</p>	<p>DNRO DFO EFPPs LECs District Env't Committee Committee of Council</p>	<p>Feedback Fora - e.g Budget Conference Committee Reports</p>	<p>Quarterly Annually</p>
<p>There is need to promote optimum and sustainable use of environmental resource for socio-economic welfare of the population</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are monitoring visits and law enforcement undertaken? • Have LLGs formulated and/or enforced any guidelines, ordinances and bye-laws on environment? • Are households using Energy Saving Stoves and Bio Gas Plants? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports • Bye-laws developed & approved • No of ESS constructed • No of wetland Mg't plans developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 120 monitoring visits. • 09 LLGs develop & laws & guidelines • 250 ESS constructed • 25 Bio Gas Plants 	<p>Field Survey Reports Activity Reports Financial Records & Reports</p>	<p>DNRO DFO EFPPs LECs</p>	<p>Routinely Quarterly Annually</p>	<p>DNRO DFO EFPPs LECs</p>	<p>Feedback Fora - e.g Budget Conference Committee Reports Field exchange visits</p>	<p>Quarterly Annually</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are Wetland Action Plans formulated and implemented? • Are Natural Resource users licensed or provided with incentive? • Are there any conservation demos set? • Are tree nurseries established? • Are woodlots planted using seedlings raised from Nurseries? If so how many? • How many wetlands have been demarcated with channels & borrow-pits restored? • Is the implementation of environmental & social mitigation measures monitored; what has been done? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of licenses registered • No of demos set. • No of nurseries established • Woodlots planted • Reports • Compliance certificates issued 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 05 Wetland Management Plans • 10 SWAPs. • 175 licensees • 5 demos set • 5 tree nurseries • 50 woodlots • 05 wetlands demarcated. • 20 channels and borrow-pits restored • 200 projects monitored for environmental and social mitigations 	Field Reports Activity Reports	DNRO DFO EFPPs LECs District Environment Committee Committee of Council	Routinely Quarterly Annually	DNRO DFO EFPPs LECs District Env't Committee Committee of Council	Feedback Fora - e.g Budget Conference Committee Reports Annual Stakeholder Forum	Quarterly Annually
<p>The restoration & improvement of degraded ecosystems – landscapes, wetlands etc to combat climate change and address welfare of the public is of paramount importance - Wetland functions and values assessment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are Env't Committees, Area Land Committees & Physical Planning Committees trained? • Is logistical support and back-stopping provided to these committees? • What partnerships have been built with CSOs and other stakeholders? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and back-stopping reports • MoUs signed with CSOs • Funds & other logistics advanced to structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16 LECs, 16 PPCs & 16 ALC trained • All LECs and ALCs back-stopped • 15 partnerships established with CSOs 	Field Reports Activity Reports MoUs signed with CSOs	DNRO DFO EFPPs/ALCs/PPC LECs District PPC	Routinely Quarterly Annually	DNRO DFO SLMO PP Committee of Council	Feedback Fora - e.g Budget Conference Committee Reports	Quarterly Annually
<p>the capacity of Local Environment Committees, Land Management Committees and other stakeholders should be built to enhance their performance.</p>									

<p>The need for proper planning and infrastructure developments in the district should be achieved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How many Land Surveys undertaken? • How many institutional land titles acquired? • How many detailed plans have been produced? • How many Land inspection and building plan approved? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity Reports • Detailed plans • No of surveys done • Land Titles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 surveys in institutions done • 10 growth centers planned with detailed plans • 200 land inspection done • 200 building plans approved 	<p>Field Reports</p> <p>Activity Reports</p> <p>Copies of Land titles</p> <p>Detailed Plans</p>	<p>SLMO</p> <p>PP</p> <p>District PPC</p> <p>ALCs</p> <p>PPCs</p>	<p>Routinely</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p>DNRO</p> <p>SLMO</p> <p>PP</p> <p>District PPC</p> <p>Committee of Council</p>	<p>Feedback</p> <p>Fora - e.g Budget Conference</p> <p>Committee Reports</p>	<p>Quarterly</p> <p>Annually</p>
<p>There is need to promote awareness & knowledge on land rights, surveying and titling in the district.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are community meetings on land management & planning conducted? • Were radio sensitizations on land management held? • Are dispute arbitrated and resolved? • Is there collaboration and participation of all land stakeholders? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minutes & attendance • Radio Audio Recordings • Activity Reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 160 community sensitization meetings. • 5 radio talk shows held • 25 disputes resolved. • 5 collaborations with CSOs set 	<p>Field Reports</p> <p>Activity Reports</p> <p>Detailed Plans</p> <p>MoUs signed with CSOs</p>	<p>SLMO</p> <p>PP</p> <p>ALCs</p> <p>PPCs</p>	<p>Routinely</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p>DNRO</p> <p>SLMO/PP</p> <p>DPPC</p> <p>Committee of Council</p> <p>DLB</p>	<p>Feedback</p> <p>Fora - e.g Budget Conference</p> <p>Committee Reports</p>	<p>Quarterly</p> <p>Annually</p>
<p>To promote & strengthen equitable & pragmatic land management & administration in the district.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has the process of acquiring land titles been streamlined & improve? • Does the sector support Land Committees in their operations? • Are customary land certificates available in LLGs for issuance? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land titles processed • Activity Reports • Minutes of DLB • Customary certificates issued. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16 ALCs operational • 01 DLB fully operational. • 16 LLGs issue customary land certificates. 	<p>Field Reports</p> <p>Activity Reports</p> <p>DLB Minutes</p> <p>ALC Reports</p>	<p>SLMO</p> <p>PP</p> <p>ALCs</p> <p>PPCs</p> <p>DLB</p> <p>District PPC</p>	<p>Routinely</p> <p>Quarterly</p> <p>Annually</p>	<p>DNRO</p> <p>SLMO/PP</p> <p>DPPC</p> <p>Committee of Council</p> <p>DLB</p>	<p>Feedback</p> <p>Fora - e.g Budget Conference</p> <p>Committee Reports</p>	<p>Quarterly</p> <p>Annually</p>

<p>Has Recruitment, capacity building and retooling been undertaken in the department?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are essential staffs recruited in the Dep't? • What skills enhancement trainings undertaken? • What field and office equipment have been procured? • Is there a comprehensive data base for land and environmental systems? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training certificates • No of staff recruited • Equipment procured 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 04 staff undergo skills training • Essential staff recruited • Field & office equipment procured. • Comprehensive database set-up. 	<p>DSC Reports PDU Records</p>	<p>DNRO District CC CAO DFO, PP and SLMO DSC</p>	<p>Routinely Quarterly Annually</p>	<p>DNRO DFO, PP and SLMO DSC</p>	<p>Feedback Fora - e.g Budget Conference Committee Reports</p>	<p>Quarterly Annually</p>
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1.1. Operation & Maintenance plan

Project/Activity	Frequency of follow-up	Strategic considerations & Assumptions	Human resources	Financial Resources	Equipment & tools
To increase awareness & knowledge on environmental functioning, values & climate change amongst the population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routinely • Quarterly • Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well-coordinated community teams established • Regular financial allocations • Regular follow-up visits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PECs & EFPPs • DNRO/DFO • Council Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly allocations to sustain the activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motorcycles • Mini-Weather stations • Computers & accessories
To promote optimum and sustainable use of environmental resource for socio-economic welfare of the population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routinely • Quarterly • Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative sources of energy (ESS) & income • Advance value addition & realistic marketing of natural resources goods & products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DNRO/DFO • PECs & EFPPs • Police • CSOs • Private Sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly allocations - Local Grants & Central Gov't funds • NGO Off-Budget support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motorcycles • M/Vehicles
Restoration & improvement of degraded ecosystems – landscapes, wetlands etc. to combat climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly • Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Win the support of the community to participate • Undertake regular visits to areas of intervention to ensure compliance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DNRO/DFO • PECs & EFPPs • CSOs • Private Sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly allocations & special Central Gov't funding • NGO Off-Budget support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motorcycles • M/Vehicles • GPS Devices
To build the capacity of Local Environment Committees, Land Management Committees and other stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly • Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical support accorded to established structures • LLGs support the operations of established structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DNRO/DFO • PECs & EFPPs • CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly allocations - Local & Central Gov't funds • NGO support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bicycles • Motorcycles • M/Vehicles
To ensure planned and systematic infrastructure developments in the district.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarterly • Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPCs from LLGs effectively monitor infrastructure dev't. • Political support for sector reforms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SLMO & PP • ALCs & PPCs • RDC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local & Central Gov't funds • NGO support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey Equipment • Motorcycles • M/Vehicles
To promote awareness & knowledge on land rights, surveying & titling in the district.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routinely • Quarterly • Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political support to the sector • Land transactions receive guidance from the sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SLMO & PP • ALCs & PPCs • RDC & DLB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local & Central Gov't funds • NGO support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motorcycles • M/Vehicles • Computers & accessories
To promote & strengthen equitable & pragmatic land management & administration in the district.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routinely • Quarterly • Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ALCs undertake affirmative action in verifying ownership • RDCs office, Clan Leaders & CSOs offer support to land conflict arbitration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SLMO & PP • ALCs & PPCs • RDC & CSOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local & Central Gov't funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motorcycles • M/Vehicles
To undertake Recruitment, capacity building and retooling in the department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wage shortfalls addressed by Government • Resources provided to enable staff perform duties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DNRO & CAO • DSC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Gov't funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computers & accessories

EDUCATION SECTOR

Department:	Education Science Technology & Sport
Sector:	Education administration
Code (Budget code)	D-06-1- FY 2015/2020
Title of Project:	School infrastructure improvement project
Implementing agency:	Amuria District Local Government
Location:	In selected schools in the sub counties
Total planned expenditure:	UX 3,926,800,000
Funds secured:	UX 495,734,165
Funding gap:	UX 3,431,106,835
Recurrent expenditure:	
Start date:	July 2015
Completion date:	June 2020
Project objectives:	To enhance pupils to learn in a more conducive learning environment.
Targeted beneficiaries:	Pupils & teachers
Project background and justification:	79,241 pupils are housed in 591 classrooms and 109. This causes overcrowding and limited teaching and learning space. To enhance learning in a friendly environment where the beneficiaries can ease themselves. To enhance teaching and learning process the teachers should be housed in conducive houses with adequate space.
Technical description:	Each beneficiary school will get 4 or 2 classrooms with office & store, classrooms as per rehabilitation/ completion need, 2 teachers houses & 5 stance pit latrines

Project work plan and budget:

Activity	Budget					Year 5 (‘000)	Total (‘000)	Operation & recurrent costs (‘000)
	Year1 (‘000)	Year 2 (‘000)	Year 3 (‘000)	Year 4 (‘000)	Year 5 (‘000)			
Construct new classrooms (Primary)	512,784,036	538,423,238	565,344,400	593,611,620	623,292,201	2,833,455,495	141,672,775	
Construct new classrooms (Secondary)	141,768,211	148,856,621	156,299,452	164,114,425	172,320,463	783,359,172	39,167,959	
Construct Lecture rooms/workshops/dormitories etc in Tertiary/Vocational Institutions	350,000,000	367,500,000	385,875,000	405,168,750	425,427,188	1,933,970,938	96,698,547	
Classroom Rehabilitation/ completion	90,138,139	94,645,046	99,377,298	104,346,163	109,563,471	498,071,117	24,903,556	
Contract pit latrines (Primary)	108,064,520	113,467,746	119,141,113	125,098,170	131,353,079	597,124,628	29,856,231	
Contract pit latrines (Secondary)	25,000,000	26,250,000	27,625,000	29,006,000	30,456,000	363,337,000	18,167,000	
Construct staff houses (Primary)	80,000,000	84,000,000	88,200,000	92,610,000	97,240,500	442,052,500	22,102,625	
Construct staff houses (Secondary)	80,000,000	84,000,000	88,200,000	92,610,000	97,240,500	442,052,500	22,102,625	

Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy:

Works will be contracted out to competent firms. Monitoring and supervision will be done by the departments of Engineering, Education, Natural resources, Audit and Administration. Operation & maintenance plan: The schools and lower local governments (LLGs) will be responsible for maintenance of the investments.

Environmental Impact Assessment & Mitigation Plan:

Tree planting will be included in the Bills of Quantities for each project

Environmental concern	Mitigation measure	cost	Source of funding
Tree felling	Tree planting	1,000 per seedling	Project funds
Debris disposal	Pit extraction & usage	As per local need	Project funds

7.0 Project profiles

Department:	Education Science Technology & Sports
Sector:	Education administration
Code (Budget code)	D-06-1- FY 2015/2020
Title of Project:	School furniture enhancement project
Implementing agency:	Amuria District Local Government
Location:	In selected schools in the sub counties

Total planned expenditure:	
Funds secured:	UX 556,323,769
Funding gap:	UX 56'000'000
Recurrent expenditure:	UX 486,335,644

Start date:	July 2015
Completion date:	June 2020
Project objectives:	To increase the number school furniture. To provide adequate sitting space for learners & teachers.

Targeted beneficiaries:	Pupils & teachers
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Project background and justification:	Over 35,000 pupils are seated on the floor/ground. Many learners do not learn well let alone develop a good handwriting. To enhance teaching and learning process the pupils should have adequate & conducive sitting space.
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Technical description:	Each beneficiary school will get 36 desks for 2 classrooms, 2 tables and 2 chairs for the teachers
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Project work plan and budget:							
Activity	Budget						Operation & recurrent costs
	Year1 ('000)	Year 2 ('000)	Year 3 ('000)	Year 4 ('000)	Year 5 ('000)	Total ('000)	
Procurement of furniture (Primary)	79,559,200	83,537,160	87,714,018	92,099,719	96,704,050	439,614,147	21,980,707
Procurement of furniture (Secondary)	21,121,500	22,177,575	23,286,454	24,450,777	25,673,316	116,709,622	5,835,481

Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy:

Works will be contracted out to competent firms. Monitoring and supervision will be done by the departments of Engineering, Education, Natural resources, Audit and Administration.

Operation & maintenance plan:

The schools and lower local governments (LLGs) will be responsible for maintenance of the investments.

Department: Education Science Technology & Sports
Sector: Education administration
Code (Budget code) D-06-1- FY 2015/2020
Title of Project: School Inspection Project
Implementing agency: Amuria District Local Government
Location: In all schools in the sub counties

Total planned expenditure: UX 200,337,287
Funds secured: UX 36,256,000
Funding gap: UX 164,081,287
Recurrent expenditure: July 2015
Start date: June 2020
Completion date:
Project objectives: To monitor and enhance the quality of education.

Targeted beneficiaries: Pupils , teachers, parents & community

Project background and justification: It is mandatory that technical personnel (Inspectors) are charged with responsibility for ensuring of educational provision in all schools, hence monitor and inspect all school activities and ensure quality is adhered to.

Technical description: Each beneficiary school will be inspected once in a school term

Project work plan and budget:

Activity	Budget					Total	Operation & recurrent costs
	Year1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Support supervision	36,256,000	38,068,800	39,972,240	41,970,852	44,069,395	200,337,287	10,016,864

Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy:

Monitoring and supervision will be done by the department inspector and Associate Assessor of Engineering, Education, Natural resources, Audit and Administration.

Operation & maintenance plan:

The CAO's Office, LLGs, and DEO and DIS will be responsible for maintenance of the investments

Department: Education Science Technology & Sports
Sector: Education administration
Code (Budget code) D-06-1- FY 2015/2020
Title of Project: School Coordination Project
Implementing agency: Amuria District Local Government
Location: District headquarters
Total planned expenditure: UX 1,500,000,000
Funds secured: UX 0
Funding gap: UX 1,500,000,000
Recurrent expenditure: UX 75,000,000
Start date: July 2015
Completion date: June 2020
Project objectives: To enhance games and sports in the District.

Targeted beneficiaries: Youths & community

Project background and justification: Sporting activities especially football is picking up among the youths. However, there is no field/ stadium for carrying out these activities. Many times the youths have to use the school fields which cause a lot of inconvenience. There is need to construct a sports stadium in order to promote out of school sports. One stadium will be constructed at the district headquarters.

Technical description: All youth games & sports clubs, schools and the community and the District in general will benefit from use and entertainment. The district will generate some income from the facility through hiring it for other functions.

Project work plan and budget:							
Activity	Budget					Total (‘000)	Operation & recurrent costs
	Year1 (‘000)	Year 2 (‘000)	Year 3 (‘000)	Year 4 (‘000)	Year 5 (‘000)		
Stadium construction	300,000,000	400,000,000	600,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	1,500,000,000	75,000,000

Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy:

Works will be contracted out to competent firms. Monitoring and supervision will be done by the departments of Engineering, Education, Natural resources, Audit and Administration.

Operation & maintenance plan:

The schools and lower local governments (LLGs) will be responsible for maintenance of the investments.

Environmental Impact Assessment & Mitigation Plan:

Tree planting will be included in the Bills of Quantities for each project.			
Environmental concern	Mitigation measure	cost	Source of funding
Tree felling	Tree planting	1,000 per seedling	Project funds
Debris disposal	Pit extraction & usage	As per local need	Project funds

Department: Education Science Technology & Sports
Sector: Educational Administration
Code (Budget code): D-06-1- FY 2015/2020
Title of project: School Safety & Security project
Implementing agency: Amuria District Local Government
Location: In schools
Total planned expenditure: UX 558,530,806

Funds secured: UX 0
Funding gap: UX 558,530,806
Recurrent expenditure: UX 26,600,000
Start date: July 2015
Completion date: June 2020
Project objectives: To deter intruders from school land and property.

Targeted beneficiaries: Learners, teachers & school/institutional community
 Land schools/institutions are currently sitting on was donated by individuals, FBOs and government. No documentation/titling were done then. In the wake of increasing population over the years encroachment/land wrangles have become common rendering schools/institutions venerable. There is dire need to secure all schools/institutions land through survey and titling.

Project background & Justification:

Land encroachment/wrangles in schools/institutions have been a challenge to schools/institutions in implementing their programmes. Teachers/learners lives and schools/institutions property have been in danger due to threats from the perpetrators. In some instances teaching/learning processes have brought to a standstill. With these interventions school/institutional programming will gain its former glory hence Educational Objectives will be achieved with ease.

Project work plan and budget							
Activity	Budget					Total (‘000)	Operation & recurrent costs
	Year1 (‘000)	Year 2 (‘000)	Year 3 (‘000)	Year 4 (‘000)	Year 5 (‘000)		
School Safety & Security project	101,080,000	106,134,000	111,440,700	117,012,735	122,863,371	558,530,806	26,600,000

SUMMARY OF EDUCATION SECTORAL PROGRAMS/PROJECTS

Project Name	Yr1 ('000)	Yr2 ('000)	Yr3 ('000)	Yr4 ('000)	Yr5 ('000)	GoU budget ('000)	LG Budget ('000)	Dev't Partners off budget ('000)	Un funded ('000)	Total ('000)
Sector: Education Science Technology and Sports										
Sub Sector: Education Administration										
School infrastructure improvement project									4,440,170,560	7,893,423,350
school furniture enhancement project	1,387,754,906	1,457,142,651	1,530,062,263	1,606,565,128	1,686,893,402	7,893,423,350	0	0		
School Inspection Project	100,680,700	105,714,735	111,000,471	116,550,496	122,377,366	556,323,768	0	0	486,335,644	556,323,768
School Coordination Project	36,256,000	38,068,800	39,972,240	41,970,852	44,069,395	200,337,287	0	0	164,081,287	200,337,287
School Safety & Security project	101,080,000	106,134,000	111,440,700	117,012,735	122,863,371	558,530,806	0	0	558,530,806	558,530,806
	300,000,000	400,000,000	600,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	1,500,000,000	0	0	1,500,000,000	1,500,000,000

Unfunded Priorities

- Provision of electricity to schools
- Provision of lightning arresters to schools
- Construction of boys' & girls' dormitories in schools
- Construction & equipping of libraries
- Provision of learning aids for special needs
- Construction of staff housing
- Provision of transport equipment to schools
- Surveying of school/ institutional land
- Construction and equipping of science laboratories

ADMINISTRATION

Project Name	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	GoU budget	LG Budget	Dev't Partners of f budget	Un funded
Sector: administration									
Sub Sector: Administration									
Local services are widely accessible by the citizens;	35,684,323	35,684,323	35,684,323	35,684,323	35,684,323	35,684,323	35,684,323	-	
Provision of infrastructure at the district headquarters and Lower Local Governments eg Construction of council chambers, subcounty administrative blocks.	460,039	460,039	460,039	460,039	460,039	460,039	460,039		
Sub Sector: Human Resource									
Local Governments are effectively administered;									
Salaries paid to staff.	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	-	-
Preparing capacity building plan and implementing the Capacity building plan.	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	-	-
	63,000,000	63,000,000	63,000,000	63,000,000	63,000,000	63,000,000	63,000,000	-	
Sector 3 Supervision of Sub County programme implementation									
All levels of Local Governments are operating in a coordinated, efficient,	14,243	14,243	14,243	14,243	14,243	14,243	14,243		

Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy

The planning, implementation and review of the current DDP fell short of systematic and pragmatic M&E approaches. Most sectoral targets, objectives and strategies were disjoint, fluid and lacked a significant degree of precision and reliability. Therefore the new plan ensures the following;

Close supervision and reporting;

The district and sub county councils shall put at their centre the DDP in any council and DEC business. This is to promote ownership of the plan. Implementation reports and monitoring reports shall be shared with respect to the DDP. The district Executives and various stakeholders need to develop and define a communication strategy to disseminate progress made in the implementation of the plan. Capacity building for monitoring and reporting of the DDP shall be strengthened among the political heads. The DEC and sub county council need mentoring on monitoring for impact

Environment Impact Assessment and Mitigation Plan:

Environmental concern	Mitigation measures	cost	source of funding
Depletion of forests cover	Sensitization	10,000,0000	PRDP
Soil fertility depletion	Sensitization	5,000,000	PMA

Works & Technical Services

PROJECT: PERIODIC MAINTENANCE ROADS

DEPARTMENT:

SUB-SECTOR:

CODE (BUDGET CODE):

PROJECT TITLE:

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:

LOCATION:

Works & Technical Services

Roads

D-07-2- -fy2015/16- 001

Periodic maintenance of:-

Amosing- Okoboi Road (22km)

Amuria – Wera road (16km)

Orungo – Anyara road (8.5km)

Orungo – Obalanga road (25 km)

Komolo – Abarilela -Akore road (27 km)

Works Department, Amuria District Local Government

Kapelebyong, Amuria and Orungo counties.

Ug. Shs. 1,773,000,000

Ug. Shs. 850,000,000

Ug. Shs. 923,000,000

Ug.shs 177,300,000

July 2015

June 2021

Ensure good motorability of district roads hence improving access to markets and other institutions for better service delivery.

Roads are susceptible to destruction by mainly

TOTAL PLANNED EXPENDITURE:

FUNDS SECURED:

FUNDING GAPS

OPERATION EXPENDITURE:

START DATE:

COMPLETION DATE:

OBJECTIVES:

BACKGROUND:

**TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION:
FUNDING SOURCE(S):
PLAN OF OPERATION (O&M):**

traffic and water hence deterioration of their status and yet communication is a vital element in the fight against poverty. The maintenance of roads is therefore, so important. To sustain the fight, the TPC in line with the PEAP thought it better to have all the district roads maintained.

Use of technical equipment availed to districts by central Government with key emphasis on the use of locally available materials.

Uganda Road Fund

The maintenance works will be carried out using force account and will be supervised by the technical staff of the Engineering department of the district.

Project work plan and budget							
Activity						Total (U.shs '000)	Operation and recurrent costs (U.shs '000)
Periodic maintenance of 88.5 km of roads	Year 1 (U.shs '000)	Year 2 (U.shs '000)	Year 3 (U.shs '000)	Year 4 (U.shs '000)	Year 5 (U.shs '000)		
	354,600	354,600	354,600	354,600	354,600	1,773,000	1,773,000

Operation and Maintenance Plan:

The maintenance of the infrastructure shall be by manual and mechanized routine maintenance using road gangs and road maintenance equipment.

Environmental Impact Assessment and Mitigation Plan			
Env. concern	Mitigation measure	Cost	Source of funding
Deforestation	Emphasis to be put on Tree planting	10,000,000	Uganda Road Fund
Open ground holes due to gravel excavation	Ensure restoration of borrow pits	20,000,000	Uganda Road Fund

Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy

There will be a District Project Management Committee chaired by the CAO which sits every quarter to review the implementation of the project. Monitoring is also done on a quarterly basis by the members of Works and Technical Services Committee of the district. The department however, does the supervision throughout the course of the project to ensure compliance to the required technical specifications

PROJECT: OPENING OF NEW ROADS

DEPARTMENT:

SUB-SECTOR:

CODE (BUDGET CODE):

PROJECT TITLE:

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:

LOCATION:

Works and Technical Services

Roads

D-07-2- -FY 2015/16- 002

Road opening namely:-

Amucu – Acia – Abota (18 km)

Kapelebyong – Okoboi (20 km)

Acinga –Okoboi (25 km)

Abwanget – Otungul (15km)

Works Department, Amuria District Local Government.

Orungo, Amuria and Kapelebyong counties

TOTAL PLANNED EXPENDITURE:

Ug. Shs 2,340,000,000

FUNDS SECURED:

Ug. Shs 0

FUNDING GAPS

Ug. Shs 2,340,000,000

START DATE:

July 2015

COMPLETION DATE:

June 2021

OBJECTIVES:

Improve access to isolated communities.

BACKGROUND:

Arising from the LRA war and the karimojong raids in the region, the population were forced to settle in camps. When the situation normalised, people resettled in their villages and embarked on Agriculture with almost no road network. It is therefore, important to Open new roads to connect this population to markets and other institutions.

The project shall be done through contracting to private firms with the required equipment and technical expertise.

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION:

Not identified

FUNDING SOURCE(S):

The maintenance works will be carried out

PLAN OF OPERATION (O&M):

contracting with the supervision of the technical staff of the Engineering department in the district..

Project work plan and budget

Activity						Total (U.shs'000)	Operation and recurrent costs (U.shs'000)
	Year 1 (U.shs '000)	Year 2 (U.shs'000)	Year 3 (U.shs'000)	Year r4 (U.shs'000)	Year r 5 (U.shs'000)		
Opening of 68 km of new roads	468,000	468,000	468,000	468,000	468,000	2,340,000	2,340,000

Operation and Maintenance Plan: Routine maintenance using road gangs.

Environmental Impact Assessment and Mitigation Plan			
Env. concern	Mitigation measure	Cost	Source of funding
Deforestation	Emphasis to be put on Tree planting	50,000,000	

Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy

There will be a District Project Management Committee chaired by the CAO which sits every quarter to review the implementation of the project. Monitoring is also done on a quarterly basis by the members of Works and Technical Services Committee of the district. The department however, does the supervision through out the course of the project to ensure compliance to the required technical specifications

PROJECT: ROAD REHABILITATION

DEPARTMENT:

Works and Technical Services

SUB-SECTOR:

Roads

CODE (BUDGET CODE):

D-07-2- -FY 2015/16-003

PROJECT TITLE:

Rehabilitation of the following roads:-

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:

Asamuk – Acowa (11km)

LOCATION:

Obalanga – Agonga – Amootom (27km)

Amuria – Wera (17 km)

Orungo – Acuna (5km)

Works Department, Amuria District Local Government

Amuria, Kapelebyong and Orungo counties

TOTAL PLANNED EXPENDITURE:

Ug. Shs. 7,500,000,000

FUNDS SECURED:

UG. X 2,810,000,000

FUNDING GAPS

Ug. Shs. 4,690,000000

START DATE:

July 2015

COMPLETION DATE:

June 2021

OBJECTIVES:

Improve motorability of district roads hence improving access to markets and other institutions. Roads are subject to deterioration once exposed to traffic and water and this leads to gradual failure of the roads to a state that they may no longer be used by traffic if not attended to. This intervention (rehabilitation) is therefore, intended to bring the road back to it's useful life.

BACKGROUND:

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION:

The intervention is done using mainly equipment in which the major activities include Heavy grading, gravelling and drainage works.

FUNDING SOURCE(S):

Rural Transport Infrastructure (RTI)

PLAN OF OPERATION (O&M):

District Discretionary Equalisation Grant (DDEG)

Project work plan and budget							
Activity						Total (U.shs '000)	Operation and recurrent costs (U.shs '000)
Rehabilitation of roads	Year 1 (U.shs '000)	Year 2 (U.shs '000)	Year 3 (U.shs '000))	Year 4 (U.shs '000)	Year 5 (U.shs '000)		
	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	7,500,0000	7,500,000

Operation and Maintenance Plan: Routine maintenance using road gangs.

Environmental Impact Assessment and Mitigation Plan

Env. concern	Mitigation measure	Cost	Source of funding
Deforestation	Emphasis to be put on Tree planting	30,000,000	RTI & DDEG
Open ground holes due to gravel excavation	Ensure restoration of borrow pits	50,000,000	RTI & DDEG

Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy

There will be a District Project Management Committee chaired by the CAO which sits every quarter to review the implementation of the project. Monitoring is also done on a quarterly basis by the members of Works and Technical Services Committee of the district. The department however, does the supervision through out the course of the project to ensure compliance to the required technical specifications

PROJECT: ROUTINE MAINTENANCE OF DISTRICT ROADS

DEPARTMENT:

Works and Technical Services

SUB-SECTOR:

Roads

CODE (BUDGET CODE):

D-07-2- -FY2015/16-004

PROJECT TITLE:

Routine maintenance of 169 km of district roads in
the district namely:-

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:

Amuria – Wera road

LOCATION:

Komolo – Abarilela road

Asamuk – Acowa road

Orungo – Obalanga road

Orungo – Anyara road

Orungo – Acuna road

Obalanga – Odifel road

Obalanga – Agonga – Ammotom road

Amosing – Okoboi road

Works Department, Amuria District Local
Government

All district roads named above

TOTAL PLANNED EXPENDITURE:

FUNDS SECURED:

FUNDING GAPS

START DATE:

COMPLETION DATE:

OBJECTIVES:

Works Department, Amuria District Local Government

All district roads named above

Ug. Shs.1, 500,000,000

Ug. Shs. 700,000,000

Ug.shs 800,000,000

July 2015

June 2021

BACKGROUND:

To reduce on the turnover of periodic maintenance works by routine handling of defects that occur on the roads due to traffic.

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION:

The roads existing in the district need regular maintenance so as to ease access to all parts of the district. Hence there is need to maintain them so that their condition does not deteriorate to levels where it will require more money to fix them. It is therefore, deemed necessary to provide money for maintenance of investments in the road sector as fulfilment of the commitment by the district to have all its investments maintained.

FUNDING SOURCE(S):

PLAN OF OPERATION (O&M):

Clearing of water drainage channels, slashing of the roadsides and filling up of minor potholes along the district road network.

Uganda Road Fund

The works will be done using road gangs with the supervision conducted by the technical staff of the works department. This is a routine exercise which in itself is part of the O&M exercise of the overall road maintenance in the district. resources, Audit and Administration.

Project work plan and budget							
Activity						Total (U.shs '000)	Operation and recurrent costs (U.shs '000)
Routine maintenance of district roads	Year1 (U.shs '000)	Year 2 (U.shs '000)	Year 3 (U.shs '000)	Year 4 (U.shs '000)	Year 5 (U.shs '000)		
	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	1,500,000	1,500,000

Operation and Maintenance Plan: Routine maintenance using road gangs using funding from Uganda Road Fund.

Environmental Impact Assessment and Mitigation Plan

Env. concern	Mitigation measure	Cost	Source of funding
Open ground holes due to gravel excavation	Restoration of borrow pits	8,000,000	Uganda Road Fund

Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy

There will be a District Project Management Committee chaired by the CAO which sits every quarter to review the implementation of the project. Monitoring is also done on a quarterly basis by the members of Works and Technical Services Committee of the district. The department however, does the supervision through out the course of the project to ensure compliance to the required technical specifications

ANNEX IV: SUMMARY OF SECTORAL PROGRAMS/PROJECTS

Project Name	Time frame					Gou Budget	LG Budget	Dev't Partners off Budget	Unfunded	Total
	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5					
Sector: Health										
Sub Sector: Health Care management and infrastructural services										
To develop a sustainable health infrastructure for efficient and effective health service delivery	4,698,000	4,698,000	4,698,000	4,698,000	4,573,000	24,460,000	80,000	0	825,000	25,765,000
Sub Sector: Data management Services										
To create a robust, effective and efficient health system	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000	38,000	130,000	0	0	60,000	190,000
Sub sector: Maternal and Child Health										
To increase access to and demand for Maternal and Child Health services	557,000	557,000	557,000	557,000	557,000	2,010,000	0	15,000	760,000	2,785,000
Sub sector: Environmental health										
To reduce the prevalence of malaria from 46% to 20%	698,000	718,000	698,000	698,000	850,000	850,000	45,000	0	2,615,000	3,510,000
Sub sector: Health Education										
To scale up disease interventions in order to reduce disease mortality and morbidity	27,000	42,000	27,000	27,000	27,000	75,000	40,000	0	75,000	150,000
GRAND TOTAL	6,018,000	6,053,000	6,018,000	6,018,000	5,893,000	27,525,000	165,000	15,000	4,335,000	30,000,000

PRODUCTION

Projects /program Name	Year 1 "000"	Year 2 "000"	Year 3 "000"	Year 4 "000"	Year 5 "000"	GOU Budget "000"	LG Budget "000"	Dev't partner Off budget	Unfunded "000"	Total "000"
Sector production & marketing										
Production coordinator's office										
Coordinating production & marketing depart.	3,600	3,816	3,816	3,816	3,816	12,000	6,864	-	-	18,864
Monitoring and supervision of production activities	4,500	4,725	5,000	5,250	5,500	11,250	12,090			23,340
Consultative visits to MAAIF & research organizations	3,000	3,150	3,300	3,300	3,300	7,500	8,550	-		16,050
Establishment of dev't projects sites	2,000	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,000	3,000	5,400		10,400
Integrating of cross cutting issues that is population, GBV, HIV/AIDS	5,000	5,300	5,300	5,300	5,300	10,000	-	16,200		26,200
Sub sector: crop										
Monitoring and supervision of crop field activities	4,000	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	12,000	8,800			20,800
Conducting pests and disease surveillance	2,000	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	5,800	5,000			10,800
Staff planning and review meetings	3,000	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	6,000	10,200			16,200
Consultative visits to MAAIF & other stakeholders	2,400	2,520	2,520	2,520	2,520	6,000	6,480			12,480
Conducting inspection, quality assurance and certification	2,000	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	5,800	5,000			10,800
Collection & dissemination of agricultural data	2,400	2,520	2,520	2,520	2,520	6,000	6,480			12,480
Welfare and world food day celebrations	2,000	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	5,800	5,000			10,800
Procurement of agricultural spray pumps for farmers	6,000	6,360	6,360	6,360	6,360	15,000	6,440	10,000		31,440
Conducting mobile plants clinics and procurement of plant clinic basic tools/ equipments	5,000	5,300	5,300	5,300	5,300	10,000	-	16,200		26,200
Conducting /Attending radio talk shows	1,500	1,575	1,575	1,575	1,575	3,000	4,800			7,800
Promoting agro forestry and massive tree planting	6,000	6,360	6,360	6,360	6,360	15,000	6,440	10,000		31,440
Establishment of crop demonstrations	12,000	13,200	13,200	13,200	13,200	-	-	30,000	34,800	64,800
Sub sector Veterinary										

Restocking programme and procurement of improved breeds of animals	32,000	33,600	33,600	33,600	33,600	33,600	166,400				166,400
Conducting vaccination of livestock											
Conducting meat inspection and quality assurance	3,000	3,150	3,300	3,300	3,300	3,300	7,500	8,550	-		16,050
Training of farmers on modern livestock planning and management	12,000	13,200	13,200	13,200	13,200	13,200	10,000	10,000	10,000	34,800	64,800
Carrying out monitoring, supervision and backstopping of LLG's	4,000	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	12,000	8,800			20,800
Training of veterinary staff on artificial insemination	6,000	6,360	6,360	6,360	6,360	6,360	15,000	6,440	10,000		31,440
Conducting & review meetings	600	630	630	630	630	630	15,000	1,620			3,120
Consultative visits to MAAIF and other stakeholders	2,400	2,520	2,520	2,520	2,520	2,520	6,000	6,480			12,480
Fencing of the slaughters slabs constructed	15,000	15,300	15,300	15,300	15,300	15,300	76,200				76,200
Payment of retention for the constructed slaughter slabs	3,000	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	15,800				15,800
Conducting /Attending radio talk shows	2,000	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	5,800	5,000			10,800
Sub sector: Fisheries											
Promotion of aquaculture fish pond construction and maintenance	3,000	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	15,800				15,800
Procurement of fish fry to promote aquaculture development	12,000	13,200	13,200	13,200	13,200	13,200	30,000			34,800	64,800
Technical support and back stopping of farmers	4,000	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	12,000	8,800			20,800
Conducting fish farmer training on new innovations	2,500	2,625	2,625	2,625	2,625	2,625	13,000				13,000
Inspections and quality assurance	2,400	2,520	2,520	2,520	2,520	2,520	6,000	6,480			12,480
Conducting sensitization meetings and radio talk shows	2,400	2,520	2,520	2,520	2,520	2,520	6,000	6,480			12,480
Fish feeds processing	8,000	8,480	8,480	8,480	8,480	8,480			41,920		41,920
Hold weekly fish check points along Orungo- Soroti and Amuria –Soroti road	3,000	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	3,200	15,800				15,800
Collection of fisheries weekly statistical data	4,000	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200	12,000	8,800			20,800
Establishment of fish hatchery	70,000	71,000	72,000	73,000	74,000	74,000				74,000	74,000
Consultative visits to MAAIF and other stakeholders	2,400	2,520	2,520	2,520	2,520	2,520	6,000	6,480			12,480

Identification of producer groups for value addition	1,500	1,575	1,575	1,575	1,575	1,575	1,575	7,800		7,800		7,800
Conducting farmer group and cooperatives trainings.	1,600	1,680	1,680	1,680	1,680	1,680	1,680	8,320		8,320		8,320

COMMUNITY BASED SECTOR

Project Name	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	GoU budget	LG Budget	Dev't Partners off budget	Un funded	Total
Sector: Social Development Sector										
Sub Sector: community Development										
Adult Literacy	20,000,000	29,400,000	30,870,000	68,878,688	72,351,079	150,000,000	1,499,767	50,000,000	20,000,000	221,499,767
Women										
PWDs & elderly	935,000,000	1,020,000,000	1,135,000,000	1,255,000,000	1,390,000,000	4,000,000,000	35,000,000	7,000,000	1,000,000,000	5,735,000,000
Culture	245,000,000	290,000,000	335,000,000	380,000,000	440,000,000	8,000,000,000	200,000	5,040,000	2,000,000,000	15,240,000,000
CDD	540,000,000	605,000,000	680,500,000	790,000,000	910,000,000	1,000,000,000	0	1,525,000	1,000,000,000	3,525,000,000
GBV	455,000,000	520,000,000	585,000,000	655,000,000	740,000,000	53,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000,000	900,000,000	2,955,000,000
Sub Sector: Probation and Social Welfare										
Youth	455,000,000	520,000,000	585,000,000	655,000,000	740,000,000	1,000,000,000	55,000,000	900,000,000	1,000,000,000	2,955,000,000
Children and youth	380,000,000	397,950,000	412,347,500	762,664,875	11,811,917,261	10,000,000,000	69,405,265	700,000,000	3,000,000,000	13,769,405,265
Sub sector: labour										
Labour and employment	31,800,000	41,800,000	51,800,000	61,800,000	71,800,000	0	200,000	0	258,800,000	259,000,000

MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT SERVICES

Project Name	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	GoU budget	LG Budget	Dev't Partners of budget	Un funded
Sector: administration									
Sub Sector: Administration									
Paying staff salaries	684,323.953	684,323.953	684,323.953	684,323.953	684,323.953	684,323.953	684,323.953	-	684,323.953
Holding Coordination meetings with stakeholders	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	-	20,000,000
Holding national and district celebrations	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	-	15,000,000
Provision of new infrastructure at the district and Lower Local Governments	460,039.616	460,039.616	460,039.616	460,039.616	460,039.616	460,039.616	460,039.616	-	460,039.616
Sub Sector: Human Resource									
Preparing pay change reports and submitted to the ministry									
	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	-	5,000,000
	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	-	00

Holding meetings of the disciplinary committee	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	-	-	3,000,000
Preparing capacity building plan and implementing	63,000,000	63,000,000	63,000,000	63,000,000	63,000,000	63,000,000	63,000,000	63,000,000	63,000,000	63,000,000	-	-	63,000,000
Sector 3 Supervision of Sub County programme implementation													
Government programs and projects monitored in 16 Sub counties supervised and monitored quarterly	14,243.860999	14,243.860999	14,243.860999	14,243.860999	14,243.860999	14,243.860999	14,243.860999	14,243.860999	14,243.860999	14,243.860999	14,243.860999	14,243.860999	14,243.860999
Sector 4: Public Information Dissemination													
Public notices produced and 4 Press briefings sent to key media houses .	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	-	8,000,000
Sector 5 : Office Support services													
facilitating Security officers to maintain security of office premises. Clearing the district compound to ensure proper hygiene	20,426.831	20,426.831	20,426.831	20,426.831	20,426.831	20,426.831	20,426.831	20,426.831	20,426.831	20,426.831	-	-	20,426.831

