



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

## **AMURU LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT PLAN III**

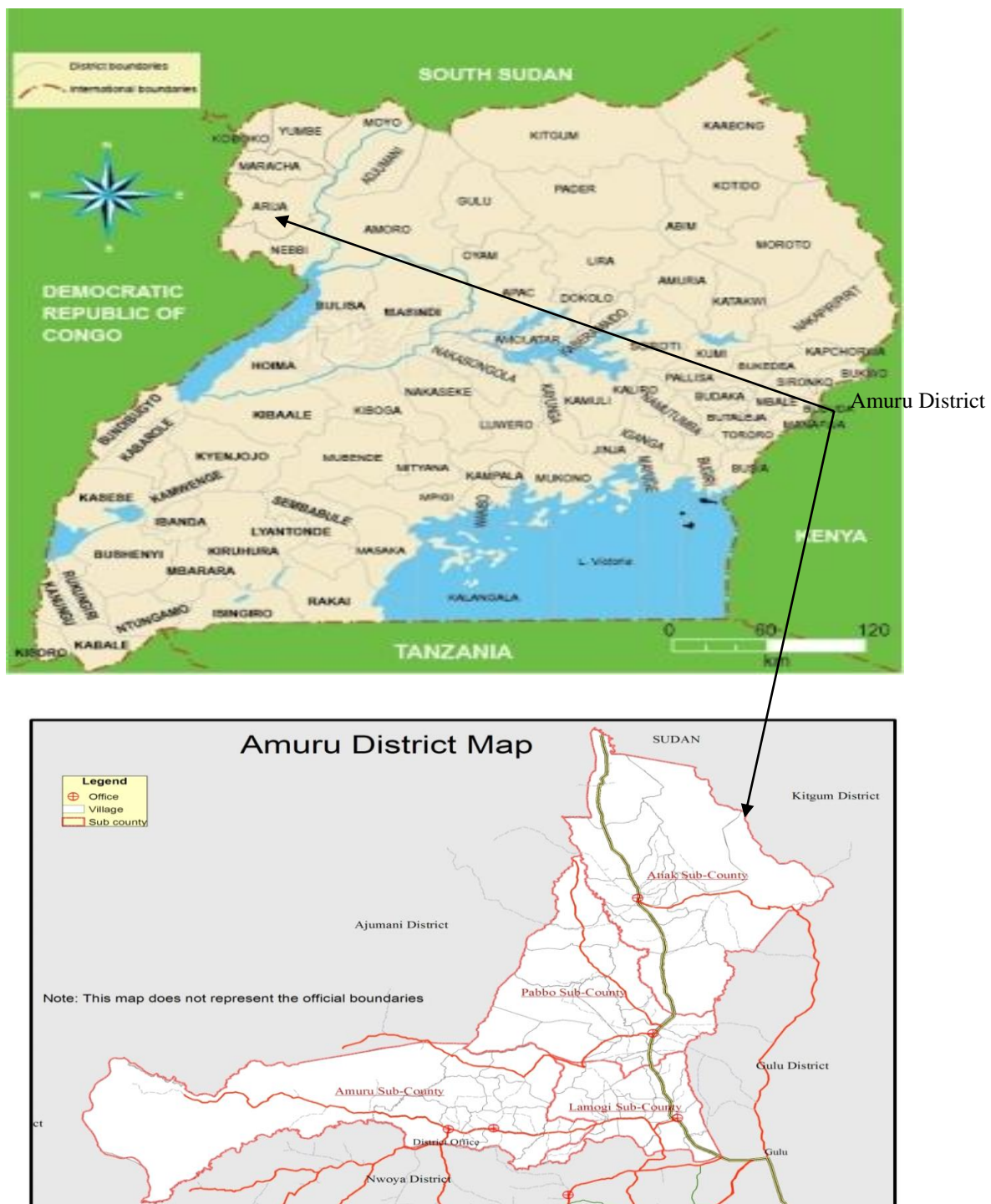
**FY (2020/21- 2024/25)**

**Vision:** A peaceful, prosperous and self-sustaining community by the year 2040.

**Theme:** Strengthening Social, Economic and Cultural Progress for Sustainable Wealth Creation,  
Self-Employment and Inclusive Development

**28<sup>th</sup> January 2020**

**Figure 1: Map of Uganda showing location of Amuru District**



## **VISION**

The district aim to significantly reduce all forms of violence, and work with government and communities to end all forms of conflicts and insecurity.

## **MISSION**

To enhance the capacity of the people to progressively and responsibly enjoy their social, economic, cultural and political rights. Full recognition of all of these rights can guarantee the real existence of any one of them, since without the effective enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights, civil and political rights are reduced to merely formal categories. Conversely, without the reality of civil and political rights, without effective liberty understood in its broadest sense, economic, social and cultural rights in turn lack any real significance. This idea of the necessary integrality, interdependence and indivisibility regarding the concept and the reality of the content of human.

## FOREWORD

In conformity with the requirements of the constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995)- Article 190, the Local Government Act Cap 243, Amuru District Local Government has prepared the Five Year Development Plan for 2020/2021-2024/2025 period. The plan focuses on contributing to the realization of the national vision of transforming the Ugandan society from a peasant to a modern and prosperous country within 30 years. The theme for this development plan is “Sustainable Industrialization for inclusive growth, employment and sustainable wealth creation”. This is in line with Uganda Vision 2040, EAC Vision 2050, Africa Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The overall goal is “To Increase Average Household Incomes and Improve the Quality of Life of the people of Amuru District”. This Development Plan was developed using the bottom-up participatory planning process with wide consultation of other key stakeholders, which is in line with government policy on decentralization and in line with National Development Plan III (NDP 2020/2021- 2024/2025).

The district registered some key achievements, with remaining gaps, and challenges in the course of implementation of DDP II.

I urge all players to follow this plan to achieve our vision aspirations by focusing on interventions of; increasing revenue mobilization and identifying other sources of revenue, increasing awareness of the population on key issues of development, promoting sustainable use of natural resources, amplification of microfinance institutions to provide easy access to credit, building capacity of staff through mentoring and training, providing solutions to address: significant human resources gaps; inadequate local revenue realization to adequately finance decentralized services due to narrow local revenue base; low capacity to legislate; low household agricultural production and productivity and value addition; degradation of environment and natural resources through illegal lumbering and widespread charcoal burning; high level of poverty and vulnerability and weak commitment of stakeholders to the planning process.

I will also personally like to thank and appreciate the good work done by planning unit team in all their endeavors to come up with this draft district development Plan III.

Thank you very much.  
For God and my Country.



**LAKONY MICHAEL,**  
**Chairperson LC V, Amuru District Local Government.**

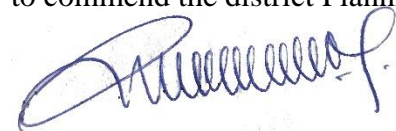
## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The five-year development plan covers the fiscal period **2020/21-2024/2025** and it stipulates the district's medium-term strategic direction, development priorities and implementation strategies. In addition, it details the district's current development status, challenges and opportunities. This Plan is aligned to the 5-year National Development Plan III (NDPIII) with the theme of "Strengthening Social, Economic and Cultural Progress for Sustainable Wealth Creation, Self-Employment and Inclusive Development". The plan, therefore, reflects the importance of partnership and a contribution of many stakeholders. Among these stakeholders are Central Government, the political leadership of Amuru District both Higher and Lower Local Governments, the various development partners, civil society organizations and the communities of Amuru district. I appreciate you so much for these tireless efforts.

The planning process was undertaken using the operational manual for local governments and the participatory planning guide from the Ministry of Local Government. This involved the bottom up planning process where stakeholders from the lower local governments were consulted and their priorities captured as inputs in the District Development Plan (DDP). I would like to thank all stakeholders who have supported this participatory process in one way or another; top among them are the Ministry of Local Government, other line Ministries, Lower Local Governments and all other development partners, without whom this document would not have been produced.

My special appreciation goes to the District Chairperson, his Executive and entire District Council, for their support not only in the formulation of this document, but also in the implementation of various development projects in the past. Appreciation also goes to the sub-county local governments and lower councils for their support in the formulation process. To you I say your support is even more critical during the implementation of this plan in order not only to consolidate the past achievements but also make new strides of progress.

I thank the District Technical Planning Team for their hard work during the process of aligning the three-year development plan into a five - year District Development Plan. I particularly want to commend the district Planning Unit technical staff; District Planner.



Thomson Obong

**CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER,  
AMURU DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

ATC	Assistant Town Clerk
AWP	Annualized Work Plan
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CDO	Community Development Officer
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CNDPF	Comprehensive National Development Planning Framework
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
ATC	Assistant Town Clerk
AWP	Annualised Work Plan
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CDO	Community Development Officer
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CNDPF	Comprehensive National Development Planning Framework
DTPC	District Technical Planning Committee
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
FBOs	Faith Based Organizations
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
DEC	District Executive Committee
DDPs	District Development Plans
DLC	District Local Council
DPs	Development Partners
DTPC	District Technical Planning Committee
DPA	District Planning Authority

DPDs	District Planning Departments
EMIS	Education Management Information System
GIS	Geographic Information System
GOU	Government of Uganda
HMIS	Health Management Information System
HLGs	Higher Local Governments
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
HOD	Head of Department
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
LED	Local Economic Development
LGs	Local Governments
LGDPs	Local Government Development Plans
LGDPG	Local Government Development Planning Guideline
LGMSD	Local Government Management and Service Delivery Programme
LLGs	Lower Local Governments
MCs	Municipal Councils
MCPU	Municipal Council Planning Unit
MCTPC	Municipal Council Technical Planning Committee
MDAs	Ministries Departments and Agencies
MEC	Municipal Executive Committee
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	Management Information System
MLC	Municipal Local Council
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government

MPUs	Municipal Planning Units
MoPS	Ministry of Public Service
MTPC	Municipal Technical Planning Committee

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This 5- year District Development Plan III for the medium term 2020/2021-2024/2025 highlights the revenue performance and projections, review of sector performance, medium term strategic direction of the district, financing, and Monitoring and evaluation strategy. Planning in the District is carried out using a sector wide approach in order to develop a comprehensive Plan/Budget that acts as a road map for expenditure and revenues (both development and recurrent) in the efforts of Strengthening Social, Economic and Cultural Progress for Sustainable Wealth Creation, Self-Employment and Inclusive Development by aiming at achieving its mission and vision. The district's Vision is **“A peaceful, prosperous and self-sustaining community by the year 2040.”** while the Mission is **“To enhance the capacity of the people to progressively and responsibly enjoy their social, economic, cultural and political rights”**.

This is in line with the NDP III theme of “Strengthening Uganda’s Competitiveness for Sustainable industrialization for inclusive growth, employment and Wealth Creation” geared towards achievement of Uganda’s Vision of “A Transformed Ugandan Society from a Peasant to a Modern and Prosperous Country within 30 years” with the goal of “Increased Household Income and Improved Quality of Life”.

Cabinet approved the third National Development Plan (NDPIII) and it adopted a Programme Planning approach comprising of 20 programs that are supposed to be aligned to Programme Based Budgeting. Following the approval of NDPIII, a comprehensive review was undertaken to align the Chart of accounts to the NDPIII structure and to eliminate duplications and overlaps in revenue and expenditure codes in both the IFMS and PBS systems.

Therefore, the District needs to focus on promoting, coordinating, and advocating for improved service delivery in all LLGs within the available resource envelope and priorities with total community involvement for sustainability. The DDP 2020/21- 2024/25 gives background information, elaborate development planning process, summary of district development objectives and interventions, which are in line with National Priorities. The plan highlights various stakeholders in service delivery, performance review by sectors, lessons learnt, challenges faced during implementation of the previous plan 2015/16-2019/20 and strategies to overcome them. It should be noted that various stakeholders were consulted in the process while developing this plan.

Under this District Development Plan, agro-industrialization for production and marketing has been underscored. Agro-industrialization is one of the five objectives of this district development plans and the role of agro-industrialization in production and marketing has been emphasized.

I wish to extend my sincere heartfelt gratitude and appreciation to Central Government and the Donor community for having provided financial and material support during the implementation of the previous plan 2015/2016 – 2019/2020 as well as continued commitment to support the 2020/2021 – 2024/2025 plan priorities.

Further appreciation goes to Amuru district technical staff and the entire council, civil society organizations and the private sector who actively participated in the review and updating this plan. As we set out to implement this development plan, we should all be mindful of our plan theme “Strengthening Social, Economic and Cultural Progress for Sustainable Wealth Creation, Self-Employment and Inclusive Development”

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Obong Thomson', with a stylized flourish at the end.

**OBONG THOMSON**

**CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER - ADLG**

## **CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background**

The Republic of Uganda Constitution of 1995 established Local Governments under article 176. The article provides for devolution and transfer of functions, powers and responsibilities from Central Government to the Local Governments. Article 176 (2e) gives powers to Local Governments to plan, initiate and execute policies in respect of matters affecting the people within their jurisdiction. The LG planning powers and functions are further amplified under sections 31–52 of the Local Government Act, CAP 243.

The development planning process provided an opportunity for all stakeholders in the district to participate. The process ensured the incorporation of the people's aspirations in the development plan as well as adhering to the national programmes and priorities. It further prompted a detailed and tailored analysis of the district's poverty, livelihood, gender issues, Nutritional issues, environment concerns, impact of HIV/AIDS, climate change and disaster & emergency preparedness and management.

#### **1.1.1 Context of the Local Government Development Plan**

This 5-Year Development plan was prepared in line with the requirements of section 36 (3 & 4) of The Local Government Act CAP 243. The plan was formulated within the context of the Comprehensive National Development Planning Framework, 2007 which presents a shift from needs-based to a proactive vision –based planning as contained in Uganda Vision 2040.

#### **Key achievements from previous Plan**

**The key achievements that have been registered over the previous plan period include:**

- i) Draft copy of Amuru District Investment profile was developed.
- ii) Training of farmers on community procurement under NUSAF II
- iii) Farmers' groups and cooperatives in all the sub-counties and town council were trained on business plan development under Agriculture Cluster Development Project.
- iv) Audited all departments on fund management for example revenue collection performance, procurement of goods and services, PHC fund, UPE fund and NUSAF III project fund among others to ascertain transparency in the use of government fund.
- v) Produced one District Development Plan, District Annual Workplans, District Budget Framework Papers,
- vi) New staff members were recruited to fill up the staffing gap in some departments.

- vii) Extension workers were able to provide a diversity of extension and advisory service to farmers that included training, demonstrations, farm/farmer visits, exposure/learning visits, field days, animal treatment/vaccination.

## **Challenges**

The LG major challenges faced during the past five years and these include:

### **i) Access to Safe Water**

Safe water coverage is at about 70%. However, most of the facilities were concentrated in the former IDP camps and they are going to be decommissioned which will bring down the percentage of safe water coverage. IDPs have long returned and resettled, leaving these facilities behind while most of the return sites have no safe water facilities at all.

### **ii) Poor Hygiene and Sanitation Standards**

Latrine coverage in communities that have returned home is still low. However, the unhygienic use of the facilities available leaves a lot to be desired. For example, there is no evidence whatsoever to suggest that hand washing after visiting latrine takes place. Poor sanitation contaminates safe water sources and makes them unsafe through the water chain.

### **iii) Poor Health of the Population**

Morbidity and mortality due to the 10 major causes of ill-health remain high. Though most health units have re-opened, in the wake of former IDPs having returned to their original locations, attracting and retaining staff remains a very serious concern.

### **iv) Low Production and Productivity**

Access to land has improved tremendously with the former IDPs having returned and resettled on their ancestral lands. However, people still practice traditional agriculture rather than modern farming. Besides, global warming has also taken its toll on production and productivity. The result is high household food insecurity and very low household income. Transition from subsistence agriculture to farming as a business remains a nightmare.

### **v) HIV/AIDS Prevalence**

It is a general conviction that the encampment of the rural population for over two decades, poor income status of the returnees, and the limited productive activities have had direct bearing on the high HIV/AIDS infection rate in the district. Other factors behind the high infection rate are associated with increased social hardship and household poverty.

### **vi) Gender Disparity**

The population of the district is 51% female (by 2014 census). However, men dominate in terms of access to education, ownership of productive assets and benefits accrued there from, development opportunities, decision-making and participation in development activities. The district has taken to coming up with gender responsive plans and budgets. Gender responsive budgets are not separate budgets for women or men. Instead, they bring gender awareness into the



policies, plans, programmes and budget of the district. Gender responsive budgets are not about 50% male: 50% female. They are about budgeting that intentionally directs resources and raises revenue in a way that addresses disadvantage and exclusion. Recognizes the ways in which women contribute to the society and local economy with their unpaid labor in the productive sector and in bearing, rearing and caring for the people in the District.

#### vii) **Low Local Revenue Base**

The district does not realise any meaningful local revenue. Thus, all the development programmes and projects are more or less funded by the Central Government and donors. This situation, therefore, casts doubt on sustainability of completed projects by the local government.

#### viii) **Low Level of Community Participation in the Development Process**

This is one of the gravest consequences of insecurity that displaced the entire rural population into the former IDP camps for over 2 decades. While in the former IDP camps, the community developed negative culture of *wanting without sweating*, e.g. members wanted to be paid for their participation in the development process. They argued that the opportunity cost of participation was their daily struggle for survival. This situation was further compounded by development partners that paid handsome allowances for participation. The hangover of these negative cultures is still on despite having returned and resettled.

#### ix) **Sprawl in Rural Growth Centres**

The spontaneous growth of the former IDP and satellite camps into unplanned rural trading centres needs to be checked. Physical planning of all rural trading centres need to be carried out as a matter of urgency if slums are to be avoided. On the other hand, the IDPs that returned and resettled on their farm lands would engage in productive activities and generate income. The demand for physical structures at trading centres would definitely increase and if there are no plans in place, the result is unplanned structures.

#### x) **Low Level of Science and Technology**

The low level of science and technology among the population hinders innovation, i.e. people develop tendencies of copying enterprises instead of coming up with new and unique ones. For the same reason, micro-finances and social funds like NUSAF III.

### **Lessons Learnt**

One of the key lessons learnt by the district is to **focus service delivery on communities that have returned home for enhanced rehabilitation and recovery and make deliberate attempts to attract investments for development**. The specifics are: addressing issue of food security and nutrition, improvement of road networks, provision of safe water and hygienic sanitation, provision of minimum health care package, education for all school going age children, enhancement of community participation in the development process, improvement of disaster and emergency responses, combating HIV/AIDS, improving monitoring and supervision of LLGs, strengthening operation and maintenance (O & M) of completed facilities, improving collaboration with partners, and improving on procurement and disposal, amongst others.

It's also important to invest in human capital at the level of Community and also among technical staff to facilitate smooth programme implementations at all levels. Thirdly, we have seen the value of political will and political participation in programme planning and implementation that cannot be underestimated.

### **1.1.2 Description of the Local Government Development Planning Process**

This DDP III was developed through participatory planning by many stakeholders using bottom-up approach of planning. The whole process of developing this document was guided by the National Planning Authority (NPA), taking into consideration the needs of the population as highlighted, focusing on crosscutting issues and on the district's local priorities. The planning process underwent several stages in a bottom-up manner. Meetings were held with Parish Development Committees (PDC) and Sub-county authorities to identify priorities that were factored into the Plan. During the district budget conference, priorities from the Lower Local Governments were discussed with all stakeholders. At the district level, the process went through the following stages.

- Analysis of the District Priorities by the District Technical Planning Committee (DTPC) Prioritization of LG interventions will take into consideration, though not limited to, the following standard criteria

- 1) Consistence with national strategic directions
- 2) Consistence with National programme goals and strategies
- 3) Consistence with HLG/ LLG development plans
- 4) Current condition of the problem the intervention is targeting to address in relation to national service standards
- 5) Number of people potentially benefiting from the intervention
- 6) Additional multiplier benefits
- 7) Availability of alternative solutions
- 8) Availability of budget for operation and maintenance
- 9) Potential / anticipated risks associated with the investment
- 10) Urgency/ emergency rating
- 11) Any other criteria that are locally relevant

- Preparation of the Draft Plan (DDP) by the DTPC

Consultations and data collection will take place concurrently at all levels (district, municipal, sub-county/town council/division, parish/ward and village/cell) to come up with a Draft DDP to be discussed and agree upon by the DTPC before presentation to the DEC.

- Presentation of the Draft DDP to the District Executive Committee (DEC) for endorsement
- The incorporation of the inputs of DEC into the Draft DDP
- Presentation of the Draft DDP to Council by DEC
- Approval of the DDP II by the Council

### **1.1.3 Structure of the Local Government Development plan**

The Plan comprises of Six chapters and annexes. **Chapter One-Introduction;** This gives the Background of the Development Plan in terms Context of the Local Government Development Plan, Description of the Local Government Development planning process, Key Achievements, Challenges and lessons learnt, Structure of the Local Government Development plan and the district profile. **Chapter Two-Situation Analysis;** Presents the situation analysis of the district, focusing on Analysis of District Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges, key Standard Development Indicators, Development Situations analysis including analysis of the Crosscutting Issues, Analysis of urban development as guided by the Physical planning act and provides a summary of development issues informing the LGDP formulation. **Chapter Three-LGDP Strategic Direction and Plan;** It's about Amuru's adaptation to National Goal, Overall Objective and Programs, program objectives and outcomes, Development program interventions and outputs and Summary of Program, Program objectives, outcomes, interventions and outputs. **Chapter Four-LGDP Implementation, Coordination and Partnership Framework;** This chapter gives description of Amuru LGDP Implementation and coordination Strategy, Institutional Arrangements, Integration and Partnership Arrangements and Pre-Requisites for Successful Amuru LGDP Implementation. **Chapter Five-LGDP Financing Frameworks and Strategy;** Gives details of Costing of priorities and results, Summary of funding by source for the five years, Resource mobilization strategy. **Chapter Six-LGDP Monitoring and Evaluation Framework;** Describes the LGDP Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements, Progress Reporting, Joint Annual Review, Mid -term Evaluation, End of Term Evaluation and modalities for LGDP Communication and Feedback arrangements. **Appendices** these include the Consolidated Results framework and the project profiles.

## 1.2 District Profile

In July 2006, the counties of Kilak and Nwoya were curved out of the then Gulu District to constitute the present-day Amuru District. In July 2010, Nwoya was curved out of Amuru to constitute Nwoya District leaving only Kilak County in Amuru District. Amuru District, like any other district of Acholi Sub Region experienced insecurity perpetuated by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) for over 2 decades. In 2014, Kilak County was divided into Kilak North which comprised of Atiak and Pabo Sub counties while Kilak South composed of Amuru Sub county, Amuru Town Council and Lamogi Sub county.

### 1.2.1 Key geographic information

- **Location**

Amuru is a district found in Northern Uganda. It is located between longitude 30-32 degrees East; latitude 02-4 degrees North. It is bordered by the Sudan in the North, Gulu District in the East, Kitgum District in the North East, Nwoya District in the South, Adjumani District in the North West, Nebbi District in the South West and Arua District in the West. The District headquarters, Amuru is at a road distance of 377 km from Kampala (the Country's capital city) via Gulu town.

The Great North Road (Juba Road), which passes through the District gives access to the Sudan, thus potential for, cross border trade.

Amuru District covers a total land area of **4,851.68** sq km broken down as in table 1.1 below.

**Table 1: Land Area of Amuru District**

No.	Sub-county	Area
1	Amuru	2,536.26
2	Atiak	1,052.61
3	Lamogi	422.05
4	Pabbo	840.76
<b>Sub-total (Kilak County)</b>		<b>4,851.68</b>

Source: MOES, Rapid School Mapping Exercise, 1999

- **Relief**

The relief of Amuru consists of complex low landscape with relatively uniform topography marked by few sharp contrasts like Kilak hills in the north-eastern part of the district (Kilak county). Generally, the altitude ranges between 1,000 -1,200 meters above sea level.

- **Soils**

According to Langland's (1974) classifications, the soil of Amuru consists of ferruginous sandy loam which has a high percentage of sandy soil and, therefore, susceptible to erosion. Due to its sandy nature the soil has low water retention capacity and high rate of water infiltration. The soils are usually deep with little differentiations into clearly defined horizons and possess fine granular

structure, often molded into larger, weakly coherent clods, which are very porous. Amuru district is endowed with vast fertile soils.

- **Geology**

The up-warping and down-warping of underground rocks accompanied by faulting, shearing and jointing has influenced the drainage pattern of Amuru District to form a dendrite type of drainage pattern, where many rivers and streams are held responsible for the formation of this drainage pattern. The major ones are those flowing into the Nile, which include rivers Unyama (in Kilak County), Tochi, Ayugi, Ayago and Apar.

- **Climate**

The type of climate experienced in Amuru consists of dry and wet seasons. The average total rainfall received is 1,500 mm per annum with the monthly average rainfall varying between 14 mm in January and 230 mm in August. Normally the wet season extends from April to October with the highest peaks in May, August and October, while the dry season begins in November and extends up to March. The average maximum temperature is 30 degrees centigrade and the minimum being 18 degrees centigrade. The relative humidity is high during the wet season and low in the dry season.

- **Vegetation**

The vegetation of Amuru as classified by Langland's (1974) consists of intermediate savannah grassland. This type of vegetation is that found between the moist and the dry savannah. The vegetation type is characterized by open canopy of trees of 10-12 meters high and underlying grasses of 80 centimeters high. The trees are fire resistant and therefore able to regenerate themselves after being burnt by fire.

The common tree species here include Acacia, Ficus Natalensis, Combretum, Borasus, Aethiopum (Fanpalm), while the common grasses include Imperata Cyndrica, Haperrhanirufa, and Digitaria Scalarum. There are also some herbs like Bidden Pilosa, Ageratum Coinzolds, Amarathus Species and Lantana Camara.

However, man's activities have tended to interfere with the natural vegetation of the place and this has led to the development of secondary vegetation. The common tree and grass species here include Eucalyptus, Jacaranda, Cupressus, Thevita, Oeruvian, Pines, Hibiscus, Bougain Villae and Flamboyant.

- **Land use**

Agriculture is the major economic activity in Amuru district. The major crops grown are; rice, maize, cassava, ground-nuts, simsim, soya beans, finger millet, beans, sweet potatoes, bananas and cotton. Conversely, livestock keeping in the district has been steadily improving. This phenomenon can be attributed to increased awareness on livestock production and people's desire to diversify from the historical dependence on crops only. A substantial proportion of farm households are embarking on other alternative enterprises like fishing farming, dairy, piggery, goat farming and poultry and tree planting for commercial purposes.

### **1.2.2 Administrative Structure**

Amuru District is administered in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995 and the Local Government Act of 1997 as amended in 2010. The Resident District Commissioner (RDC), appointed by the President advises the District Chairperson on the Central Government policies.

Administratively, Amuru District is composed of 5 Lower Local Governments (4 Sub-counties and 1 Town Council). Other administrative units include 1 county. There are of 32 Parishes (28parishes in the rural sub-counties and 4 wards in the Town Council) and 67 villages (Table 2).

The District Council is the highest decision-making organ overall with fully pledged legislative and executive powers. The District Chairperson is the political head of the District and is elected through universal adult suffrage.

**Table 2: Political and Administrative Structures**

<b>Political and Administrative Units</b>	<b>Number</b>
Number of Counties	2
Number of Sub-counties/Town Council	5
Number of Parishes/Ward	32
Number of District Councilors	15
Number of Standing Committees	2
Number of Villages	67

**Source: Office of the Chief Administrative Officer**

### **1.2.3 Demographic Characteristics**

The projected population of Uganda in 2014 was 34.6 million persons, up from 24.7 million in 2002, with a growth rate of 2.7 and sex ratio of 95.3 males per 100 females. The census results of the 2002 population and housing census indicated that the total population of Amuru District was 186,696 of which 99 % lived in rural areas. The population density was 52 persons per square kilometer, while the average household size was 5.0 persons per household and sex ratio was 95.37 males per 100 females. The possible reason for the sex ratio was that more males than females must have died during the conflict, and other biological sex survival intricacies.

### **Sex Composition of the Population**

The sex composition of the human population is one of the demographic characteristics which is extremely vital for any meaningful analysis and therefore very useful in understanding the past trends of population changes (past trends of fertility, mortality, migration). The sex ratio, defined as the number of males per 100 females, is an index for comparing the numerical balance between the population of either sex in different population groups irrespective of the size, location and time reference. According to the 2014 census, the sex ratio for Amuru district stood at 95.7 males per 100 females. Insecurity that targeted mainly males was responsible for this index. Table 3 below gives the sex composition of the population by county and sub-county.

**Table 3: Sex Composition of the Population by Sub-County**

	2002			2014		
County/Sub- County	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<i>Kilak County</i>						
Amuru sub-county	14,448	14,521	28,969	20,981	21,320	42,301
Amuru Town Council				4,607	4,695	9,302
Attiak sub-county	13,281	13,732	27,013	17,078	17,267	34,345
Lamogi sub-county	18,663	18,962	37,625	22,369	23,964	46,333
Pabbo sub-county	20,527	21,589	42,116	28,166	26,249	54,415
<b>Total (Kilak)</b>	<b>66,919</b>	<b>68,804</b>	<b>135,723</b>	<b>91,284</b>	<b>95,412</b>	<b>186,696</b>

Source: UBOS – 2002 Housing and Population Census Final Results

### Age Composition

To aid the study of the age composition of a given population, we make use of the usual functional age groups in addition to the five age groups used in demographic analysis. The results of the 2014 census indicated that the population of Amuru was youthful and was becoming even younger over time. Children (those less than 18 years) constituted 59.5 percent of the population, those less than 15 years constituted 50.3 percent, while the elderly (those 60+) made up 3.5 percent. This age structure implied that a significant proportion of the population was dependent (dependency ratio was 116.4). This in turn implied looking after a large number of dependents with few resources which encouraged consumption of savings and ultimately results into disinvestment. Table 4 below gives the age composition of the population.

**Table 4: Age Composition of the Population by Sub-County**

County/ Sub- county	Children					Adolescents		Adults		
								All Adults	Youths	Elderly
	Under 1	Under 5	06-12	Under 15	Under 18	10-14	15-24	(18+)	(18-30)	(60 +)
Kilak	8,028	34,995	44,741	93908	111084	26511	38459	75612	37,399	6,495
Amuru	1,819	8,627	10,129	21277	25169	6007	8714	17132	8,296	1,348
Amuru TC	400	1,919	2,292	4679	5535	1321	1916	3767	1,787	288
Atiak	1,477	5,797	7,375	17276	20435	4877	7075	13910	7,257	1,265
Lamogi	1,992	8,032	11,461	23305	27568	6579	9545	18765	9,345	1,869
Pabbo	2,340	10,620	13,484	27371	32377	7727	11209	22038	10,714	1,725

Source: UBOS – 2014 Housing and Population Census Final Results

### Percentage Composition of the District Population by Specific Special Categories 2014 (NPHC)

According to population data of Amuru District by UBOS in 2014 (NPHC), the composition of the population by age group was 18.7% under, 24.0% between 6 – 12 years, 14.2 % between the age of 10 – 14 years, 20.6% between between the age of 15 – 24 years, 20.0% between the age of 18 – 30 years and 3.5% are above 60 years old. In general summary 59.5% of the population are under 18 years old and the remaining 40.5% are above 18 years old.

## Population Growth and Distribution

The population of Amuru was unevenly distributed across the sub-counties. The majority (94.8%) of the population lived in rural area according to the NPHC 2014.

**Table 5: Population Growth and Distribution**

	1980	1991	2002	2014
Uganda	12,636,179	16,671,705	24,746,977	34,634,650
Amuru	-	-	176,333	186,696
Share of Uganda's Population (%)	-	-	0.71	0.54
Density	-	-	21	52

Source: UBOS – 2014 Housing and Population Census Final Results

The average population density in the district was 52 persons per square kilometer, meaning the population of Amuru is sparsely distributed. The problem of sparse population is its effects on service delivery. E.g. how many safe water sources must be put in place so that the walkable distance is 1.5 km at the maximum; how many health units must be put in place so that the walkable distance is 5 km at the maximum?

**Table 6: Population Growth Rate and Doubling Time**

Year	Growth	Doubling Time (Years)
1969/1980	1.81	17
1980/1991	2.05	15
1991/2002	2.9	10
2013/2014	2.7	9

Amuru, then a component of Gulu District, experienced an increase in population growth rate from 1.81 percent in 1980 to 2.7 percent in 2014. The population was growing faster and its doubling time had decreased from 17 years to 10 years during the same period. The question is: will essential services like education, health, water, etc. grow fast enough to take care of the increasing population? This is a challenge, which all development partners should be considering now.

## The Settlement Pattern

Spatial distribution of population in Amuru is uneven. Game reserves and ease of accessibility to social and economic infrastructures have largely determined population distribution in the district. Soil fertility factors have not greatly influenced the settlement pattern since much of the soils everywhere support most of the crops grown in Amuru District. However, physical features like hills, rivers, forests and swamps have played significant roles in influencing the population settlement patterns. The physical features provide natural resources for social and economic activities but have not attracted settlements nearby.



It is worthwhile mentioning that the population settlement pattern in the district had had a departure from natural resource endowment potentials and existence of socio-economic activities to security concerns. Consequently, more than 90% of the population had settled temporarily in the IDP camps where relative security could be provided. Therefore, many of the settlements (the former IDP camps) were found along the main roads, trading centers, town centers and its suburbs. Currently the IDPs have returned and resettled on their ancestral lands.

#### **1.2.4 Natural Endowments**

##### **Mineral Potential**

The major rock types that form the geology of Amuru District are composed of remnants of low land surfaces and scarps related to rift or Aswa, sediments of western rift valley, zone of Tors and inselbergs areas of infill, remnants of upland and hot springs.

Regarding minerals distribution in the district, no detailed geological mapping has been carried out to reveal their economic potentials. However limited reconnaissance geological investigations were carried out in some parts of the district and some minerals were found to occur. Among these minerals are kynite, which is found to occur in pennatitic vein rocks in the area North of Atiak trading center (border town). Some are also observed in the rocks of Keyo hill, a few miles North-East of Patiri hill. Gold is found to occur in Atiak–Bibia area up to the Sudan border (here detailed geological investigation is needed). Clay suitable for good quality roofing tiles and building bricks are found to occur in some parts of the district and this needs evaluation. Murram suitable for road surfacing is found to occur in almost all parts of the district. Several rocks have been identified to have good quality for building and construction industries (stone quarry).

##### **Tourism Potential.**

Amuru district is blessed with many potential tourism sites and features that can be put to use. Among the potential sites are; Amuru Hot spring located at Amuru Town Council, Guru-Guru Hills that was the site of the Lamogi Rebellion, the Kilak and Okidi hills, Musalaba in Keyo where the first Protestant Missionaries pitched camp in Acholi to spread the gospel, and the beautiful landing sites at the banks of River Nile. There are a number of other tourism potential sites and attractions that can be developed. These are: forest camping and bird watching, Cultural Heritage (Kalkwaro), Cultural dances/regalia, spiritual/rituals and war memorial sites.

#### **1.2.5 Social economic infrastructure**

Access to livelihood resources differ markedly between communities, households and individuals, with female headed households having the least access. These variations influence the livelihood of most households in Amuru District.

The private sector in Amuru consists of minor micro and small enterprises. Amuru is thus among the Districts in Uganda with the least number of industries which comprise of a few grinding mills and rice hullers, garages, wood and metal workshops and the construction industry among others.

## **Agriculture**

Crop production is the major economic activity in Amuru, employing about 98% of the population. Arable land is very fertile and makes up about 90% of the total land area. However, less than 10% of the land is utilized yearly. The limited utilization of land is partly due to the traditional and subsistent agriculture being practiced. The result has always been low household income and food insecurity.

The traditional cash crops are cotton and tobacco, but due to decreasing prices and limited access to markets, their production had declined rapidly in the last 30 years. The Cotton Sector Development Programme is currently being implemented and the hope is that the crops will be revitalized. The major food crops are Maize, Finger Millet, Sorghum Sweet Potatoes, Cassava, Groundnuts, Simsim, Beans, Peas and Sunflowers. These major food crops now constitute what we call the non-traditional cash crops.

## **Livestock**

Livestock used to rank very high on the list of assets and economic activities in the district. Before the outbreak of insurgency in 1986, livestock was the financier of school fees, dowry, and security of the family welfare and source of protein. Ox ploughing was further a more vital part of crop production of the population of Amuru. However, at present there are only a few hundred dairy farmers in the district. The loss of cattle (oxen) in 1986 explains the widespread use of conventional manual ploughing instead of ox ploughing. Manual ploughing is the reason for declining productivity and limited acreage under crops.

## **Fisheries**

Fishing as an economic activity does not feature very much in Amuru though the district is endowed with the River Nile that borders it on the western side and some small rivers, streams and swamps. Fish is therefore supplied by other sources outside the district mainly Lake Kyoga, Lake Albert and as far as Lake Victoria. Before the civil war, however, fish farming was a very common activity among the people. Amuru District Council is currently exploring the possibility of revitalizing this lucrative source of income with a few ponds already supported, notably, the one located at Lacor Parish, Akuru Kwe.

## **Service Industries**

Service industries in Amuru are not developed at all because of the non-availability of electricity power grid and the low demand for the services. There is plan to extend the national power grid to Moyo and Adjumani districts via Lamogi, Pabo and Atiak sub-counties. Mobile telephone networks now cover both rural and urban areas thus providing easy and fairly affordable telecommunication services. The common telephone networks are the same ones available nationally, namely Airtel, MTN, UTL, and Africell. Other service industries include lodges, barbers shops, motorcycle taxi (boda-boda) and motor transport.



## CHAPTER TWO: SITUATION ANALYSIS

### 2.0 Introduction

This covers a review of sector situations, analysis of cross cutting issues, Potential Opportunities Challenges and Constraints (POCC) analysis, review of previous plan performance, analysis of urban issues and standard development indicators are captured. It is the basis for adoption and adaption of the NDP III program objectives, outcomes, outputs and interventions. In addition, it provides information on areas for improvement and projects that require to be rolled over from DDPII to DDPIII either because they are incomplete or have not been implemented but are still priorities of the district. The table below presents an Analysis of District Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges.

### 2.1 Analysis of the Amuru District LG Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges

**Table 2.1: Analysis of District Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges**

Sn	Development issues	Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
1	Limited physical and land use planning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Existence of District Physical Planner</li><li>- Existence of District Physical Planning Committee</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Enabling government policies</li><li>- Availability of support from relevant ministries</li><li>- Existence of specialists in the private sector</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Staff structure rigidities</li><li>- Lack of adequate staff for physical and land use planning</li><li>- Lack of grant for supporting physical planning</li><li>- Poor planned towns</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Limited funds for staff salaries</li><li>- Building without approved plans</li></ul>

2	Food insecurity and low household incomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The two rain seasons a year allows crop and animal for production throughout the year</li> <li>- Urban centres which provide market for our produce</li> <li>- Availability of factories for</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- East African free trade zone which allows free movement and trade in all East African Counties and COMESA free trade arrangement provide</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unfenced markets and markets operating on private land.</li> <li>- Poor attitude towards work and poor work environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Un predictable weather conditions</li> <li>- Low prices for agricultural products</li> <li>- Rampant outbreak diseases (FMD, BBW)</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- value addition on crop and livestock products for export which provides more market for our produce</li> <li>- Availability of financial institutions to provide credit to invest in Agriculture production</li> <li>- Fertile soils throughout the district which favor crop and animal production</li> <li>- Availability wetlands, rivers and springs that provide water for aquaculture and irrigation</li> <li>- Availability of enough land for animal grazing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a wide market for our produce.</li> <li>- Good Governance and political stability which provide favorable climate invest in agriculture and production at large.</li> <li>- Existence of strong private sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land fragmentation and land degradation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New and continuously coming up pests and diseases</li> <li>- Fake agricultural inputs and drugs on markets</li> </ul>

3	Continuous reduction water levels and general degradation of river Nile and its catchment areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Political Commitment</li> <li>- Availability of staff in the local governments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enabling government policies</li> <li>- Central Government Funding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack departmental vehicle continuous monitoring of for</li> <li>- Lack of awareness among the communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Erratic weather conditions and prolonged dry spells</li> </ul>
4	Seasonal nature of district roads and adverse terrain some areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of road equipment and plants</li> <li>- Availability of staff in Engineering department</li> <li>- Availability of technical Institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enabling government policies</li> <li>- Central Government Funding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low pay for road gangs</li> <li>- Encroachment of road reserve</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Failure to attract and retain highly trained staff</li> <li>- Scarcity of spare parts and skilled personnel to repair the road equipments</li> </ul>

5	High levels of youth unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of training institutions equip the population with the relevant skills</li> <li>- Strong private sector</li> <li>- Availability of programs supporting youth activities such as youth livelihood fund.</li> <li>- Availability of functional labour office</li> <li>- Political commitment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enabling government policies such as LED policy and PPP.</li> <li>- Entrepreneurship training in secondary and post-secondary Education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of commercial officers</li> <li>- Lack of business incubators</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of land reserved for investors</li> </ul>
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6	Low levels of vocational skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of training institutions equip the population with the relevant skills</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enabling government policies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of equipment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Un revised education curriculum at all levels</li> </ul>
7	Inadequate tax base and low business activity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Good communication structure with good roads mobile phone for easy movement of information, people and produce</li> <li>- Availability of financial institutions to provide credit</li> <li>- Urban centers which provide market for our produce</li> <li>- Amuru is surrounded by districts which could otherwise be its markets</li> <li>- The District has a big population to consume the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enabling government policies</li> <li>- East African free trade zone which allows free movement and trade in all East Afrin countries and COMESA free trade arrangement provide a wide market for our produce.</li> <li>- Good governance and political stability</li> <li>- Strong private sector</li> <li>- A modern railway</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor attitude towards work and poor work environment</li> <li>- Unfenced markets and markets operating on private land</li> <li>- Lack of sanitary facilities in most markets and Garbage accumulation in rural local markets</li> <li>- Lack of business incubators</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Large informal sector</li> <li>- Large subsistence sector</li> </ul>
		<p>local products</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gulu district in the Northern region makes it a business center for this region.</li> <li>- Improve road network makes every point of district accessible for any business deals.</li> </ul>	<p>line to be constructed through the district</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rural electrification</li> </ul>		

8	Low levels of water for domestic, commercial and for production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of river Nile with in district,</li> <li>- The two rain seasons a year</li> <li>- Availability wetlands, rivers and springs that provide water for aquaculture and irrigation</li> <li>- Staff availability for water department</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enabling government policies</li> <li>- Central Government Funding</li> <li>- Presence of development partners like National water and Sewerage Corporation</li> </ul>	- Long procurement process	- Erratic weather conditions and prolonged dry spells
9	Low tourism activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of cultural diversity and cultural heritage sites</li> <li>- Presence of physical features like Keyo hills and Guru Guru caves</li> <li>- Presence of Amuru Hot Spring</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support from ministry in form of capacity building</li> <li>- Elevation of Gulu regional air strip into an airport</li> <li>- Communication by govt to promote tourism</li> <li>- Political stability to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited funding</li> <li>- Lack of departmental equipment to aid tourism like cameras, binoculars, hiking gadgets</li> <li>- Inadequate staffing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Competition from neighboring districts and countries.</li> <li>- Poor services delivery mainly in the hotel and accommodation industry</li> <li>- Poor training of tour and travel</li> </ul>

		- Presence of potential tourism site like where Lamogi Rebellion took place.	foster tourism		companies - Limited marketing due to insufficient funding
9	Inadequate school infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of Engineering staff for supervision</li> <li>- Committed political leadership</li> <li>- Some local revenue available to support development of school infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Central Government funding</li> <li>- Enabling government policies</li> <li>- Communities willingness to provide land</li> </ul>	Inadequate accommodation for hire around schools	- Inadequate funding from the centre



10	Underfunding of the district and local governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Good will by the District leadership.</li> <li>- Availability of Central government transfers</li> <li>- Anticipation of improvement on local revenue collection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Willingness of civil society and donors to contribute/donate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate capacity in proposal writing.</li> <li>- Low morale among civil servants</li> <li>- Council much interested in infrastructure development rather than community development services (which cannot be quantified)</li> <li>- Ever declining sources of local revenue</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Declining Central Government transfers to local governments</li> <li>- Donor fatigue</li> <li>- Unclear guidelines for utilization of central government transfers by districts and lower local governments</li> </ul>
11	Inaccessibility to public establishments, lack of assistive appliances and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Staff with knowledge on Disability issues</li> <li>- District leadership is disability sensitive</li> <li>- Disability issues have</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Good working relationship with other stake holders</li> <li>- Willingness of donors to support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Underfunding</li> <li>- In-fighting/ disagreements among PWDs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Negative attitude towards disability issues</li> <li>- Inadequate assistive appliances</li> </ul>
	absence of Sign language interpreters in public places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- been mainstreamed in all district plans and budgets</li> <li>- Availability of disability leadership structures at all levels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- disability programs</li> <li>- Communities are aware of disability improvement programs</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate sign language interpreters</li> <li>- Inaccessibility to specialized health services</li> </ul>
12	Repayment of Youth Livelihood Program and UWEP funds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Committed Staff</li> <li>- Political support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of funds from center</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate funding for supervision</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Repayment</li> <li>- Long process of accessing funds</li> </ul>

13	Lack of startup capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of Agri-business potentials.</li> <li>- Availability of favorable policies like industrialization. -</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of grants like WEP, YLP, Micro Finance support Centre, Uganda Development Bank and Other finance institutions.</li> <li>- Creation of TILED to create awareness of the many ways of raising capital.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of collateral security</li> <li>- Inadequate strategic financial planning skills</li> <li>- High cost of finance ( interest costs)</li> <li>- Limited innovations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Grants treated as political favors</li> <li>- Limited research and innovations</li> <li>- Lack of saving culture</li> <li>- Short-termism ( thinking of gaining faster than anticipated</li> </ul>
14	Lack of startup capital for business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of Agri-business potentials.</li> <li>- Availability of favorable policies like industrialization. -</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of grants like WEP, YLP, Micro Finance support Centre, Uganda Development Bank and Other finance institutions.</li> <li>- Creation of TILED to create awareness of the many ways of raising capital.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of collateral security</li> <li>- Inadequate strategic financial planning skills</li> <li>- High cost of finance ( interest costs)</li> <li>- Limited innovations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Grants treated as political favors</li> <li>- Limited research and innovations</li> <li>- Lack of saving culture</li> <li>- Short-termism ( thinking of gaining faster than anticipated</li> </ul>
15	Limited entrepreneurship skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A deliberate policy of skilling Uganda</li> <li>- Many avenues for enterprise development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The establishment of Excel business incubation Centre at Elegu</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High cost of capital</li> <li>- High cost of education</li> <li>- Lack of Apprenticeship skills</li> <li>- Short termism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High Attitude towards white color jobs</li> <li>- Less stewardship attitude</li> </ul>

16	Shortage of utilities (water and electricity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There are alternative sources to sustainable water supply like water harvesting and use of stand-by generators and solar systems</li> <li>- Willingness of the community to provide land for water sources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Favorable government policies – formation of water committees and funding in some areas (borehole construction and maintenance)</li> <li>- Rural electrification programs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of financial capacity to extend water supply to production facilities.</li> <li>- Absence of operation and maintenance plans for utility systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dwindling government support in the utility sectors</li> <li>- Extended droughts that reduce water levels and dry up some sources</li> </ul>
17	Inadequate funds for infrastructure like teachers' houses, classrooms, pit latrine stances etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Willingness of Foundation Bodies to offer land</li> <li>- PTA, parents' willingness to contribute funds.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Favorable government policies. UPE</li> <li>- Availability of government grants like SFG, Transitional Grant.</li> <li>- Willingness of civil society and donors to contribute/donate</li> <li>- Presence of private schools as an alternative.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Un-favorable political pronouncements.</li> <li>- Lack of capacity for proposal writing.</li> <li>- Absence of incentives for proposal writing.</li> </ul>	- Declining funds from Central Government
18	Inadequate funds for infrastructure - teachers' houses, classrooms, pit latrine stances etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Willingness of Foundation Bodies to offer land</li> <li>- PTA, parents' willingness to contribute funds.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Favorable government policies. Like UPE</li> <li>- Availability of government grants like SFG, Transitional Grant.</li> <li>- Willingness of civil society and donors to contribute/donate</li> <li>- Presence of private schools as an alternative.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Un-favorable political pronouncements.</li> <li>- Lack of capacity for proposal writing.</li> <li>- Absence of incentives for proposal writing.</li> </ul>	- Declining funds from Central Government

19	Poor performance in some schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Willingness of parents to support infrastructure development in schools.</li> <li>- Presence of DOS and Academic Committee.</li> <li>- Willingness of PTA to contribute towards teachers' welfare -meals.</li> <li>- Willingness of parents to send their children to Government schools.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Willingness of Government to fund wage bill for recruiting teachers.</li> <li>- Willingness and availability of Civil Society like USAID/RTI to provide trainings and material on literacy.</li> <li>- Ability of government to send UPE capitation in schools for scholastic materials and other management issues.</li> <li>- Good performance of private schools to compliment public ones.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inability of the head teachers to supervise the teachers.</li> <li>- Existence of conflicts between head teachers, teachers, and management committees.</li> <li>- Inability of parents to provide adequate food and scholastic materials to pupils.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Declining funds for inspection and monitoring of schools by government.</li> <li>- Existence of economic activities around the school environment like markets, quarries etc.</li> </ul>
20	Poor hygiene and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presence of sanitation committee in schools.</li> <li>- Availability of safe water sources within the school premises (community) in few schools.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability and willingness of Central Government through DWD to extend safe water to communities and schools.</li> <li>- Presence of Donor Agencies to train on good hygiene and sanitation practices.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of Health Committees that are inactive.</li> <li>- Inability of PTA to put in place the required facilities like pit latrines, urinals.</li> <li>- Declining frequency of monitoring and supervision.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Extended droughts that make water scarce.</li> <li>- Declining funding from central government to construct health and sanitation related facilities, DEDEG SFG.</li> </ul>

21	Water shortage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Alternative sources to sustain safe water within.</li> <li>- Willingness of some parents, foundation bodies to contribute some funds towards water developments.</li> <li>- Willingness of the community to provide land for water sources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presence of donors like Rotary to provide/extend water services.</li> <li>- Favorable government policies – formation of water committees and funding in some areas (borehole construction and maintenance)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of financial capacity to extend water to schools.</li> <li>- Absence of operation and maintenance plans.</li> <li>- Absence/inability of providing security during holidays to safely protect equipment that is vandalized.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Declining government funding -removal of community tanks.</li> <li>- Extended droughts that dry up sources.</li> </ul>
22	Poor nutrition status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ability of some parents to provide home grown nutritious foods like vegetables, fruits.</li> <li>- Presence of land at some schools has supported nutrition.</li> <li>- Having food committees in place.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presence of donors and agencies to support schools in nutrition programs – SNV/CEGED.</li> <li>- Willingness of foundation bodies to provide land for cultivation and plant food crops.</li> <li>- Existence of government programs like OWC UWEP that provide inputs and equipment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Laziness of parents and caregivers.</li> <li>- Inability of schools to engage pupils in agriculture related practices (skills)</li> <li>- Parents mentality of putting all food items on sale (cash economy)</li> <li>- Limited awareness to parents/community on food production and preservation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Extended droughts and storms that ravage crops.</li> <li>- Political interference in implementation of policies on school feeding programs.</li> <li>- Pests and diseases.</li> <li>- Competition from industrialists, millers, milk related industries, food processing plants, etc.</li> </ul>

23	Limited co-curricular activities and other materials /equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Willingness of parents to allow their children participate in co-curricular activities.</li> <li>- Existence of massive untapped talent with the pupils.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Favorable government policies on co-curricular activities (Education of the body, mind and soul)</li> <li>- Government funding of co-curricular in schools.</li> <li>- Willingness of cooperate organizations like Coco-Cola, Banks to arrange competitions.</li> <li>- Recruitment of Sports Officer at District level by Government.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited land for expansion to put in place playgrounds.</li> <li>- Inability to write proposals on sports funding in schools.</li> <li>- Limited knowledge on co-curricular activities by some teachers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Declining government funding to districts. This District missed out completely in co-curricular funds this FY.</li> <li>- Absence of equipment in the existing stadia.</li> </ul>
24	Low levels of water for domestic, commercial and for production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of river Nile within the district</li> <li>- The two rain seasons a year</li> <li>- Availability of wetlands and springs that provides water for irrigation</li> <li>- Staff available for water department</li> <li>- Underground water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enabling Government policies</li> <li>- Central government funding</li> <li>- Presence of development partners</li> <li>- Availability for equipment of water for production</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lengthy procurement process</li> <li>- Government taxes on water projects.</li> <li>- Lack of transport means</li> <li>- Lack of assistant Engineering officers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Erratic weather conditions and prolonged dry spells - Limited funding</li> <li>- Population pressure on wetlands and water catchment basins</li> <li>- High cost of contracting water and sanitation facilities.</li> </ul>

25	Poor Record keeping in lands section	Presence of records officers in lands management	Available office space	Lack of digitalized systems for managing records in lands office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of cabins</li> <li>- Lack of computers</li> </ul>
26	Delays in approval of land titles	Presence of active land board	Public land that is not surveyed	Poor funding of the land board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Encroachment on government land</li> <li>- Increased land conflicts/cases</li> </ul>
27	Degradation of wetlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Presence of staff and Environment</li> <li>-Presence of Protection Police Unit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Government political will</li> <li>-Community support</li> </ul>	Poor funding of restoration and monitoring activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Re-encroachment of fragile ecosystems</li> <li>-Loss of wetland coverage</li> </ul>
28	Encroachment on government land	Presence of staff surveyor	Presence of private surveyors Regional Land Office	Lack of RTK	-Inadequate funding
29	Information management and reporting system for the collection, storage and management of ENR data	Trained staff	Favorable government policies on environment and natural resources	Lack of equipment for data collection and analysis	In adequate funding Decline in natural resources asset base
30	Bare hills	Trained staff Civil Society	Availability of tree seedlings	Poor planting culture by the communities	Continued loss of forest coverage

31	Lack adequate ICT infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presence of Office Space</li> <li>- Availability of internet presence</li> <li>- Presence of District ICT Committee</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Willingness of Central Government through NITA-U to extend Internet services (Hot spots)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate funds to support existing infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increasing demand for ICT services</li> <li>- Ever changing technologies that requires regular updates</li> </ul>
32	Low agricultural production and productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of willing and hardworking farmers</li> <li>- Trained and qualified staff</li> <li>- Availability of arable soils</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Good Government and policies</li> <li>- Availability of research Institutions</li> <li>- Existence of development partners</li> </ul>	Poor quality Agro inputs, Chemical and acaricides	Intense dry spells
33	Few farmer groups, Associations and Cooperatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of CDO and Agricultural extension staff at sub counties</li> <li>- Farmers' willingness to form organizations</li> <li>- Existence of offices to handle issues of group registration</li> </ul>	Existence of Government policies supporting it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- poor leadership skills</li> <li>- poor record keeping</li> </ul>	- political interference
34	Inadequate Transport facilities and equipments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The district has drivers</li> <li>- All staff have motorcycle riding skills</li> </ul>	Existence of Grants from Central Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hiring Transport is expensive</li> <li>- Repairing of old motorcycles is expensive</li> </ul>	- Inadequate funding
				- Inadequate local revenue	



35	Inadequate Agricultural Extension Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Skilled and trained staff</li> <li>- Some organised farmers' groups</li> <li>- Availability of Development partners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of stations</li> <li>- Availability of Training Institutions and Universities</li> <li>- Farmer to extension approach.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited funds</li> <li>- Inadequate supervision of staff</li> <li>- Low capacity building workshops and seminars</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Delayed release of funds</li> <li>- High cost of maintenance</li> </ul>
36	Low value addition enterprises	<p>Availability of electricity in some areas</p> <p>Good rural roads</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability supporting policies</li> <li>- Availability of technical staff</li> <li>- Availability of market for processed products</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of packaging materials</li> <li>- Poor feeder roads</li> </ul>	High production cost
37	Poor farm records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Some farmers are illiterate</li> <li>- Availability of staff to train them</li> <li>- Availability of modern technologies</li> </ul>	Availability of training materials	Some farmers are illiterate	
38	Poor post-harvest handling methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of skilled staff</li> <li>- Availability demand of Agricultural produce</li> </ul>	Availability of Development partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Storage pests</li> <li>- Poor storage facilities</li> </ul>	climate change
39	Health Infrastructure development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Available Land with Titles.</li> <li>- Strong politic will and commitment.</li> <li>- Good governance and leadership.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of interested development partners.</li> <li>- Policy document available (PP Policy).</li> </ul>	- Limited/No funding for capital development in health and maintenance of the already established structures.	- Limited/No funding for all the desired Capital Development for Health

40	High disease burden of communicable diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of the appropriate diagnostic tools.</li> <li>- Established work force of Health workers (HRH)</li> <li>- Availability of improved health facility infrastructure (environment).</li> <li>- Availability of a functional referral system.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of stakeholders in the control and prevention of communicable diseases.</li> <li>- Accessible health facilities.</li> <li>- Availability of policy documents and guidelines.</li> <li>- Availability of Training institutions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stock outs of Essential Medicines and medical supplies</li> <li>- An inefficient referral system in terms of vehicles and fuel.</li> </ul>	
41	Burden of NCDs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Uganda has a potential to access all the health foods that are key in the prevention of NCDS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The UPHC protocols spear headed by the President of Uganda</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate /inappropriate diagnostic equipment for NCDS.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited financing health medicines, equipment (wage, and logistics)</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Established work force of Health workers (HRH)</li> <li>- Availability of improved health facility infrastructure (environment).</li> <li>- Improved health workers staffing levels above average.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supportive stakeholders in the provision of food supplements</li> <li>- Availability of Nutritional Policy documents and guidelines.</li> <li>- Availability of training institution to provide the right information on life styles.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of emphasis on NCDs compare to curative medicine.</li> <li>- Severely limited financing for NCDS from Government, but also from other implementing partners.</li> </ul>	

42	High maternal, Neonatal and child deaths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Availability of trained human resources for health.</li> <li>- Functional Health service delivery structure</li> <li>- A well planned and structured referral system</li> <li>- Availability of improved health facility infrastructure (environment)</li> <li>- Sensitized and responsive communities to modern child health services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Accessible health facilities by the communities.</li> <li>- Supporting RMNCAH service stakeholders.</li> <li>- Availability of policy documents and guidelines.</li> <li>- Availability of Training institutions for in service training.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- An inefficient referral system in terms of vehicles and fuel.</li> <li>- Stock outs of EM/medical supplies</li> <li>- Women delivering at home are more celebrated than those who deliver at Health facilities (culture and tradition).</li> <li>- Community still believes in TBAs</li> <li>- Lack of basic utilities (water and electricity)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Emerging antimicrobial resistance in the RX and management of CDS</li> <li>- Self-medication and commercialized prescription.</li> <li>- Un controlled cross boarder movements.</li> <li>- Inappropriate definition of Gender roles and responsibilities during pregnancy.</li> <li>- Women of low social economic and education status.</li> </ul>
43	Increasing demand for management and Disposal of medical and domestic waste generated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Political will and commitment</li> <li>- Perceptive/communities</li> <li>- Network of VHTs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support from Implementing partners (USF).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No of Health Assistants (29%)</li> <li>- Seasonal/climatic interruption</li> <li>- Some negative political influence.</li> </ul>	

## 2.2 LG Performance on Key development indicators

The LGDP reflects applicable national development indicators in a table below. This is in view of the NDPIII and the Uganda Vision 2040 Targets.

**Table 5: Key Development Indicators**

Category	Key Result Areas (KRA)	Indicators	Baseline	DDPIII Targets				
			FY 2017/18	FY 2020/21	FY 2021/22	FY 2022/23	FY 2023/24	FY 2024/25
Goal: Increased household incomes and improved Quality of life	Household d incomes	Saving Rate	-	7.2	7.8	7.0	7.3	7.5
		Private sector Credit Access	-	13.2	12.4	15.3	16.7	17.6
		Population below the poverty line (percent)	32.5	32	31.8	31.3	31.1	30.7
	Quality of life	Population growth rate (percent)	3.0	2.7	2.65	2.6	2.55	2.5
Objective 1: Enhance value addition in Key Growth Opportunities	Agro and Mineral based industrialization	Share of intermediate goods (inputs) in produced (percent)	N/A	16.2	17	17.4	18	18.2
	Land	Percentage of titled land	N/A	8	10.3	11	11.9	12.4
Objective 2: Strengthen private sector capacity to drive growth and create jobs	Private sector growth	Youth unemployment rate (percent)	10.2	10	10	9.8	9.4	9.2
		Private sector credit	N/A	6	6.5	7.2	7.5	8
Objective 3: Consolidate & increase stock and quality of Productive Infrastructure	Energy	Households with access to electricity (percent)	6.6	6.8	7.2	10	10.7	11.4
	Road	Percent of paved roads	N/A	10	15	15	18	20
		Percentage of District roads in fair to good condition.	N/A	55	58	60	65	70
	ICT	Proportion of area covered by broad band services	6.3	6.4	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.4
	Water for production	Water usage for irrigation	N/A	26	30.2	32.6	34.5	40
Objective 4: Enhance the productivity and social wellbeing of the population	Labour productivity and Employment	Agriculture	91.3	92	91.7	91.9	92	93
	Health	Life expectancy at birth (years)	67	67.5	67.8	68	68.2	68.3
		Infant Mortality Rate/1000	48	47	46.5	46.2	46	45

		Total Fertility Rate	7.3	7.25	7.25	7.1	7.1	7.0
		U5 Mortality Ratio/1000	53	52.5	52.1	52.1	52	51.5
	Education	Primary to secondary						
	Objective 5: Strengthen the role of the State in development	Tax Revenue	N/A	8	8.6	9.2	10	10.6

## 2.3 Development situation analysis

### 2.3.1 Economic development

This analysis focuses on key growth opportunities- agriculture, Tourism, Mineral and Trade, Industry and Cooperatives; and Financial services Analysis.

#### Agriculture

**Table 6: Agricultural POCC Analysis**

<b>Potentials</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amuru district has fertile and stable soils, good climatic conditions with rainfall pattern in two rainfall peaks and support the production of perennial and seasonal crops.</li> <li>The District has a substantial forest, wetland and vegetation cover which offers habitats for biodiversity and provides forest and productive products for commercial and domestic use.</li> <li>Existence of good road net work</li> </ul>	<b>Opportunities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The availability of both national and international development partners.</li> <li>There exists goodwill from partners and politicians in the pacification of the war ravage district so as to pave way for meaningful development programs.</li> <li>Favorable Government policies on liberalization and privatization are added advantages for sustainable growth of the local economy.</li> <li>Existence of higher institutions of learning that support skills development and capacity building</li> </ul>
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<p><b>Constraints</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Traditional and subsistence agriculture</li> <li>• High costs of firm inputs</li> <li>• Lack of skilled human resource in the agricultural industry</li> </ul>	<p><b>Challenges</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decreasing prices</li> <li>• Limited access to markets</li> <li>• Climatic change effects</li> <li>• Youth withdrawal from agriculture is higher, high cost of capital.</li> </ul>
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Crop production is the major economic activity in Amuru, employing about 98% of the population. Arable land is very fertile and makes up about 90% of the total land area. However, less than 10% of the land is utilized yearly. The limited utilization of land is partly due to the traditional and subsistence agriculture being practiced. The result has always been low household income and food insecurity.

The traditional cash crops are cotton and tobacco, but due to decreasing prices and limited access to markets, their production had declined rapidly in the last 30 years. The Cotton Sector Development Programme is currently being implemented and the hope is that the crops will be revitalized. The major food crops are Maize, Finger Millet, Sorghum Sweet Potatoes, Cassava, Groundnuts, Sesame, Beans, Peas and Sunflowers. These major food crops now constitute what we call the non-traditional cash crops.

The critical issues affecting agricultural activities are land wrangles, reliability of rainfall due to global climatic change. The question of value addition remains a big concern due to lack of agricultural innovations and mechanizations. Post-harvest losses occasioned by lack of storage facilities like warehouses is worth mentioning. It is pertinent to note that the youth are shifting from agricultural engagements to other trades within Amuru district.

## Tourism

**Table 10: Tourism POCC Analysis**

Potential	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenge
Availability of tourism sites in Amuru	The availability of both national and international development partners	Lack of sensitization about tourism in Amuru.	Land wrangles between the community and Uganda wild life authority
Available information of tourism sites in Amuru to people within and without.	There exists goodwill from partners and politicians in the pacification of the war ravage district so as to pave way for meaningful development programs.	Lack of sensitization about tourism in Amuru. Poor road network to the tourist sites. Lack of adequate infrastructure to support tourism.	Cultural decadents

Amuru district is blessed with many potential tourism sites and features that can be put to use. Among the potential sites are; Amuru Hot spring located at Amuru Town Council, Guru-Guru Hills that was the site of the Lamogi Rebellion, the Kilak and Okidi hills, Musalaba in Keyo where the first Protestant Missionaries pitched camp in Acholi to spread the gospel, and the beautiful landing sites at the banks of River Nile. There are a number of other tourism potential sites and attractions that can be developed. These are: forest camping and bird watching, Cultural Heritage (Kalkwaro), Cultural dances/regalia, spiritual/rituals and war memorial sites.

## Minerals

**Table 11: Mineral POCC Analysis**

Potential	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenge
Land properly endowed with oil, Kyanite, Gold and marram.	Good political climate in the district	Land wrangles between the communities	Lack of qualified geologists to identify proper positions of minerals
Widespread information about the availability of minerals in the district	Improved road network for transportation of mineral products	lack of proper compliance with mining regulations	Lack of mining equipment's for value additions
Availability of kyanite	The high demand of bricks, mortars and kiln furniture in the district	Lack of sensitization of the populous	Climatic change
Availability of good marram.	Abundance of marram	Unlawful exploitation	Poor enforcement of regulatory laws

The major rock types that form the geology of Amuru District are composed of remnants of low land surfaces and scarps related to rift or Aswa, sediments of western rift valley, zone of Tors and inselbergs areas of infill, remnants of upland and hot springs.

Regarding minerals distribution in the district, no detailed geological mapping has been carried out to reveal their economic potentials. However limited reconnaissance geological investigations were carried out in some parts of the district and some minerals were found to occur. Among these minerals are Kyanite, which is found to occur in pennatitic vein rocks in the area North of Attiak trading center (border town). Some are also observed in the rocks of Keyo hill, a few miles North-East of Patiri hill. Gold is found to occur in Attiak–Bibia area up to the Sudan border (here detailed geological investigation is needed). Clay suitable for good quality roofing tiles and building bricks are



found to occur in some parts of the district and this needs evaluation. Murram suitable for road surfacing is found to occur in almost all parts of the district. Several rocks have been identified to have good quality for building and construction industries (stone quarry).

### Trade, Industry and Cooperatives

**Table 12: Growth of District Cooperative Organizations**

<b>Cooperative Organization</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>
No. of Producer Coops (Registered)	5	7	9	11	17
No. of Producer Coops (Re-activated)	3	5	7	10	11
No. of SACCOs Registered	20	25	30	35	40

Source: District Commercial Office, Amuru

There has been a steady growth of Farmer cooperative organizations in Amuru District. Much as new ones have been registered and some dormant ones have been reactivated. Some SACCOs have not been managed well and collapsed.

Sector specific progress is noted in the cotton, rice and dairy sectors. Cotton production and prices are steadily increasing and more production is expected this year. The detail is in the table below.

Amuru District entered a new era of peace and this has led to a tremendous trade boost in the district and across to South Sudan. Manufactured merchandise, agricultural produce and products dominate the trade. There is however limited knowledge on trading procedures and other rules

governing cross border trade and requirements among the business community. Consequently, many are cheated and mistreated in the course of doing cross border business.

**Table 13: Production and Marketing infrastructures**

Produce Markets	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Weather stations	-	-	-	1	1
Produce stores	3	5	8	11	15
Cattle dips	1	2	3	3	5

**Table 14: Financial Services**

Financial provider	No	Percentage population served	Services offered
Microfinance	2	25%	Loans and savings,
Banks	1	7%	Loans and savings
Saccos	20	50%	Group loans and savings
others	-	18%	Domestic finance management

### **2.3.2 Economic/Productive Infrastructure; Water for Production (WfP), Transport - roads, water, Energy, ICT. Water for Production.**

Amuru District has a total population of 195,562 people of which about 161,400 people have access to safe point water giving coverage of about 82.5%. But when the 106 boreholes decommissioned, the district safe water coverage will drop to 66.2% with functionality rate of 76.7%.

To-date; the district has drilled a cumulative figure of 422 boreholes 71 shallow wells and has protected 90 high-yielding springs. The emergency piped water schemes installed in the former IDP camps of Attiak, Amuru, Keyo, Pagak, and Parabongo though most of them are nonfunctional; while the system in Pabbo where solar power was installed is nonfunctional and parabongo has been rehabilitated by energy

for rural transformation (ERT) program in RGCs (WSDF-N). The piped water schemes in Pabbo qualify to be upgraded to urban water supply scheme and Amuru TC water supply need increasing supply and network.

Amuru district entirely depends on borehole and spring water, however the coverage of borehole (Safe Water is still limited) the major percentage of the population relies on unsafe water. There is only one sub county (Amuru Town council) that has piped water.

### **Roads Transport (DUCAR)**

In January 2019, the Ministry of Works and Transport upgraded some district feeder roads into National Trunk roads. However, the effective maintenance of these roads by Uganda National Roads Authority is progressing.

**Table 15: National /trunk Roads in Amuru District (May 2021)**

<b>Road Name</b>	<b>Surface Type</b>	<b>Length (km)</b>	<b>Activity Required</b>	<b>Location (Sub-county)</b>
Awee – Amuru Omee - Rhino Camp	Loose surface gravel road and partly earth road	120	Periodic maintenance, including remedies to structural bottlenecks	Amuru, Lamogi, Amuru T/Council
Unyama – Pabbo	Loose surface gravel road	9.4	Routine maintenance	Pabbo
Pabbo – Olamyungu – Adjumani	Loose surface gravel road	43	Routine maintenance	Pabbo, Adjumani
Katikati – Pabbo – Atiak – Nimule	Loose surface gravel road	98	Up grading murram to paved road	Lamogi, Pabbo, Atiak
Amuru Junction – Zoka – Mungula – Adjumani	Loose surface gravel road	70	Routine Maintenance	Amuru, Adjumani
<b>Total</b>		<b>340.4</b>		

**Table 16: District Feeder Roads Network as of March 2021**

Road Code	Road Name	Length (Km)	Maintainable section (Km)	Recommended interventions	Location (Sub County)
7118	Keyo – Lalem	3.5	3.5	Good condition, needs routine maintenance	Lamogi
7127	Atiak – Karawal	12	0	Under rehabilitation	Atiak
7131	Otwee – Mutema – Okungedi	14.5	14.5	Good condition, needs routine maintenance	Amuru
7132	Ober Abic – Otici – Gotgweno –Pabbo	28.5	0	Under rehabilitation using labour based technology (U-Growth funds)	Amuru, Lamogi, Pabbo
7133	Olinga – Otorukome (12km)	12.5	0	Needs gravelling and drainage works and a single span bridge over Aci River	Pabbo
7134	Olamnyuu - Atiak	11.5	0	Under rehabilitation using LBT	Pabbo
7155	Keyo – Lamogi H/qtrs	5	0	M/S Alkom has failed to execute the Contract for rehabilitation. To be awarded to a competent contractor	Lamogi
7103	Lamogi Hqtrs – Alero Paminyai	5.2	0	Under rehabilitation using labour based technology (U-Growth funds)	Lamogi

7109	Olamnyuu-Ceri	15	15	Good condition, needs routine maintenance	Pabbo
7156	Lacaro - Coorom	6	6	Rehabilitation and upgrading to District Class I feeder road	Amuru, Lamogi
7196	Labongogali – Gira gira-	9.4	9.4	Good condition, needs maintenance	Amuru, Lamogi
7177	Apowegi-Oloyotong	8	0	To be Rehabilitated and upgraded	Amuru
7161	Parobongo-Guru Guru	11	11	Rehabilitation and upgrading to District Class I feeder road	Lamogi
<b>Total length (km)</b>		<b>142.1</b>	<b>59.4</b>		

**Table 17: Community Access Roads**

Road Name	Proposed Code	Length (km)	Activity Required	Location (Sub-county)
Ali – Layima – Apaa	7143	20	Earmarked for Rehabilitation under NUDEIL funding	Amuru
Guruguru – Giragira	7145	6.5	Rehabilitation	Lamogi, Pabbo
Pabbo – Atiabar	7149	12	Rehabilitated by JICA	Pabbo
Oburduka – Atiabar	7153	7	Routine	Pabbo
Parabongo – Ting Kidi	7157	9	Rehabilitation	Lamogi
Pida Yilo-Jimo	7195	7	Good condition needs routine maintenance	Lamogi

Olwal – Gira gira	7158	6.4	Rehabilitation	Lamogi
Palukere – Miyalayap	7159	6.8	Under rehabilitation	Atiak
Total		<b>86.7</b>		

**Table 18: Development Partners and /or Projects in the Road Sector**

Partners	What they do
JICA	Provide funds for construction of bottlenecks
CAIIP II	Rehabilitation of CARs, Opening new CARs
PRDP	Rehabilitation of District Roads; opening new CARs, and district roads
DANIDA (U-Growth)	Provide funds rehabilitation and opening of new CARs using labour based technology

**Table 19: List of Bottlenecks Repairs on important Community and Feeder Roads and Feeder Roads that Require immediate interventions for Return and Resettlement**

No	Bottleneck Name	Span (m)	Estimated Cost (Ushs'000')	Activity required	Location/ Sub County
1	Ayugi river	Multiple Span	350,000	New Bridge construction	Atiak, Pabbo
2	Unyama river	Multiple Span	400,000	New Construction	Atiak
4	Opara river	Single span	80,000	New Construction	Atiak

5	Agoli Stream	Twin Box Culvert	80,000	New Construction	Amuru, Pabbo
6	Tool stream	Twin Box Culvert	80,000	New Construction, Backfilling with approved materials	Amuru TC, Amuru S/County
7	Atiabar	Single Span	80,000	New Bridge construction	Pabbo(Amuru),Bungatira(Gulu)
	<b>TOTAL</b>		3,130,000		

### Rural Roads

Amuru District has a total population of 190,500 people from the National Population and Housing Census 2002 with feeder roads networks of 376 km of maintainable length and over 700 km of Community Access Roads which were reclaimed by overgrowth due to insecurity. To date the district has carried out routine maintenance and road rehabilitation on 376 km and 100 km of feeder roads respectively.

The technology currently used in the maintenance of roads networks are mainly through labour based for routine maintenance, intermediate and mechanized methods for periodic maintenance and rehabilitation using the locally based contractors.

**Table 20: Road Equipment Status and Conditions**

No	Equipment Type	Number	Condition
1	Motor Grader	0	Not Applicable
2	Wheel Loader	0	Not Applicable
3	Bull Dozer	0	Not Applicable
4	Motor Roller	0	Not Applicable

5	Pedestrian Roller	0	Not Applicable
6	Grader	1	Good Condition though there are frequent breakdowns.
7	Tractors Towed Grader	0	Not Applicable
8	Tractors	0	Not Applicable
9	Tipper lorry	1	Good Condition
10	Supervision Pick UPS	2	All in poor condition

### Trunk Road

The district currently has a total of 302.64 km of feeder roads networks coverage that links to the various administrative units and social centers.

The advent of recovery and development has seen increased investments in both private and institutional buildings especially in schools, health centers and administrative headquarters. However their operation and maintenance remain a challenge.

**Table 21: District Road Network and Conditions**

Financial Year	Network (Km)	Road Conditions			Remarks
		Good	Fair	Poor	
2015/2016	302.64 km	98	68	136.64	
2016/2017	302.64 km	102	68	132.64	
2017/2018	302.64 km	102	78	122.64	
2018/2019	302.64 km	102	86	104.64	
2019/2020	302.64 km	97	114.5	91.14	

Source: Office of the District Engineer-Amuru DLG



The growing number of road equipment and plants has been attributed to increase focus on recovery and development coming to the district. However, there is a challenge of operation and maintenance of the old and new road equipment due to inadequate capacity in the local government.

To date a number of equipment and plants have been grounded having served beyond official life span and hence become cost ineffectiveness to maintain.

**Table 22: Distance by Road from Amuru District Headquarters to Sub-County Header quarters**

Sub-county	Road length (Km)	Condition of the road
Atiak	79km	Good
Pabo	66km	Good
Lamogi	36km	Good
Amuru	25km	Good

## Energy

**Table 23: Energy Distribution**

Sub county	Population	# of Electricity users	# of solar users	# of Non solar or Electricity users
Amuru Town council	9,100	406	217	8477
Amuru sub county	47,490	513	802	46175
Atriak sub county	39,450	368	481	38601
Pabbo sub county	59,400	719	1053	57628
Lamogi sub county	51,400	614	764	50022

Source: UBOS

## ICT Services

**Table 24: Usage and Availability of Internet Services**

S/N	County	Sub County	Parish	Implementer	Contact details	Start date	Status	Remarks
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<b>Internet Cafes</b>								
1	Kilak	Amuru	Amuru	MTN (U) Ltd	Contact	Feb-09	Under installation	
<b>Internet Points of Presence</b>								
<b>S/N</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Sub County</b>	<b>Parish</b>	<b>Implementer</b>	<b>Contact details</b>	<b>Start date</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
1	Kilak	Amuru	Amuru T.C	MTN (U) Ltd	Contact	Aug07	Completed	

### **2.3.3 Human and Social Development (Health, Education, Water and Sanitation; Community Development and Social Protection)**

As far as human and social development is concerned, Amuru District is awakening to foster well-being , having people centered approaches in as far as human rights is concerned, formal and informal relationship with a possibility of building equality among individuals with in society. The above process is ongoing with an advocacy to lead long and healthy lives, to be educated, to access resources, social protection and fair employment.

#### **Health:**

The District Health System comprises of the District Health Office, 1 Health Sub Districts (HSD), 67 Village Health Team (VHT) and the Community at household level.

#### **Health Sector Burden of Disease (BOD)**

The health situation in Amuru District still falls below National Standard, largely due to the poor living conditions and the high poverty level. Most of the diseases are preventable (75%) and are associated with poor environmental sanitation and hygiene in the communities and at household level as indicated in Tables (2.4.1 & 2.4.2)



**Table 25: Top Ten (10) OPD cases of Morbidity in the district for 2017 to 2020**

FY 2016/17			FY 2017/18			FY 2018/2019			FY 2019/20		
Diagnosis			Diagnosis	Reported	%	Diagnosis	Reported	%	Diagnosis	Reported	%
Malaria			Malaria	268226	58.24	Malaria	Reported	%	Malaria		
ARI not pneumonia			ARI not pneumonia	71613	13.63	ARI not pneumonia	299,339	61.28	ARI not pneumonia		
Intestinal Worms			Intestinal Worms	12421	2.52	Intestinal worms	73515	15.05	Intestinal worms		
Diarrhoea			Diarrheal Diseases	10,890	2.16	Diarrhoeal diseases	14,899	3.05	Skin Diseases		
Pneumonia			Skin Diseases	2078	2.41	Skin diseases	11,400	2.33	Diarrhoea disease		
Skin diseases			Pneumonia	12302	2.31	Pneumonia	2012	2.32	Injuries-Trauma		
Trauma (injuries)			Eye Infections	4,841	1.01	Eye infections	11,026	2.26	UTI		
Eye Infectious			Injuries	-	-	Injuries	5,007	1.03	Pneumonia		
ENT diseases			UTI			UTI	-	-	Gastro Intestinal		

Oral disease			ENT			ENT			ENT conditions		
Others			Others			Others			others		
			<b>Total</b>			<b>Total</b>			<b>Total</b>		

**Table 26: Mortality rate in Children under 5 years of age**

S/N	FY 2016/17	%	FY 2017/18	%	FY 2018/19	%	FY 2019/20	%	Mid FY 2020/21	%
1	Malaria	-	Pneumonia	-	Malaria	-	Malaria	45.64	Malaria	48.5
2	Malnutrition	-	Malnutrition	-	Anaemia	-	Anaemia	21.46	Pneumonia	3.0
3	Pneumonia	-	Malaria	-	Pneumonia	-	Pneumonia	2.32	Perinatal conditions	3.0
4	Anaemia	-	Anaemia	-	Malnutrition	-	Malnutrition	-	Anaemia	-
5	AIDS	-	HIV/AIDS	-	Diarrhoea	-	Septicaemia	-	Septicaemia	-
6	Diarrhoea	-	Diarrhoea	-	AIDS	-	AIDS	-	Malnutrition	-
7	Septicaemia	-	Septicaemia	-	RTI	-	Diarrhoea	8.25	Diarrhoea	6.1

8	Meningitis		RTI not Pneumonia		Septicaemia		Injury (Trauma)		RTI	
9	TB		TB		TB		TB		AIDS	
10	ART Infections		Meningitis		Cardiovascular		Other Meningitis	5.3	Congenital malformation	3.0
11	Others		Others		Others		Others		Others	

The health indicators provided in below portray the poor health status of the people compared to the national status.

**Table 27: Key Health Indicators**

Key social indicators	District status	National status
Number of health units	220400	31783300
Population within 5km to nearest health facility	75	80
Doctor: Patient ratio	1:220400	1: 25725
Nurse/midwife: Patient ratio	1:10746	1:11,000
OPD utilization/person/year	12.5	11.5
% of TB notified vs expected	82	56
% pregnant mothers received IPT II	-	62
Pit latrine coverage	34.6	70
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 Life Births	43	48
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 Life Births	336	2
Child mortality ratio per 1,000 Life Births	64	69
Immunization coverage	-	89
Contraceptive prevalence	39	31.3
Adolescent pregnancy rate	25	23.8
Supervised delivery	-	93
HIV Sero-prevalence rate	-	-

### Health Infrastructure

There are a total of 34 health facilities (public, private not for profit and private for profit) of which 26 are functional government health facilities (local governments managed) and about 8 health facilities are run by NGOs. Table 1.8.2.1 shows the status of the facilities and map 2 gives accessibility to health facilities by sub-county.

**Table 28: Health Infrastructure by Level**

HSD	Hospital	Health Centre IV	Health Centre III	Health Centre II	Total
Pabbo	-	-	2	8	10
Atiak	-	1	2	5	7
Iamogi	-	-	2	7	9
Amuru	-	-	2	5	7
Amuru town council	-	-	1	1	2
Total		1	7	26	34

There is one Health Centre IV in Amuru District, 7 health center III's , 26 Health center II's.

### **Health-Demographic Characteristics.**

The target population groups for specific health care programmes and trends in service delivery are presented in Tables 29 and 30

**Table 29: Health Target Population**

Target population category	2019/20	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
Total Population	211,400	216,800	222,000	227,300	232,500	237,700
Infant Population (under 1)-4.3%	9,090	9,322	9,546	9,774	9,998	10,221
Under 5 Population (0 – 59 months)-20.5%	43,337	44,444	45,510	46,597	47,663	48,729
Women of Reproductive Age (15 – 49)-23%	48,622	49,864	51,060	52,279	53,475	54,671
Pregnant women -5%	10,570	10,840	11,100	11,365	11,625	11,885
Total deliveries 4.85%	10,253	10,515	10,767	11,024	11,276	11,528
Vitamin A supplementation (6-59 mths) 18%	38,052	39,024	39,960	40,914	41,850	42,786
Children 1-5 years -16%	33,824	34,688	35,520	36,368	37,200	38,032
Deforming (1-14 years) -46%	97,244	99,728	102,120	104,558	106,950	109,342



**Table 30: Trends of Service Provision In Amuru District**

	<b>Indicator In %age/ratio</b>	<b>2020/2021</b>	<b>2021/2022</b>	<b>2022/2023</b>	<b>2023/2024</b>	<b>2024/2025</b>
1	OPD/capita	1.41	1.71	2.07	2.51	1.98
2	Immunization DPT cover %	90.3%	93.3%	96.4%	99.8%	103.2%
3	Supervised Delivery in HU%	60.1%	64.0%	68.3%	72.9%	77.8%
4	HIV prevalence (ANC)%	3.3%	2.5%	1.7%	0.9%	0.1%
5	Health units functional #	36	36	36	38	40
6	Population within 5kms to Health Unit	169,120	173,440	177,600	181,840	186,000
7	HMIS returns submitted timely %	95.2%	96%	96.8%	98%	98.4%
8	Family planning users %	20.7%	23.7%	26.7%	29.7%	32.7%
9	% of TB notified vs expected	39%	20%	37%	39%	45%
10	% pregnant mothers received IPT II	73%	74%	75%	76%	77%
11	Adolescent pregnancy rate	10%	11%	11%	12%	12%
12	Approved Posts filled	85%	85%	87%	88%	90%
13	Staffing level in district %	85%	85%	87%	88%	90%
14	Staff turnover rate %	0%	1%	2%	0%	1%
15	Pit latrine coverage in Community	72%	74%	76%	78%	80%
16	Safe water coverage	71%	74%	77%	80%	83%
17	Health units Stock out of drugs	20%	15%	10%	10%	5%
18	Infant mortality rate per 1,000 life births	38.4	36.5	34.5	30.5	25

<b>19</b>	Child mortality rate per 100,000 life births	42	39	35	33	30
<b>20</b>	Maternal mortality rate per 100,000	277	267	251	236	211
<b>21</b>	Doctor: patient ratio	1:25000	1:25000	1:25000	1:25000	1:25000
<b>22</b>	Nurse: patient ratio	1:11000	1:11000	1:11000	1:11000	1:11000
	Doctor: Nurse ratio	1:14	1:14	1:14	1:14	1:14

**Table 31: Trends in Immunization Coverage**

Population	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
BCG	89%	84%	88%	89%	90%
DPT-HepB-Hib 1	99%	83%	90%	92%	95%
DPT-HepB-Hib 3	90%	93%	96%	100%	103%
Measles	81%	84%	86%	88%	90%
TT2+	13%	10%	15%	20%	25%

**Data Source(s): HMIS Section- DHO Amuru**

## **Water and Sanitation**

- **Safe water supply**

Amuru District has a total population of 195,562 people of which about 161,400 people have access to safe point water giving coverage of about 82.5%. But when the 106 boreholes decommissioned, the district safe water coverage will drop to 66.2% with functionality rate of 76.7%.

To date the District has drilled a cumulative figure of 422 boreholes 71 shallow wells and has protected 90 high-yielding springs. The emergency piped water schemes installed in the former IDP camps of Attiak, Amuru, Keyo, Pagak, and Parabongo though most of them are

nonfunctional; while the system in Pabbo where solar power was installed is nonfunctional and parabongo has been rehabilitated by energy for rural transformation (ERT) program in RGCs (WSDF-N). The piped water schemes in Pabbo qualify to be upgraded to urban water supply scheme and Amuru TC water supply need increasing supply and network.

The current safe water demand in Amuru District ranges from 5 litres per person per day in new return settlements to 20 litres per person per day. The average safe water consumption per capita in Amuru District is at 15 l/p/d. This safe water consumption per capita is quite below the sphere standard of 20 litres per person per day as the normal consumption rate.

**Table 32: Safe Water Coverage by Sources by Sub-county (As of June; 2016)**

Sub-County	Boreholes	Shallow Wells	Protected Spring	Pop.Served	Total Pop. (As of 2014 Census)	% Safe Water Coverage
Lamogi	102	26	61	47,550	60,228	78.9
Amuru Sc	84	30	15	36,450	49,076	74.3
Pabbo	105	15	12	37,800	46,038	82.1
Atiak	131	0	02	39,600	40,220	98.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>161,400</b>	<b>195,562</b>	<b>82.5</b>

**Assumption;**

- Each Borehole and Shallow well serves 300 people
- 1 spring serves 150 people
- 106 boreholes are earmarked for decommissioning

- Effective safe water coverage is therefore 66.2% (after decommissioning 100 sources)

- **Sanitation**

The district currently has a functionality of about 76.7%. This is because most springs and shallow wells dry up during dry season and only recharge at the peak of the rainy season. A number of boreholes too have broken down. Over 106 boreholes drilled in former IDP camps have been abandoned because people have returned home and they are no longer being used. NGOs used to play a great role in borehole rehabilitation, phasing out of their activities has had a negative impact on functionality. Table 33 shows trend of functionality of water sources by Sub-County from 2012/13 to 2015/16.

**Table 33: Functionality of Safe Water Sources by Sub-County**

No.	SubCounty		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
1	Atiak		82.3	81.7	81.1	79.7
2	Pabo		85.6	84.8	70.4	74.2
3	Amuru TC		67.8	71.2	65.9	71.9
4	Lamogi		78.8	78.5	66.5	76.7
5	Amuru SC		87.4	88.8	70.4	76.7

Source: District Water Office, 2016

### **Hand washing practices and latrine.**

The District household sanitation coverage stands at 72% in June 2015 from 63.08% in 2012 and 69% in 2013, while institutional sanitation coverage is about 85%. Household sanitation has deteriorated due to the return process which has led to abandoning of sanitation facilities in camps. The current approach using Community Total Lead Sanitation (CLTS) is yielding significant results as the community themselves take up the challenge of putting up their own sanitation facilities.

### **Sector Constraints**

- Non-functional WSC leading to lack of reporting of breakdown of water facilities, lack of fund from the community for minor repair, and hence long breakdown time.

- ii. Most water sources are not properly fenced and protected as evidence in functionality
- iii. Transport. The current vehicle is old with a mileage over 300,000Kms and is more in garage and on road hence low field supervision and high cost of maintenance.
- iv. Understaffing. The sector has 2 technical staff as oppose to at least 3 in the structure
- v. Delayed response from the lower local governments on the allocations of the facilities planned for their sub-counties; hence delaying mobilization and training of the community on O&M of new facilities.
- vi. Bad road network and weather conditions affecting access to drilling sites.
- vii. Community still lacks capacity and knowledge needed to fulfil critical requirement and capital contribution cost towards construction.
- viii. High iron contents in some water sources in some parts of the district leading to high rate of abandoning those facilities because this iron changes the colour of cooked food to brown and stains clothes when washed with.

#### **Water issues in the District**

- i. No water for production to boost Agriculture and adapt to climate change
- ii. Need for mini water scheme for good service nearer to people
- iii. Abandoned water sources in the former IDP camps giving faults safe water coverage
- iv. Need for rehabilitation, upgrading and construction of existing piped water schemes in rural growth centers (RGCs) of Amuru TC, Amuru, Labongogali, Awer, Olwal, Keyo, Parabongo, Lacor and Atiak.

Amuru district water access rates vary from 69% in Amuru town council to 95% in Atiak sub-county. Amuru district has 798 domestic water points which serves a total of 194,435 people – 186,824 in rural areas. 199 water points have been non-functional for over 5 years and are considered abandoned. Amuru has 2 piped schemes.

Sataistics from water supply Atlas Ministry of Water and Environment indicates that Amuru district has 87% access, 75% rural functionality, 48% equity, 82% management and 82% gender.

**Education:**

- **ECD**

Despite having Universal Primary Education (UPE), 11,593 children of school-going age in Amuru District are not in school, a report has revealed.

According to a study conducted on the standards of education and life skills among the young population in Amuru, between July 2018 and June this year, 5,913 girls and 5,680 boys, translating into 19.2 per cent, are not accessing education for various reasons.

While unveiling the findings at the closure of Live Your Dream Moment campaign by Reach a Hand Uganda, a local nongovernmental organization, the Amuru District community development office came up with figures are a result of child labor and limited number of learning facilities in the district.

it was noted that only 33,518 children;17,202 boys and 16,316 girls, representing 74.9 per cent of the same age group, are in primary schools.

An assessment was done and the situation is alarming, Parents engage their children in farming, while there are limited early childhood development centres. Most of these primary schools are located far away from learners

It was also revealed that a number of children move to far places such as Lakang, Apaa or Layima to work on commercial farms.

The report also notes that Amuru Town Council has the highest number of children out of school, followed by Lamogi and Paboo sub-counties.

We are encouraging more private persons to open up nursery and private schools. We are collaborating with Reach a Hand Uganda, to enforce measures that will induce parents to take and keep their children in school

Information from the district education department indicates that the number of girls in primary schools across the district was high from Primary One to Primary Four, but it is low in Primary Five to Primary Seven classes.

This is why the district is coming up with several interventions in the district in an attempt to alleviate and salvage this situation because each and every child today counts a lot tomorrow.

With support of Reach a Hand Uganda, the district seek to inspire action in these young people towards a better life which focuses on unleashing their full potential.

During a council meeting two weeks ago, it was revealed that absenteeism and school dropout rates were highest among girls.

Much as the challenge is there, the gap on our side as leaders is that we don't have clear policies or laws that can compel parents and the learners themselves to comply and be in school to study because of absence of logistics to enforce them. Recently, the district passed a resolution to charge parents who failed to provide their children's feeding in school and those that barred them from attending school.

## **Primary Education**

### **Education Access**

According to government policy on Education, the walking distance to the nearest school is recommended to be 2.5 km radius. Over the last five years, the average walking distances to schools worsened from less than 1 km while in IDP Camps in 2006 to 5 km in return villages in 2010. Map 3 gives the district education service accessibility.

Table 34 gives the trend in enrolment as indicators of access over the last five years.

**Table 34: Enrolment in Primary Schools (2016-2020)**

Year	Male	Female	Total
2016	-	-	-
2017	71	76	73
2018	72	77	74
2019	73	77	75
2020	75	78	76

Source: EMIS, DEO's Office-Amuru

Also, poor access roads and inadequate networks, which limit access to existing schools partly, explain the low enrolment. Given the above trend Amuru District is fairly moving in the right direction to achieving UPE and MDG.

### Primary School Retention

**Table 35: Primary School Completion rate in schools 2011-2015**

Year	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
2016	-	-	-
2017	86	78	82
2018	89	79	84
2019	-	-	-
2020	85	75	80

Source: UBOS 2021population projections and MoES 2017 data

It can be observed from Table 35 that the sex ratio at lower primary level is almost , however at the upper primary the ratio of boys to girls get skewed in favour of the boys. The key factors for these are domestic chores, early marriages and poor learning environment.



Table 36: Education Sector indicators, 2016 - 2020

Indicator	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Pupil: teacher ratio	90:1	92:1	94:1	95:1	95:1
Pupil: classroom ratio	100:1	102:1	103:1	105:1	105:1
Pupil: latrine ratio	81:1	83:1	84:1	85:1	85:1
Pupil: desk ratio	10:1	10:1	10:1	10:1	10:1
Pupil: Textbook ratio	6:1	6:1	6:1	6:1	6:1

Source: EMIS 2011 -2015

TABLE 37: EDUCATION INSTITUTION BY SUB-COUNTY

County	Sub-county	No. Primary schools			No. Secondary schools			No.Tertiary institutions		
		Gov't	Private	Community	Govt	Private	Community	Govt	Private	Community
Kilak	Atiak	13	10	4	1		-	1	-	-
	Pabo	13	13	4	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Amuru TC	2	5	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Amuru	11	7	20	1	1	-	-	-	-
	Lamogi	12	15	10	2	2	-		-	-

## Community Development and Social Protection

### Sector Mission or Mandate

To increase the level of social protection for all by reducing vulnerability, inequality and powerlessness especially for the most vulnerable by harnessing their potentials through skills development, labor productivity and cultural growth for sustainable and gender responsive development.

### Social Protection

The social protection Amuru district is mainly handled by the police. There is at least 1 police post in every sub county. However, there is a structure which evolved in a Amuru district which is very active in social protection, this structure is called Community Protection committees. It is pertinent to note that juvenile cases are referred to Pece remand home with the district contributing to the operational costs of the centre.

## 2.3.4 Environment and Natural Resources

### Forests

**Table 38: Local Forest Reserves**

Reserve	Area (Ha)	Status	Requirements
Pabbo	3	Encroached	Replanting

Over the past five years, the Amuru District Local Government with support from FIEFOC in collaboration with NFA, private tree farmers and development partners, have contributed to a steady increase in tree cover in the district. Tree seedlings distributed by the district to household's accounts for 346 hectares. The introduction of energy saving technologies is also contributing to the decline in charcoal consumption especially in urban and rural growth centres.

However, the need for wood fuel and arable land by people returning to their villages from IDP Camps is also increasing thereby reducing the existing natural forest. This negative effect coupled with uncontrolled bush fires may stagnate the increase in forest coverage.

Wetland coverage has continuously declined due to the climatic changes, driving farmers to cultivate in the wetlands. Other contributing factors to the decline include increased brick-laying, bush fires, grazing and construction in and around wetlands (Table 39).

**Table 39: Trend in Natural Resources Indicators**

Indicators	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Forest coverage (%)	10.74	10.19	9.62	9.06	8.51
Wetland coverage (%)	7	7	6.86	6.84	6.84
Energy use(wood fuel) (%)	91	92	91.6	93	92.4
Urban household with secure tenure (%)	0.6	0.6	0.65	0.8	0.83

*Source: Biomass Technical Report 2009*

### **Waste management- solid and liquid**

Waste management in Amuru district is still poor due to lack of proper disposal mechanism. Waste in Amuru district can be categorized into five types, infectious waste, hazardous waste, medical waste, hospital waste and solid waste.

- i. **Infectious waste:** this is the portion of medical waste that can transmit disease. On average about 10-15% of medical waste is actually infectious waste. Infectious waste comprises five categories; cultural and stock, human pathological waste, human blood and blood products and sharps.
- ii. **Hazardous waste:** shares the properties of hazardous materials (e.g. ignitability, corrosively, reactivity, or toxicity), or other physical, chemical, or biological characteristics that may pose a potential risk to human health or the environment if improperly managed.

- iii. **Hospital waste:** all solid waste, both biological and non-biological, that is produced at a hospital and is discarded without further use.
- iv. **Medical waste:** material generated as a result of patient diagnosis and/or treatment or the immunization of human beings.
- v. **Solid (non-hazardous) waste:** generally, include any garbage and refuse. Examples of such waste; domestic trash and garbage, inert construction/ demolition materials; refuse such as metal scrap and empty containers (except those previously used to contain hazardous materials which should, in principle be managed as hazardous waste).

**Table 40: Urban Development and Physical Planning**

Potential	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenge
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of land for urban development</li> </ul>	Good road network for distribution of materials for physical planning and urban development.	Under staffing	Untimely funding
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proper land scape for application expertise in matters of urban development and physical planning.</li> </ul>	Rural centre sports	Land wrangles	Rural sprawl
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Welcoming the attitude of the populous to see the infrastructure development</li> </ul>	Emergency of eight sub counties	Lack of a state of the art up to date survey equipment	Political interference

	Availability of a fully instituted urban development office		
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## Urbanization

The 1969, 1980 and 1991 censuses defined urban areas to include gazette urban centres (city, municipalities, town councils) and ungazetted trading centres. However, the 2002 and 2014 censuses defined urban areas to include only the gazette urban centres (city, municipalities and town boards).

The former definition seems more relevant as it can help serious LGs to be proactive rather than reactive and pick interest and check such upcoming ungazetted trading centres since they ultimately give rise to town boards and therefore need to be planned. In Amuru District, Keyo, Bibia, Pawel, Olwal, and Pyela Mot are some of the major trading centres while Elegu Border Post, Atiak, Pabo and Amuru Trading Center are the four major rural growth centres (RGCs) with piped water systems in place at Pabo. However, very many other trading centres have spontaneously sprung up mainly along the various roads since the return and resettlement process of former IDPs which started in 2008.

By the latter definition, Amuru Town Council is the only urban centre in Amuru District. The Population and housing Census 2014 enumerated 9,846 persons in the town council out of the total population of 190,516 which gives an urban population of 5% only which is not yet within Uganda's prevailing level of urbanization of between 7 to 14.5 percent. The urban population in the district is largely attributed to natural growth rather than rural urban migration which are almost negligible.

The urbanization process in the district like in any other parts of the country is not preceded by physical planning resulting into uncontrolled sprawling of trading centres. In some instances, even there are proper Physical Plans in place, the communities are not following procedures for plan approvals. These trading centres lack basic infrastructures like housing and social amenities resulting into slums and informal settlements characterized by poor housing and sanitation. In particular, the sprawling nature of the urbanization process consumes much land that would have otherwise been used for farming if urban settlements were more concentrated.

Most of the inhabitants of the trading centres are basically farmers who were able to generate some income from farming and have ventured into retail trading mostly and do not have stable income but supplement it by continuing to farm. In most places, the shops open after the owners have come back from their gardens.

It is only Amuru Town Council, Atiak RGC, Pabo Town Board, Elegu RGC and Amuru Trading Center RGC where there are approved physical plans in place in the entire district. Even so, the approved plans are not strictly adhered to, to the extent that green areas, open spaces, corridors and peri-urban forests have been encroached and settled upon, effectively rendering the physical plan redundant.

Over the vision period, Central Government needs to prevail over LGs to control urban sprawling by enforcing legislation, physical planning and strict development control. Central Government also needs to prevail over LGs to strictly control pollution, manage wetlands and wastes, promote and protect green areas, open spaces and corridors.

### **Housing**

The question of housing in Amuru district remains a matter of concern. This is as regard to employees of [HLG] i.e. higher local government officials; Majority of seminar officials at Amuru district do not have permanent aboard definitions within the district.

There is a move by the urban planning sector to see to it that majority of the accounting officers, for example; health functional personnel's and other viable portfolios be provided accommodation within the district in terms of housing.

### **Physical Planning**

The district has undertaken a strategy to improve urban development through a comprehensive physical planning. The district also seeks to improve the policy framework for the establishment and management of trading centres and urban areas.

### 2.3.6 LG Management and Service Delivery

#### **Administrative structure and infrastructure at both HLG and LLG levels;**

Amuru District is administered in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995 and the Local Government Act of 1997 as amended in 2010. The Resident District Commissioner (RDC), appointed by the President advises the District Chairperson on the Central Government policies.

Administratively, Amuru District is composed of 5 Lower Local Governments (4 Sub-counties and 1 Town Council). Other administrative units include 1 county. There are of 32 Parishes (28parishes in the rural sub-counties and 4 wards in the Town Council) and 67 villages (Table 1.2.1)

Table 41 : Political and Administrative Structures

<b>Political and Administrative Units</b>	<b>Number</b>
Number of Counties	2
Number of Sub-counties/Town Council	5
Number of Parishes/Ward	32
Number of District Councilors	15
Number of Standing Committees	2
Number of Villages	67

**Staffing structure and staffing level by functions;**

Administration and Management sector has played a crucial role in ensuring effective and efficient delivery of services at both the lower and higher local governments. Currently, the staffing level has gradually improved from 28% in 2006, to about 62%. However Teachers staffing level has reached 90%. Over the years, a number of Council employees have attained various skills through generic training and career development, bringing in a wealth of experience in the services of the LG.

In terms of establishment/construction of new administration offices in the rural station, out of the 4 sub-counties, Lamogi and Amuru have received new headquarters office building that are nearing completion with funding under LGMSD.

Management structures are getting strengthened and administrative offices are being put in place and made operational. There are functional LLG administrations in all the 4 sub-counties and 1 Town Council. All programmes are being effectively coordinated through DTPC and Management meetings. Disaster management has been key in steering the return and recovery process of the former IDPs. The movement of population out of camps has progressively improved since the launch of PRDP from 75% in 2008 to 98% in 2011 (all the IDP camps have since been de-commissioned).

Within the available resources, the LG has been ensuring prudent management of payroll (for both serving staff and pensioners), through regular updates of employees and pensioners and meeting the salary and pension obligations within the wage bill.

However while council is able to meet the wage bill of the current establishment of 68%, there is also a steady process of recruiting more staff above the current wage bill which is likely to outweigh the resource envelope. In addition to that, pension arrears have continued to grow year by year as more officers reach retirement age, and yet even the accumulated bills have not been paid.

The Information outreach and news catchments have been improved with the emergence of the many FM stations operating in town and newspapers providing information, education, and entertainment to the communities



The Sub sector of Local Administration Police is now integrated with Central Police effective 1st July 2006. The Police support the enforcement of ordinances and bye-Laws of LGs, and protect properties of LGs. There are now police posts in all the Sub-Counties. The aspect of community policing is being emphasised as a strategy to promote crime prevention through active community participation in maintaining law and order.

The infrastructures for service delivery remain inadequate and it has affected the performance of rural administration.

Under the on-going recovery and reconstruction process within the PRDP framework a number of projects are being funded by both Government and Development Partners in the district. The large volumes of investments have created additional responsibility in the areas of coordination, monitoring and supervision, procurement and contract management. These responsibilities have cost implications to the department as the directing and coordinating body of Council in the areas of investment servicing cost.

Table 42: Staffing level in Amuru District

Department	Approved Established posts	Posts filled	Posts vacant
Administration	24	15	9
Human Resource	3	2	1
Finance	16	8	8
Statutory Bodies	5	5	0
Production and Marketing	16	13	3
Health	8	8	0
Education and Sports	7	7	0
Roads and Engineering	15	7	8
Natural Resources Management	10	2	8
Community Based Services	5	5	0
Planning Unit	3	2	1
Internal Audit	2	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	114	75	39

### Status of equipment and tools for service delivery

Table 43: Status of equipment and tools for service delivery

No	Equipment Type	Number	Condition
1	Motor Grader	0	Not Applicable
2	Wheel Loader	0	Not Applicable
3	Bull Dozer	0	Not Applicable
4	Motor Roller	0	Not Applicable
5	Pedestrian Roller	0	Not Applicable
6	Grader	1	Good Condition though there are frequent breakdowns.
7	Tractors Towed Grader	0	Not Applicable
8	Tractors	0	Not Applicable
9	Tipper lorry	1	Good Condition
10	Supervision Pick UPS	2	All in poor condition
11	District cars		

## **CHAPTER THREE: LGDP STRATEGIC DIRECTION AND PLAN**

### **3.1 Introduction**

The Third District Development Plan (DDPIII) whose goal is “**to increase household income and improve the quality of life**”, has adopted a program approach to planning, budgeting, implementation and reporting. This approach takes into account the program based budgeting approach and performance- based budgeting to address the persistent implementation challenges resulting from uncoordinated planning, weak harmonization, limited sequencing of programs and poor linkages between outcomes and outputs. 20 national programs with well-articulated results, objectives and interventions to achieve this goal have been adopted.

**A program** refers to a group of related interventions that are intended to achieve common outcomes within a specified timeframe. Programs were identified based on key development issues that need to be addressed to achieve the overall goal, objectives of NDPIII along with corresponding strategies of NDPIII and aspirations towards achievement of Uganda vision 2040.

For purposes of scoring in the same goal, local governments are required to fully align their plans and budgets to the third national development plan. This will be achieved through adoption and adaption of the national strategic direction, programs, results (outcomes and outputs), interventions and values

**Our district vision is** “A peaceful, prosperous and sustainable community by 2040” and has been adopted from the previous District Development plans.

**And the District Mission is** “To enhance the capacity of the people to progressively and responsibly enjoy their social, economic, cultural and political rights.”

### 3.2 Summary of Adopted NDPIII Strategic Direction

This plan has made a comparative analysis of the National Development Plan III and the Local Government Plan III in terms of goal, strategic objective and programs. At this level, Local Governments are required to adopt the goal, strategic objectives and the 18 programs. The table below shows this comparison and adoption.

**Table 44: Goal, strategic objectives, programs and adoption**

<b>Adoption and Adaption of National Strategic Direction ...</b>	
<b>NDP III Goal, Strategic Objectives and Program</b>	<b>LGDP Goal, Strategic Objectives and Program</b>
<b>NDP III Goal: ‘to Increase Average Household Incomes and Improve the Quality of Life of Ugandans</b>	<b>LG Goal: ‘to Increase Average Household Incomes and Improve the Quality of Life of Ugandans’ (Adopted):</b>
<b>Theme: Sustainable industrialization for inclusive growth, employment and wealth creation</b>	<b>Theme: Sustainable industrialization for inclusive growth, employment and wealth creation (Adopted)</b>
<b>NDP III Strategic Objectives:</b>	<b>LG Strategic Objectives (Adopted NDPIII Strategic Objectives):</b>
1. Enhance value addition in key growth opportunities	1. Enhance value addition in key growth opportunities
2. Strengthen the private sector capacity to drive growth and create jobs	2. Strengthen the private sector capacity to drive growth and create jobs
3. Consolidate and increase the stock and quality of productive infrastructure	3. Consolidate and increase the stock and quality of productive infrastructure
4. Enhance the productivity and social wellbeing of the population	4. Enhance the productivity and social wellbeing of the population
5. Strengthen the role of the state in guiding and facilitating development	5. Strengthen the role of the state in guiding and facilitating development

The District Development Plan also adopted the National Strategies and corresponding programs as shown in the table below:

**Table 45: Comparison of NDP strategies and LG strategies (Adopted/Adapted)**

<b>NDP III Strategies:</b>	<b>NDP III Program</b>	<b>LG Strategies (Adopted/Adapted)</b>	<b>LG Adopted Programs</b>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote agroindustrialisation</li> <li>• Increase local manufacturing activity</li> <li>• Promote mineral based industrialisation</li> <li>• Harness the tourism potential</li> <li>• Promote export oriented growth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agro-industrialisation</li> <li>• Mineral Development</li> <li>• Petroleum Development</li> <li>• Tourism Development</li> <li>• Water, Climate change and ENR management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote agroindustrialisation</li> <li>• Increase local manufacturing activity</li> <li>• Promote mineral based industrialisation</li> <li>• Harness the tourism potential</li> <li>• Promote export oriented growth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agro-industrialisation</li> <li>• Mineral Development</li> <li>• Petroleum Development</li> <li>• Tourism Development</li> <li>• Water, Climate change and ENR management</li> </ul>
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<input type="checkbox"/> Provide a suitable fiscal, monetary and regulatory environment for the private sector to invest Increase local content participation <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Private sector development</li> <li>• Manufacturing</li> <li>• Digital transformation</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> Provide a suitable fiscal, monetary and regulatory environment for the private sector to invest Increase local content participation <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Private sector development</li> <li>• Manufacturing</li> <li>• Digital transformation</li> </ul>
<input type="checkbox"/> Institutionalize infrastructure maintenance Develop intermodal transport <input type="checkbox"/> infrastructure Increase access to reliable and affordable energy Leverage urbanization for socio-economic transformation <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transport interconnectivity</li> <li>• Sustainable energy development</li> <li>• Sustainable urban development</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> Institutionalize infrastructure maintenance Develop intermodal <input type="checkbox"/> transport infrastructure Increase access to reliable and affordable energy Leverage urbanization for socio-economic transformation <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transport interconnectivity</li> <li>• Sustainable energy development</li> <li>• Sustainable urban development</li> </ul>

<input type="checkbox"/> Improve access and quality of social services Institutionalise HR planning <input type="checkbox"/> Enhance skills and vocational development <input type="checkbox"/> Increase access to social protection promote STEI Promote development oriented mind-set <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human capital development</li> <li>• Community mobilisation and mindset change</li> <li>• Innovation, technology development and transfer</li> <li>• Regional development</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> Improve access and quality of social services Institutionalize HR planning <input type="checkbox"/> Enhance skills and vocational development <input type="checkbox"/> Increase access to social protection promote STEI Promote development orientedmind-set <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human capital development</li> <li>• Community mobilisation and mindset change</li> <li>• Innovation, technology development and transfer</li> <li>• Regional development</li> </ul>
<input type="checkbox"/> Increase government participation in strategic sectors Enhance partnerships with no-state actors for effective service delivery <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Governance and security strengthening</li> <li>• Public sector transformation</li> <li>• Development plan implementation</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> Increase government participation in strategic sectors Enhance partnerships with no-state actors for effective service delivery <input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Governance and security strengthening</li> <li>• Public sector transformation</li> <li>• Development plan implementation</li> </ul>
<input type="checkbox"/> Re-engineer public service to promote invests Increase resource mobilisation <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> Re-engineer public service to promote invests Increase resource mobilisation <input type="checkbox"/>	

This plan shows how the local government has either adopted or adapted the NDP III key result areas and indicators. The table below shows the comparison of NDP III result areas and the DDP III key result areas. It is on the basis of these adopted/adapted result areas that will guide the district in setting its targets for the next five years.

**Table 46: Comparison of NDP III and LGDP Key Result Areas**

NDP III Key Result Areas		LGDP Key Result Areas (Adopted/Adapted NDP III Key Results):	
1.	Household incomes	1.	Household incomes (adopted)
2.	Quality of life	2.	Quality of life (adopted)

3.	Agro and mineral based industrialization	3.	Agro - based industrialization (Adapted)
4.	Tourism	4.	Tourism (Adopted)
5.	ICT	5.	ICT (Adopted)
6.	Land	6.	Land (Adopted)
7.	Private sector growth	7.	Private sector growth (adopted)
8.	Energy	8.	Energy (Adopted)
9.	Road	9.	Road (Adopted)
10.	Water for production	10.	Water for production (Adopted)
11.	Labour productivity and employment	11.	Labour productivity and employment (adopted)
12.	Health	12.	Health (Adopted)
13.	Education	13.	Education (Adopted)
14.	Water and Environment	14.	Water and Environment (Adopted)
15.	Social protection	15.	Social protection (Adopted)
16.	Extent of hunger in the population (%)	16.	Extent of hunger in the population (%) (adopted)
17.	Stunted children under 5yrs (%)	17.	Stunted children under 5yrs (%) (adopted)
18.	Tax revenue to GDP ratio	18.	Local revenue to total budget (%) (Adapted)
19.	Public resources allocated to local government (%)	19.	Public resources allocated to lower local government (%) (adapted)
<b>NDP III Key Results Indicators</b>		<b>LGDP Key Results Indicators (Adopted/Adapted):</b>	
1.	Income per capita	1.	Income per capita (Adopted)
2.	Population below the poverty line (%)	2.	Population below the poverty line (%) (Adopted)
3.	Share of working population	3.	Share of working population (Adopted)

4.	Share of National Labour Force employed less subsistence (%)	4.	Share of District Labour Force employed less subsistence (%) (Adapted)
5.	Population growth rate	5.	Population growth rate (Adopted)
6.	Homicide rate per 100,000 people	6.	Homicide rate per 100,000 people (Adoption)
7.	Average monthly nominal household incomes (Ugx)	7.	Average monthly nominal household incomes (Ugx) (Adopted)
8.	Sectoral agricultural contributions to GDP (%)	8.	Ratio of value addition agricultural enterprises to total agricultural enterprises (%) (Adapted)
9.	Foreign earnings from tourism (USD billion)	9.	Amount of tax revenue generated from tourism enterprises (adapted)
10.	Share of tourism to GDP (%)	10.	Ratio of local revenue from tourism enterprises (%) (Adapted)
11.	Contribution of ICT to GDP	11.	Percentage of people using ICT (adapted)
12.	Percentage of land titled	12.	Percentage of titled LG land (adapted)
13.	Private sector credit	13.	Percentage of functional SACCOs (adapted)
14.	Youth un-employment rate (%)	14.	Youth un-employment rate (%)
15.	Households with access to electricity (%)	15.	Households with access to electricity (%) (adopted)
16.	Cost of electricity for commercial enterprises	16.	No. of commercial enterprises with access to electricity (adapted)
17.	Percentage of paved roads to total national road network	17.	Number of km of paved roads in the district (adapted)
18.	Percentage of district roads in good to fair condition	18.	Percentage of district roads in good to fair condition (adopted)
19.	Proportion of area covered by broad band services	19.	Proportion of area Lower Local Governments covered by broad band services (adapted)
20.	Internet penetration rate	20.	Internet users per 100 people (Adopted)



21.	Cumulative water for production capacity(m <sup>3</sup> )	21.	Cumulative water for production capacity(m <sup>3</sup> ) (Adapted)
22.	Labour force participation rate	22.	Labour force participation rate (Adopted)
23.	Employment population ratio	23.	Employment population ratio (Adopted)
24.	Life expectancy at birth (years)	24.	Life expectancy at birth (years)
25.	Infant mortality rate (per 1000)	25.	Infant mortality rate per 1000 (adopted)
26.	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000)	26.	Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 (Adopted)
27.	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000)	27.	Neonatal mortality rate per 1, 000 (Adopted)
28.	Total fertility rate	28.	Total fertility rate (Adopted)
29.	Under 5yr mortality rate (per 1,000)	29.	Under 5yr mortality rate (per 1,000)
			(Adopted)
30.	Primary to secondary transition rate	30.	Primary to secondary transition rate (adopted)
31.	Primary school survival rate	31.	Primary school survival rate (adopted)
32.	Secondary school survival rate	32.	Secondary school survival rate (adopted)
33.	Proportion of primary schools attaining the BRMS <sup>2</sup> , (%)	33.	Proportion of primary schools attaining the BRMS <sup>2</sup> , (%) (Adopted)
34.	Literacy rate	34.	Literacy rate (Adopted)
35.	Electricity consumption per capita	35.	Electricity consumption per capita (Adopted)
36.	Proportion of the population participating in sports and physical exercises	36.	Proportion of the population participating in sports and physical exercises (Adopted)
37.	Employers satisfied with the TVET training (%)	37.	Employers satisfied with the TVET training (%) (Adopted)
38.	Electricity consumption (Kwh)	38.	Electricity consumption (Kwh) (Adopted)
39.	Forest cover (% of total land area)	39.	Forest cover (% of total land area) (Adopted)
40.	Wetland cover (%)	40.	Wetland cover (%) (Adopted)

41.	Safe water cover (%)	41.	Safe water cover (%) (Adopted)
42.	Sanitation coverage (Improved toilet)	42.	Sanitation coverage (Improved toilet) (Adopted)
43.	Hygiene (hand washing)	43.	Hygiene (hand washing) (adopted)
44.	Proportion of population accessing social insurance (%)	44.	Proportion of population accessing social insurance (%) (Adopted)
45.	Health insurance	45.	Health insurance(Adopted)
46.	Proportion of population accessing social insurance, (%)	46.	Proportion of population accessing social insurance, (%) (adopted)
47.	Percentage population receiving direct income support	47.	Percentage population receiving direct income support (adopted)
48.	Extent of hunger in the population (%)	48.	Extent of hunger in the population (%) (adopted)
49.	Stunted children under 5yrs(%)	49.	Stunted children under 5yrs (%) (adopted)
50.	Tax revenue to GDP ratio (%)	50.	Local revenue to total budget (%) (Adapted)
51.	Public resources allocated to local government (%)	51.	Public resources allocated to lower local government (%) (adapted)
52.	Cost of electricity for all processing and manufacturing enterprises (USD)	52.	Cost of electricity for all processing and manufacturing enterprises (Ugx) (Adapted)

### 3.3 Development Plan Results and Targets

This development plan has for purposes of comparison included the NDP III results and targets. At the same time shows the DDP III results and targets in Table 47 below.

### 3.4 Key DDP III Results and Targets (Adopted/Adapted)

Given the NDP III results and targets, this plan has developed and set targets covering the five years by either adopting or adapting the NDP III results and targets as shown the table below.

**Table 47: DDP III Results and Targets**

Category	Key Result Areas (KRA)	Indicators	Baseline	NDP III Target (adapted)				
			FY 2016/17	FY 2020/21	FY 2021/22	FY 2022/23	FY 2023/24	FY 2024/25
<b>Goal:</b> ‘to Increase Average Household Incomes and Improve the Quality of Life of Ugandans’	Household incomes	Income per capita (Adopted)	1,013	1,049	1,116	1,198	1,282	1,372
		Population below the poverty line (%) (Adopted)	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.8
		Share of working population (Adopted)	76.4	78.4	80.4	82.4	84.4	86.4
		Share of District Labour Force employed less subsistence (%) (Adapted)	46.5	47.5	48.5	49.5	50.5	51.5
	Quality of life	Population growth rate (Adopted)	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7
		Homicide rate per 100,000 people (Adoption)	-	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.2
<b>Objective 1:</b> Enhance value addition in key	Agro and mineral based industrialization	Average monthly nominal household incomes (Ugx) (Adopted)	-	500,000	550,000	600,000	650,000	700,000
		Ratio of value	-	20	22	24	26	28

growth opportunities		addition agricultural enterprises to total agricultural enterprises (%) (Adapted)						
	<b>Tourism</b>	Amount of tax revenue generated from tourism enterprises (adapted)	-	14m	16m	18m	20m	22
		Ratio of local revenue from tourism enterprises (%) (Adapted)	-	0.014	0.016	0.018	0.020	0.022
	ICT	Percentage of people using ICT (adapted)	60	62	64	66	68	70
	Land	Percentage of titled LG land (adapted)	-	20	22	24	26	28
<b>Objective 2:</b> Strengthen private sector capacity to drive growth and create jobs	Private sector growth	Percentage of functional SACCOs (adapted)	-	30	40	50	60	70
	Youth unemployment rate (%)	Youth unemployment rate (%)	24	23	21	20	19	18
<b>Objective 3:</b> consolidate & increase stock and quality of productive infrastructure	<b>Energy</b>	Households with access to electricity (%) (adopted)	40	45	50	55	60	65
		No. of commercial enterprises with access to electricity (adapted)	5	10	15	20	25	30

	<b>Roads</b>	Number of kilometers of paved roads in the district (adapted)	37.0	38	39	40	41	42
		Percentage of district roads in good to fair condition (adopted)	89	90	91	92	93	94
	<b>ICT</b>	Proportion of Lower Local Governments covered by broad band services (adapted)	0	0	0	25	50	75
		Internet users per 100 people (Adopted)	-	30	35	40	45	50
<b>Objective 4:</b> Enhance the productivity and social wellbeing g of the population	<b>Water for production</b>	Cumulative water for production capacity(m <sup>3</sup> ) (Adapted)	-	54	55	56	57	58
	<b>Labour productivity and employment</b>	Labour force participation rate (Adopted)	-	56	57	58	59	60
		Employment population ratio (Adopted)	-	51	55	59	63	67
	<b>Health</b>	Life expectancy at birth (years)	-	64	66	67	68	69

		Infant mortality rate per 1000 (adopted)	-	40	39	38	37	36
		Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 (Adopted)	167	165	163	161	159	157
		Neonatal mortality rate per 1, 000 (Adopted)	32	30	28	26	24	22
		Total fertility rate (Adopted)	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.7
		Under 5yr mortality rate (per 1,000) (Adopted)	-	42	39	36	33	30
	<b>Education</b>	Primary to secondary	34.3	40	45	50	55	60

		transition rate (adopted)						
		Primary school survival rate (adopted)	17.6	20	25	30	35	40
		Secondary school survival rate (adopted)	7.0	10	20	30	40	50
		Proportion of primary schools attaining the BRMS <sup>2</sup> , (%) (Adopted)	-	50	54	58	62	66
		Literacy rate (Adopted)	75.6	78	80	82	84	86

		Proportion of the population participating in sports and physical exercises (Adopted)	-	43	45	48	51	54
		Employers satisfied with the TVET training (%) (Adopted)	-	44	48	52	56	60
	<b>Energy</b>	Electricity consumption per capita (Adopted)	-	100	120	140	160	180
	<b>Water and Environment</b>	Forest cover (% of total land area) (Adopted)	-	4	5	6	7	8
		Wetland cover (%) (Adopted)	-	4	4.5	5	5.5	6
		Safe water cover (%) (Adopted)	79	80	81	82	83	84
		Sanitation coverage (Improved toilet) (Adopted)	-	20	25	30	35	40
		Hygiene (hand washing) (adopted)	-	75	80	85	90	95
	<b>Social protection coverage (%)</b>	Proportion of Population accessing social insurance (%)	-	7.5	10	12.5	15	17.5
		(Adopted)						

		Health insurance(Adopted)	-	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0
		Percentage population receiving direct income support (adopted)	-	5.0	7.5	10.0	12.5	15.0
<b>Objective 5: Strengthen the role of the state in development</b>	Extent of hunger in the population (%) (adopted)	-	10	8	6	4	2	
	Stunted children under 5yrs (%) (adopted)	-	27	25	23	21	19	
	Local revenue to total budget (%) (Adapted)	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	
	Public resources allocated to lower local government (%) (adapted)	0.9	1	1.1	1.2	1.25	1.3	

### 3.5 Summary of Adopted/Adapted Programs, Objectives and Results (Outcomes) Interventions and Outputs

This local government development plan III has adopted all the 18 programs as per NDP III. However, for the objectives, results, interventions and outputs, it has been a mixture of adoption and adaption program by program. The tables below show the comparative analysis of NDP and DDP program objectives.

For all programs, the tables have been developed showing NDP III goal, NDP III overall program objective, NDP III and LG development issues. The tables showing the adopted /adapted program objectives and their corresponding adopted /adapted interventions and outputs have been developed as presented in the subsequent tables.

#### 3.5.1 Programme: Integrated transport infrastructure and services

**Table 3.5 Showing NDP III Program objectives and LDGP III Adopted/Adapted program objectives**



<b>Adoption and Adaption of Program objectives and interventions</b>	
<b>NDP III Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services Program Objectives</b>	<b>LG Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services Program Objectives</b>
<b>Program Objectives:</b>	<b>Program Objectives:</b>
1. Optimize transport infrastructure and services investment across all modes.	1. Optimize transport infrastructure and services investment in roads sector.
	(adapted)
2. Prioritize transport asset management.	2. Prioritize transport asset management. (Adopted)
3. Promote integrated land use and transport planning.	3. Promote integrated land use and transport planning. (Adopted)
4. Reduce the cost of transport infrastructure and services	4. Reduce the cost of transport infrastructure maintenance and services (Adapted)
5. Strengthen, and harmonize policy, legal, regulatory and institutional framework for infrastructure and services.	5. Strengthen, and harmonize policy, legal, regulatory and institutional framework for infrastructure and services. (Adopted)
6. Transport interconnectivity to promote inter and intra-regional trade and reduce poverty.	6. Transport interconnectivity to promote internal trade and reduce poverty. (Adapted)
<b>NDP III Goal (Adopted):</b> Increased Household Incomes and Improved Quality of Life of Ugandans	
<b>NDP III Overall Objective (Adopted):</b> To develop a seamless, safe, inclusive and sustainable multi-modal transport system	
<b>Development challenge/issue:</b> Inadequate transport infrastructure, low funding, limitations in mandate, inadequate capacity in mechanical and human resources, non-streamlined land holding along transport infrastructure developments and poor land use patterns in adjacent areas to infrastructure developments.	
<b>Program outcomes/Results (Adapted): Integrated transport Infrastructure and Services</b>	
<b>Program Objectives (Adapted)</b>	<b>Interventions and output (Adapted)</b>

1. Optimize transport infrastructure and services investment across all modes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement an improved maintenance mechanism for rural gravel/earth roads.</li> <li>• Improve surfacing of the district and community access roads.</li> <li>• Increase capacity of existing transport infrastructure and services.</li> <li>• Provide Non Motorised transport infrastructure within urban areas.</li> <li>• Rationalise development partner and government financing conditions.</li> </ul>
2. Prioritize transport asset management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain transport infrastructure</li> <li>• Implement a transport infrastructure planning and PIM system.</li> <li>• Adopt cost efficient technologies to reduce maintenance backlog.</li> <li>• Develop local construction hire pools.</li> <li>• Scale up transport and infrastructure and services information management and information systems; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop an information system on road management.</li> <li>- Scale up the transport sector data management system.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
3. Promote integrated land use	<input type="checkbox"/> Acquire infrastructure utility corridors like borrow pit
and transport planning.	<p>areas, sumps and disposal areas, road reserves, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Develop and strengthen transport planning capacity.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Develop transit oriented developments along transport infrastructure corridors eg roadside stations and recreational facilities.</li> </ul>
4. Reduce the cost of transport infrastructure and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Implement cost efficient technologies for provision of transport infrastructure and services.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Strengthen local construction capacity (local construction firms strengthening, cost sharing with beneficiary communities, establish a construction equipment hiring pool etc)</li> </ul>

	<input type="checkbox"/> Promote research, Development and Innovation including design manuals, standards and specifications, use of internal human resource capacity, etc.  <input type="checkbox"/> Strengthen control and management of chemicals, pollution and environmental disasters
5. Strengthen, and harmonize policy, legal, regulatory and institutional framework for infrastructure and services.	<input type="checkbox"/> Enforce relevant transport infrastructure and services policies, regulations and standards eg axle control. Streamline governance and coordination of transport infrastructure and services like separation of authorities and mandates.  <input type="checkbox"/> Strengthening existing mechanisms to deal with negative social and environmental effects like digging on road banks by communities.
6. Transport interconnectivity to promote inter and intra regional trade and reduce poverty.	<input type="checkbox"/> Upgrade transport infrastructure around the major physical features in the District to facilitate tourism. Construct and upgrade inter border transport infrastructure to connect with neighboring districts and production areas.  <input type="checkbox"/> Develop a National Disaster Risk Management Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Finalize and disseminate the National Disaster Risk Atlas <input type="checkbox"/> Strengthen the Disaster Risk Information Management Systems <input type="checkbox"/> Enhance access and uptake of meteorological information
7. Promote a quality and timely based system for supervision infrastructure developments for all sectors and user departments.	<input type="checkbox"/> Provision of adequate and efficient transport means for ease of mobility. Mobilise and significantly increase financial resources from all the user departments to facilitate the project management activities.  <input type="checkbox"/> Capacity building of personnel and service providers in modern management methods and

	data management eg online services and emanagement.	
<b>Program outcomes/Results (Adapted):</b>		<b>Actors</b>

<b>Programme Objectives (Adapted)</b>	<b>Interventions and output (Adapted)</b>	
Adapted objective 1	Prioritize transport asset management.	
Adopted intervention 1	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rehabilitate and maintain transport infrastructure</li> <li>2. Implement a transport infrastructure planning and PIM system</li> <li>3. Adopt cost-efficient technologies to reduce maintenance backlog.</li> <li>4. Scale up transport infrastructure and services information management systems.</li> </ol>	Dist LG Works Dept, MoWT, MoFPED, MoIT & Communities,
Adapted output	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Transport infrastructure rehabilitated and maintained.</li> <li>2. Cost-efficient technologies adopted and maintenance backlog cleared.</li> <li>3. Information management systems scaled up.</li> </ol>	Dist LG Works Dept, MoWT, MoFPED, MoIT & Communities,
Likely risks	Labour turnover, inadequate resources and personnel, absence of appropriate incentives for good infrastructure management practices, rampant degradation of the environment along the transport infrastructure and natural resources caused by low enforcement capacity, limited environmental education and awareness	
Mitigation measures	Timely recruitments and replacement of staff, aggressive resource mobilization, community sensitization and engagement, enforcement improvement	
Adopted Objective 2	Promote integrated land use and transport planning.	
Adapted intervention 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acquire infrastructure/utility corridors</li> <li>• Develop and strengthen transport planning capacity</li> </ul>	LG, Works Dept, MoWT, MoFPED, MoLHUD, LLGs & Communities
Adapted output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infrastructure/utility corridors acquired</li> <li>• Transport planning capacity developed and strengthened.</li> </ul>	LG, Works Dept, MoWT, MoFPED, MoLHUD, LLGs & Communities
Likely risks	Lack of skills for developing and using planning systems, low funding to acquire the infrastructure/utility corridors, negative tendencies by communities to offer land by asking for high	

	compensation values.	
Mitigation measures	Community sensitization about the good of transport infrastructure, collaboration with ministry of Works and Transport, compensate people and development of skills for managing software planning systems.	

### 3.5.2 Programme: Innovation, Technology Development and Transfer

**Table 3.6 Showing NDP III Program objectives and LDGP III Adopted/Adapted program objectives**

<b>Adoption and Adaption of Program objectives and interventions</b>	
<b>LGDP innovation, Technology Development and Transfer</b>	
<b>NDP III innovation, Technology Development and Transfer Objectives:</b>	<b>LG innovation, Technology Development and Transfer Objectives:</b>
1. Develop requisite STI infrastructure	1. Develop requisite STI infrastructure (adopted)
2. Build institutional and human resource capacity in STI	2. Build institutional and human resource capacity in STI (adopted)
3. To strengthen R&D capacities and applications	3. To strengthen R&D capacities and applications (adopted)
4. Increase development, transfer and adoption of appropriate technologies and innovations	4. Increase development, transfer and adoption of appropriate technologies and innovations (adopted)
5. To improve the legal, institutional and regulatory framework	5. To improve the legal, institutional and regulatory framework (adopted)
<b>NDP III Goal (Adopted):</b> Increased Household Incomes and Improved Quality of Life of Ugandans	
<b>NDP III Overall Objective (Adopted):</b> To increase the application of appropriate technology in the production and service delivery processes through the development of a well-coordinated STI eco-system.	
<b>Adapted Programme 1:</b> Innovation, Technology Development and Transfer	
<b>Development challenge/issue:</b> Limited investment in Science, Technology and Innovation (STI)	
<b>Program outcomes/Results (Adapted):</b> Inadequate institutions, legal framework and infrastructure to facilitate STI, limited incentives for innovations and inventions, absence of research and development in the local government	
<b>Programme Objectives: (Adapted)</b>	<b>Interventions and output (Adapted)</b>
Develop requisite STI infrastructure	Support the establishment and operations of technology and Business Incubators and Technology Transfer centers

	Support the establishment and operations of Science and Technology Parks to facilitate
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### 3.5.3 Programme: Private Sector Development

**Table 3.7 Showing NDP III Program objectives and LDGP III Adopted/Adapted program objectives**

<b>NDP III Goal (Adopted): Increased Household Income and quality of life</b>	
<b>NDP III Overall Objective (Adopted): Enhancing value addition in key growth opportunities</b>	
<b>Adapted Programme: Private Sector Development</b>	
<b>Showing the Adopted/Adapted program objectives, Interventions, Outputs and Actors</b>	
<b>Interventions</b>	<b>Actors</b>
<b>Objective 1. Sustainably Lower the cost of doing business</b> 1. Increase Access to affordable credit largely targeting SMEs - Encourage and Strengthen use of e- movable Chattels registry (Adapted)	URSBS and Trade Industry and LED Department
- Encourage the Adoption of appropriate measures to de- risk private sector lending particularly to key growth opportunities. (adapted)	
2. Facilitate Access to Long term Finance - Sensitize the SMES to have the requirements for long term finance( Audited Accounts, Records, Management Team and Meetings) (adapted)	Trade industry and LED
3. Mobilise Alternative Financing Sources to Finance the private sector. -Build private sector capacity to access green financing. (adapted)	Trade industry and LED

		commercialization
		Initiate and establish funding linkages for STI with multi-national and development partners
Build Institutional and human resource capacity in STI		Develop and implement a District STI advancement and outreach Strategy
To strengthen R&D capacities and applications		Develop and implement a District Science and Technology Innovation strategy
		Develop and popularize a District STI research agenda for STI
		Strengthen the Intellectual Property (IP) value chain management
Increase development, transfer and adoption of appropriate technologies and innovations		Develop and implement a District Technology Transfer and adoption strategy
		Develop strategic local and international partnerships on technology transfer and adoption
<b>NDP III Goal (Adopted): Increased Household Incomes and Improved Quality of Life of Ugandans</b>		
<b>NDP III Overall Objective (Adopted):</b> . To increase the application of appropriate technology in the production and service delivery processes through the development of a wellcoordinated STI eco-system.		
<b>Adapted Programme : Innovation, Technology Development and Transfer.</b>		
<b>Development challenge/issues:</b> Lack of a properly developed information technology fully functioning system.		
<b>Program outcomes/Results (Adapted):</b>		<b>Actors</b>
<b>Programme Objectives (Adapted)</b>	<b>Interventions and output (Adapted)</b>	
Adapted objective 1	Develop requisite STI infrastructure	MTIC
Adapted intervention 1	Establish a Research and IT system in the Department and also Support the establishment and operations of Technology & Business incubators and Technology Transfer centers within the District.	MTIC and Finance Dept.

Adapted output	Research and IT Systems improved and operationalized at the district headquarters	
Likely risks	Likely fire outbreak, safety of ICT equipment, inadequate resources	
Mitigation measures	Burglar proof the office, lightening arresters and fire extinguishers, aggressive resource mobilization	
Adopted Objective 2	Build institutional and human resource capacity in STI	
Adapted intervention 2	Design and implement special programs for ICT to support local revenue mobilization.	MTIC and Finance Dept.
Adapted output	Revenue mobilization and generation improved	
Likely risks	There is a risk of the system sometimes failing or hacked into.	
Mitigation measures	Strong passwords must be used and access restricted to both the place and the system.	
Adapted objective 3	To strengthen R&D capacities and applications	MTIC and Finance Dept.
Adapted intervention 1	To strengthen collection, research and analysis of data regarding Local Revenue sources in Mbarara district.	
Adapted output	New section of local revenue collection strengthened in improving the sources of local revenue.	
Likely risks	Lack of skills among revenue staff to research and analyse data.	
Adapted objective 4	Increase development, transfer and adoption of appropriate technologies and innovations.	MTIC and Finance Dept.
Adapted intervention 1	Finance Department revenue system and movement of documents computerized.	
Adapted output	Appropriate Technology for Local Revenue Mobilization Got.	
Likely risks	Inadequate resources might hamper the implementation of the intended objectives.	



Adapted objective 5	To improve the legal, institutional and regulatory framework	Finance Dept. and GOU
Adapted intervention 1	To work with District Council, Executive Committee and other Standing committees to improve the legal, institutional and regulatory framework.	
Adapted output	Improvement in ICT legal, institutional and regulatory framework.	
Likely risks	The legal framework is likely to change due to ICT new developments in the world.	
<b>Objective 2. Strengthening the organizational and institutional capacity of the private sector to drive growth</b> 1- Improve the management capacities of local enterprises through massive provision of business development services geared towards improving firm capacities through; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthening Business development Services</li> <li>- Strengthening industrial Associations, Chamber of commerce and trade Unions.</li> <li>- De-risking sub county skills based enterprise associations (Emyooga)</li> <li>- Supporting Organic bottom up Formation of cooperatives (adapted)</li> </ul>		Trade industry and LED
<b>Objective 4. Strengthen the enabling environment and enforcement of standards.</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lobby to Harmonise standards institutions and policies at local and regional level</li> <li>2. Utilise the services of Industrial Parks and increase access by local private sector players</li> <li>3. Create appropriate incentives to attract private sector to finance green growth and promote LED</li> <li>4. Improve Data Availability to the private sector and improve dialogue between private sector and Government. (adapted)</li> </ol>		Trade industry and LED
<b>NDP III Private Sector Development Program Objectives:</b>		<b>LG Private Development Program Objectives:</b>

<p><b>Objective 1. Sustainably Lower the cost of doing business</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increase Access to affordable credit largely targeting SMEs</li> <li>2. Strengthen use of e- movable Chattels registry</li> <li>3. Adopt appropriate measures to de- risk private sector lending particularly to the key growth opportunities.</li> <li>4. Increase Access to Long term Finance</li> <li>5. Build private sector capacity to access green financing and green growth response</li> </ol>	<p><b>LG objective: Sustainably Lower the cost of doing business</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increase Access to affordable credit largely targeting SMEs (adopted)</li> <li>2. Encourage and Strengthen use of e- movable Chattels registry (SIMPO) (Adapted)</li> <li>3. Encourage the Adoption of appropriate measures to de- risk private sector lending particularly to key growth opportunities. (adapted)</li> <li>4. Facilitate Access to Long term Finance(adapted)</li> <li>5. Sensitize the private sector and SMES to have the requirements for long term finance( Audited Accounts, Records, Management Team and Meetings) (adapted)</li> </ol>
<p><b>Objective 2 strengthen the organizational and institutional capacity of the private sector to drive growth</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improve the management capacities of local enterprises through massive provision of business development services geared towards improving firm capacities through;             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Strengthening Business development Services centres</li> <li>ii. Strengthening industry Associations, Chamber of commerce and trade Unions.</li> <li>iii. De risking sub county skills based enterprise associations (Emyooga)</li> <li>iv. Supporting Organic bottom up Formation of cooperatives</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Establish one stop centre for business registration and licensing.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Objective 2 strengthen the organizational and institutional capacity of the private sector to drive growth</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improve the management capacities of local enterprises thro ugh massive provision of business development services geared towards improving firm capacities through             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Strengthening Business development Services (adopted)</li> <li>ii. Strengthening Local Associations, groups, Saccos and the TILED Department</li> <li>iii. De risking sub county skills-based enterprise associations (Emyooga) (adopted)</li> <li>iv. Supporting Organic bottom up Formation of cooperatives (adapted)</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Encourage and refer business for registration and licensing (adapted)</li> </ol>
<p><b>Objective 3 Promote local content in public programs</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Build the capacity of local construction industry to benefit from public investments in infrastructure</li> <li>2. Develop and Publicise a transparent incentive frame work that supports local investor</li> </ol>	<p><b>Objective 3 Promote local content in public programs</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Build the capacity of local construction industry to benefit from public investments in infrastructure (Adopted)</li> <li>2. Develop and Publicise a transparent incentive frame work that supports local investor (Adapted)</li> </ol>

<b>Objective 4. Strengthen the role of government in unlocking investments in strategic economic sectors</b> 1. Under take strategic and sustainable Government investment and promote private sector partnerships’ in key growth areas	<b>Objective 4. Strengthen the role of government in unlocking investments in strategic economic sectors</b> 1. Embrace strategic and sustainable Government investment and promote private sector partnerships’ in key growth areas (adopted)	
<b>Objective 5. Strengthen the enabling environment and enforcement of standards</b> 1. Support the National Conformity Assessment system to attain international recognition through accreditation 2. Rationalise and Harmonise standards institutions and policies at local and regional level 3. Improve Data Availability to the private	<b>Objective 5. Strengthen the enabling environment and enforcement of standards</b> 1. Support the National Conformity Assessment system to attain international recognition through accreditation (adopted) 2. Lobby to Harmonise standards institutions and policies at local and regional level (adapted) 3. Improve Data Availability to the private sector and improve dialogue between private sector and Government. (adapted) 4. Utilise the services of Industrial Parks and	
sector and improve dialogue between private sector and Government. 4. Fully service the Industrial Parks and increase access to them by the local private players 5. Create appropriate incentives and regulatory frameworks to attract private sector to finance green growth and promote LED 6. Fully service the industrial parks and increase access to them by the local private players	increase access by local private sector players (adapted) 5. Create appropriate incentives to attract private sector to finance green growth and promote LED (adopted) 6. Fully service the industrial parks and increase access to them by the local private players (adopted)	
<b>Showing the Adopted/Adapted program objectives, Interventions, Outputs and Actors</b>		
<b>NDP III Goal (Adopted): Increased Household Income and quality of life</b>		
<b>NDP III Overall Objective (Adopted): Enhancing value addition in key growth opportunities</b>		
<b>Adapted Programme. Private Sector Development</b>		
<b>Development challenge/issues: High cost of doing business coupled with absence of a strong supporting environment</b>		
<b>Program outcomes/Results (Adapted):</b>		
<b>Programme Objectives (Adapted)</b>	<b>Interventions and output (Adapted)</b>	<b>Actors</b>
<b>Adapted objective 1</b>	<b>Sustainably Lower the cost of doing business</b>	MDLG(TILED), URSB
Adapted intervention 1	Increase Access to affordable credit largely targeting SMEs	

Adapted output	Access to long term financing increased.	
Likely risks	Failure by MSMEs to have the required collaterals to access funding.	
Mitigation measures	Sensitize the private sector and SMES to have the requirements for long term finance (Audited Accounts, Records, Management Team and Meetings)	TILED
<b>Adapted Objective 2</b>	<b>Strengthening the organizational and institutional capacity of the private sector to drive growth</b>	
Adapted intervention 1	Strengthening Local Associations, groups, SACCOS and the TILED Department	MDLG(TILED)
Adapted output	Institutional and Organizational Capacity of Private sector to drive growth strengthened.	
Likely risks	Absence of enabling infrastructure like Personnel, Financial	
Mitigation measures		
<b>Adapted objective 3</b>	<b>Promote local content in public programs</b>	
Adapted intervention 1	Develop and Publicize a transparent incentive framework that supports local investor.	MDLG(TILED)
Adapted output	Five number Local Firms' capacity developed	
Likely risks	Lack of required eligibility documentation for local firms	
Mitigation measures	Training and Preparation of MSMEs and groups to grow from one step to another	
<b>Adapted objective 4</b>	<b>Strengthen the role of government in unlocking investments in strategic economic sectors</b>	MDLG(TILED)
Adapted intervention 1	Development of a District Industrial park Lakang sub county by state house Establishment of a business incubation Centre in Elegu Town council	MDLG (TILED)
Adapted output	District Industrial Park and incubation centre developed	

Likely risks	Failure to attract funding since those projects need a lot of funds	
Mitigation Measures	Lobbying for funding support from different stakeholders	
<b>Adapted objective 5</b>	<b>Strengthen the enabling environment and enforcement of standards</b>	
Adapted Intervention 1	Improve Data Availability to the private sector and improve dialogue between private sector and Government.	
Adapted Output	Data availability and dialogue between Private sector and Government improved.	MDLG (TILED)
Likely risks	Bureaucratic tendencies amongst the stakeholders	
Mitigation Measures	Streamline a seamless system that takes no time in decision making	

#### 3.5.4 Programme: Human Capital Development

**Table 3.8 Showing NDP III Program objectives and LDGP III Adopted/Adapted program objectives**

<b>Adoption and Adaption of Program objectives and interventions</b>	
<b>LGDP Human Capital Development Program Objectives</b>	
<b>NDP III Human Capital Development Program Objectives:</b>	<b>LG Human Capital Development Program Objectives:</b>
1.To improve the foundations for human capital development	1. To improve the foundations for human capital development(adopted)
2. To produce appropriate knowledgeable, skilled and ethical labour force(with strong emphasis on science and technology, TVET and Sports)	2.To produce appropriate knowledgeable, skilled and ethical labour force(with strong emphasis on science and technology, TVET and Sports) (Adopted)
3.To streamline STEI/STEM in the education system	3.To streamline STEI/STEM in the education system(Adopted)
4.To improve population health, safety and management	4.To improve population health in schools (Adapted)

5.To reduce vulnerability and gender inequality along the lifecycle	5.To promote gender equity in schools(Adapted)
6.To promote sports, recreation and physical education	6.To promote sports, recreation and physical education (Adopted)
<b>Adopted/Adapted program objectives, Interventions, Outputs and Actors</b>	
<b>NDP III Goal (Adopted): Increased Household Incomes and Improved Quality of Life of Ugandans</b>	
<b>NDP III Overall Objective (Adopted): Improving productivity of labour for increased competitiveness and better quality of life for all.</b>	
<b>Adopted Programme: Human Capital Development</b>	
<b>Development challenge/issues:</b> Inadequate infrastructure(teachers' houses, classrooms, pit latrine stances),Poor performance ,Poor hygiene and sanitation, Water shortage, Poor nutrition status, Limited co-curricular activities and other materials /equipment, Limited support supervision.	
<b>Program outcomes/Results (Adapted):</b>	
<b>Programme Objectives (Adopted)</b>	<b>Interventions and output (Adopted/Adapted)</b>
Adopted objective 1	To improve the foundations for human capital development
Adopted intervention 1	Equip and support all lagging primary, secondary and higher education institutions to meet Basic Requirements and Minimum Standards
Adapted output	Basic infrastructure constructed in schools
	Actors
	MoES, MoLG, MoFPED
	CAO,DEO,CFO, DE, Procurement Dept

Likely risks	Inadequate resources, Lightening shocks	
Mitigation measures	Timely and accurate data submissions to the Ministry, Including lightening arrestors in procurement plans	CAO,DEO,CFO, DE, Procurement Dept
Adopted intervention 2	Roll out Early Grade Reading(EGR) and Early Grade Maths(EGM) in all primary schools to enhance proficiency in literacy and numeracy	Private Sector, CSOs(RTI/LARA)
Adapted output	P.1 – P.4 teachers trained in EGR methodologies in all primary schools	RTI/LARA, Trs, Htrs, CCTs, DEO's Office
Likely risks	Retiring of EGR trained teachers without retraining, Transfer of services to other districts, un willingness of teachers to train in EGR methodologies	
Mitigation measures	Encouraging on job training	RTI/LARA, Trs, Htrs,

		CCTs, DEO's Office
Adapted intervention 3	Implementing an integrated school level inspection , supervision and monitoring	MoES,ESA MoFPED ,CAO, DEO, SAS,Sec social services
Adapted output	All schools public and private inspected and monitored	MoES ,ESA ,CAO, DEO, SAS,Sec social services
Likely risks	Inadequate funds for regular inspection and monitoring	
Mitigation measures	Lobbying for additional funding(conditional grant and local revenue)	MoES ,ESA ,CAO, DEO,CFO
Adapted intervention 4	Developing and implementing a distance learning strategy (Invest in basic remote ICT enabled learning infrastructure, Installation of a TV station in the district)	MoICT, NITA U MoFPED, ICT Officer, CAO, Private sector
Adapted output	E- learning centres/hubs established in mapped Sub Counties	MoICT, NITA-U, Engineer, CAO, Educ Dept,
Likely risks	Inadequate resources, Lightening shocks, Uncertainty on the timeline of implementation	
Mitigation measures	ICT department at the district to follow it up with NITA U	DEO, ICT Dept
Adapted intervention 5	Planning for DEO's office operational costs (water and electricity bills, footage and travel)	DEO, CFO, CAO, Sec for finance
Adapted output	DEO's office operational costs paid	CFO, CAO
Likely risks	Not realizing local revenue allocations, delay of releases, no releases at all	
Mitigation measures	Allocation of what can be released	CFO, CAO
Adapted intervention 6	Provision of transport means for inspectors	Un funded
Adapted output	Four motorcycles for inspectors secured	Un funded
Likely risks	Lack of funds	
Mitigation measures	Lobbying for funders as the item is un funded	CAO, DEO, District C/person
Adopted Objective 2	To produce appropriate knowledgeable, skilled and ethical labour force(with strong emphasis on science and technology, TVET and Sports)	
Adapted intervention 1	Providing the required physical infrastructure and instruction materials and human resource in primary schools including Special Needs Education	MoFPED, MoES, DEO,CFO,CAO

Adapted output	Classroom blocks and teachers' houses constructed with ramps, UPE, USE, skills capitation disbursed	CAO, DEO, CFO, DE Procurement Dept
Likely risks	Inadequate resources, Lightening shocks, Some structures constructed without facilities for PWDs	
Mitigation measures	Lobbying different sources of funds, increased awareness on affirmative action and planning for lightening arrestors on all buildings	CAO, DEO, Procurement Dept
Adopted intervention 2	Implement an incentive structure for the recruitment, training and retention of the best brains into the teaching profession across the entire education system	CAO, DEO, HR
Adapted output	Primary school teachers recruited, Salaries for primary, secondary and skills education paid	MoFPED, CAO, DEO, HR, CFO
Likely risks	Inadequate funds for wage, salaries not loaded in PBS	
Mitigation measures	Lobbying and constant requisitions for wage, timely loading of salaries in PBS	CAO, HR, I/C, PBS, District C/person
Adapted intervention 3	Successful conduct of Primary Leaving Examinations	CAO, DEO, DIS, CFO, UNEB,
Adapted output	Primary Leaving Examinations conducted	DEO, DIS,
Likely risks	Incomplete registration of pupils, Late registration, inadequate funds	
Mitigation measures	Timely dissemination of information on timelines for registration, Supervision of registration exercise, increased contribution from the district ( local revenue)	DEO, DIS, Htrs
Adapted objective 3	To improve population health practices	
Adopted intervention 1	Increase access to inclusive safe Water Sanitation and Hygiene(WASH) with emphasis on increasing coverage of improved toilet facilities and handwashing practices	SMCs, Water Engineer, Htrs, DEO's Dept
Adapted output	RWHT constructed in schools, Pit latrine pupil stance ratio improved, handwashing faculties put in strategic places	SMCs, Water Engineer, Htrs, DEO's Dept



Likely risks	Prolonged droughts, Poor management of water sources, irregular use of handwashing facilities	
Mitigation measures	Use of water sparingly, software practices in managing water sources, awareness on regular use of HWFs in schools	SMCs, Water Engineer, Htrs, DEO's Dept
Adapted intervention 2	Increasing awareness on Sex Education in Schools	SW & SM, SCOs
Adapted output	Senior Women and men in schools trained	CSOs, Educ dept, DHO
Likely risks	Misinterpretation of information and attitude	
Mitigation measures	Accurate packaging of information on sex education	CSOs, Educ dept., DHO
Adapted intervention 3	Establishing and operationalizing initiatives on cross cutting issues like nutrition, gender, environment, population, HIV etc	Private Sector, DHO, DNRO, PO, EOGC
Adapted output	Awareness creation on crosscutting issues done	Private Sector, DHO, DNRO, PO, EOGC
Likely risks	Crosscutting issues perceived not to be important in teaching learning process	
Mitigation measures	More guidance on crosscutting issues	Private Sector, DHO, DNRO, PO, EOGC
Adapted intervention 4	Promoting delivery of disability friendly services through easy physical accessibility of school infrastructure	DEO, Procurement dept
Adapted output	RWHT constructed, wash rooms for girls constructed, improved pupil stance ratio for Pit latrines, senior women and senior men trained, improved accessibility to school infrastructure by PWDs and improved nutrition status in schools	SCOs, Water engineer, parents, SMCs, Htrs
Likely risks	Inadequate funds, prolonged droughts,	
Mitigation measures	Using water sparingly, Improved proper food storage, identifying and lobbying funds from different sources	Parents, SMCs, FBs, Htrs, Prodn Dept
Adopted objective 4	To reduce vulnerability and gender inequality along the lifecycle	DCDO
Adapted intervention	Supporting Gender Equity in Schools	DEO, HR, Parents, Htrs

Adapted output	Gender considered in recruitment, girl children retained in schools, wash rooms for girls constructed	DEO, HR, Parents, Htrs
Likely risks	Poor public perception on gender issues, inadequate resources	
Mitigation measures	More awareness creation on gender equality, involving CSOs in sensitization campaigns, proper planning and budgeting	DEO, HR, Parents, Htrs, CSOs

Adopted objective 5	To promote sports, recreation and physical education	
Adapted intervention 1	Constructing appropriate regional sports facility to support early talent identification	Sports Officer, CAO, CFO, DEO, Private partners
Adapted output	Sports facilities to support early talent identification constructed	Sports Officer, CAO, CFO, DEO, Private partners, FBs
Likely risks	Inadequate resources, scarcity of land for sports facilities	
Mitigation measures	Lobbying funds from private partners, Gov't and foundation bodies to provide land	Sports Officer, CAO, CFO, DEO, FBs
Adapted intervention 2	Protecting existing sports facilities in all schools	Sports Officer, Htrs, FBs, communities
Adapted output	Sports facilities in all schools properly maintained	Sports Officer, Htrs, FBs, communities
Likely risks	Inadequate funds, lack of knowledge on the usage of the facilities	
Mitigation measures	Sensitizing communities on the importance of sports facilities and their usage	Sports Officer, Htrs, FBs
Adopted intervention 3	Leverage public private partnerships for funding of Sports and recreation programs	Sports Officer, CAO, DEO, MoES, Private partners
Adapted output	Schools' play facilities inspected and cared for, athletics and ball games conducted	Sports Officer, CAO, DEO, Htrs
Likely risks	Inadequate funds, bad weather (too much rain), scarcity of land for sports facilities	
Mitigation measures	Lobbying funds from private partners, lobbying foundation bodies to provide land	Sports Officer, CAO, DEO, Htrs

**Showing Adopted/Adapted program objectives and Interventions**

**NDP III Goal (Adopted):** Increased Household incomes and improved quality of life of Ugandans

**NDP III Overall Objective (Adopted):** To increase productivity of the population for increased competitiveness and better quality of life for all.

**Adapted Programme 12:**

<b>Development challenge/issue:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negative health behavior</li> <li>• Lack of knowledge</li> <li>• Limited access to health services</li> <li>• Lack of multi-sectoral response to health</li> <li>• Inadequate infrastructure</li> <li>• Poor referral system</li> </ul>	
<b>Program outcomes/Results (Adapted):</b> Improved maternal and child health	
<b>Programme Objectives (Adopted)</b>	<b>Interventions and output (Adopted)</b>
1.To improve the foundations for	1.Improve child and maternal nutrition
human capital development	a. Promote consumption of fortified foods especially in schools b. Promote dietary diversification c. Develop the national food fortification policy and law 2.Undertake universal immunization
2.To improve population health, safety and management	1.Prevent and control Non-Communicable Diseases and communicable diseases with focus on high burden diseases (Malaria, HIV/AIDS, TB) and epidemic prone diseases 2. Increase access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) 3. Expand community-level health services for disease prevention 4. Increase access to family planning services 5.Improve the functionality (staffing and equipment) of health facilities at all levels 6. Strengthen the emergency and referral system 7. Expand geographical access to health care services by ensuring every constituency has a HCIV( Adapted)
<b>Showing the Adopted/Adapted program objectives, Interventions, Outputs and Actors</b>	
<b>Adoption and Adaption of Program objectives and interventions</b>	
<b>LGDP Human Capital Development Program Objectives</b>	
<b>NDP III Human Capital Development Program Objectives:</b>	<b>LG Human Capital Development Program Objectives:</b>

□ To improve the foundations for human capital development		1. Promote domestic and inbound tourism (adopted)
□ To improve population health, safety and management		2. Increase the stock and quality of tourism infrastructure (Adopted)
<b>Program outcomes/Results (Adapted):</b>		<b>Actors</b>
<b>Programme Objectives (Adapted)</b>	<b>Interventions and output (Adapted)</b>	
<b>Adapted objective 1</b>	<b>To improve the foundations for human capital development</b>	
Adapted intervention 1	Promote optimal Maternal ,Infant, Young child and Adolescent Nutritional Practices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Strengthen the enabling environment for scaling nutrition at all levels</li> <li>b. Promote consumption of fortified foods especially in schools with focus on beans, rice, sweet potatoes, cooking oil, maize</li> </ul>	MoH, MoES, MoLG, Private Sector

	c. Promote diet diversification	
Adapted output	Reducing under 5 stunting from 28.9% to 19%	
Likely risks	Climate change affecting food production	
Mitigation measures	Using modern methods of farming( exploring irrigation during dry season)	MAAIF
Adapted intervention 2	Increase access to immunization against childhood diseases	MoH, GAVI , UNICEF, MoLG
Adapted output	Increase percentage of children fully immunized from78% to 90%	
Likely risks	Myths and misconceptions about immunization	
Mitigation measures	Community sensitization and mobilization	MoH, MoLG
Adapted intervention 3	Improve adolescent and youth health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Provide youth-friendly health services</li> <li>b. Establish community adolescent and youth friendly spaces at sub county level</li> </ul>	MOH , MoLG, RHU, TASO

	C. Include youth among the Village Health Teams	
Adapted output	Reduce teenage pregnancy from 25% to 15%	
Likely risks	Peer pressure especially through social media and internet misuse	
Mitigation measures	Targeted youth messages on different media platforms	
<b>Adapted objective 2</b>	<b>To improve population health, safety and management</b>	
Adapted intervention 1	Reduce the burden of communicable diseases with focus on high burden disease( Malaria, HIV/AIDS and TB)	MoH, TASO, MoLG
Adapted output	Reduce mortality by Malaria ,HIV/AIDS and TB from 60% to 30%	
Likely risks	Behavior change	
Mitigation measures	Community sensitization	MoH, TASO, MoLG and Religious leaders
Adapted intervention 2	<p>Improve the functionality of the health system to deliver quality and affordable preventive, promotive ,curative and palliative health care services focusing on;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Ensure adequate human resources for health at all levels</li> <li>b. Emergency medical services and referral system</li> <li>c. Expanding geographical access; Upgrading Atiak HCIV to District Hospital and Upgrading Labongogali HCIII to HCIV</li> <li>d. Undertake continuous training and capacity building for in –service health workers</li> </ul>	MoH, MoH, MoLG, TASO, MoFPED

	e. Ensure that services are implemented according to standards through support supervision.	
Adapted output	Reduce maternal mortality and neonatal deaths to 229/100,000 and 19/1000 respectively	
Likely risks	Donor dependency	
Mitigation measures		
Adapted intervention 3	Increase access to sexual Reproductive Health (SRH) and Rights with special focus on family planning services and harmonised information.	MoH, MoES, RHU, Religious leaders
Adapted output	Reduce teenage pregnancy	
Likely risks	Behavior change	MoH, MoES, RHU, Religious leaders
Mitigation measures	Harmonised information in schools	

### 3.5.5 Programme: Community Mobilisation and mindset change

The Table shows NDP III Program objectives and LDGP III Adopted/Adapted program objectives

**Table 3.9 Showing Adopted/Adapted program objectives and Interventions**

<b>NDP III Goal (Adopted):</b> Increased Household Incomes and Improved Quality of Life of Ugandans	
<b>NDP III Overall Objective (Adopted):</b> empower citizens, families and communities for increased responsibility and effective participation in sustainable national development.	
I	
<b>Adapted Programme : Community Mobilization and Mindset Change</b>	
<b>Development challenge/issue:</b>	
<b>Program outcomes/Results (Adapted):</b>	
<b>Programme Objectives (Adapted)</b>	<b>Interventions and output (Adapted)</b>

Enhance effective mobilization of families, communities and citizens for national development	-Review and implement a comprehensive community mobilization (CMM) Strategy - Design and implement a program aimed at promoting household engagement in culture and creative industries for income generation - Implement the 15 Household model for social economic empowerment
Strengthen institutional capacity of central and local governments and non-state actors for effective	-Equip and operationalize Community Mobilization and Empowerment (CME) institutions/structures of central, local government
mobilization of communities	and non-state actors for effective citizen mobilization and dissemination of information to guide and shape the mindsets/attitudes of the population) - Establish and operationalize Community Development Management Information System (CDMIS) at parish and sub-county level - Institutionalize cultural, religious and other nonstate actors in community development initiatives
Reduce negative cultural practices and attitudes	- Conduct awareness campaigns and enforce laws enacted against negative and/or harmful religious, traditional/cultural practices and beliefs. - Promote advocacy, social mobilisation and behavioural change communication for community development
Showing the Adopted/Adapted program objectives, Interventions, Outputs and Actors	
NDP III Goal (Adopted): Increased Household Income and quality of life	
NDP III Overall Objective (Adopted): Enhancing value addition in key growth opportunities	
Adapted Programme ..: Tourism Development	
Development challenge/issues: Gender inequity and inclusiveness, un-employment and underemployment amongst special interest groups, Low household incomes and food insecurity, Community ignorance of relevant laws and increasing cases of Gender Based Violence (GBV and Violence against Children VAC)	
Program outcomes/Results (Adapted):	
Programme Objectives (Adapted)	Interventions and output (Adapted)
1 Adapted objective 1	Enhance effective mobilization of families, communities and citizens for national development.

Adapted intervention 1	Prepare a Community Mobilization and Empowerment (CME) Coordination Framework	RDC, DCDO, DEO DHO
Adapted intervention 2	Design and implement a programme aimed at promoting household engagement in culture and creative industries for income generation;	DCDO, DCO, DPC, Private Sector
Adapted intervention 3	Implement the 15 Household model for social economic empowerment	DCDO, DCO, DPC
Adapted output	1. Increase the proportion of families, citizens and communities informed about national and community programs from 30 to 90 percent; 2. Increase the participation of families, communities and citizens in development initiatives by 80 percent 3. Increased household savings and investments;	
Likely risks	Poor response by community, limited facilitation to mobilize the community, Negative attitude of the community	
Mitigation measures	Continuous community mobilization, availability of funds	
Adopted Objective 2	<b>Strengthen institutional capacity of central and local governments and non-state actors for effective mobilization of communities</b>	
Adapted intervention 1	Equip and operationalize Community Mobilization and Empowerment (CME) institutions/structures of central, local government and non-state actors for effective citizen mobilization and dissemination of information to guide and shape the mindsets/attitudes of the population)	RDC, DCDO,
Adapted intervention 2	Establish and operationalize Community Development Management Information System (CDMIS) at parish and sub-county level	DCOO, ICT OFFICER
Adapted intervention 3	Institutionalize cultural, religious and other non-state actors in community development initiatives	DCDO
Adapted output	- CME structures equipped and functionalized	,
	-CDMIS established and operationalized	
	- Enhancing access to functional quality non-formal literacy service	
Likely risks	Sustainability, training costs, high turnover of trained personnel	



Mitigation measures	Mainstreaming in other activities, availability of funds, continuous training and mentoring	CBS, Human Resource
Adapted objective 3	<b>Reduce negative cultural practices and attitudes</b>	
Adapted intervention 1	Conduct awareness campaigns and enforce laws enacted against negative and/or harmful religious, traditional/cultural practices and beliefs.	RDC, DCDO and DPC
Adapted intervention 2	Promote advocacy, social mobilisation and behavioural change communication for community development	
Adapted output 1	Increased uptake and/or utilization of public services (education, health, child Protection, population services, water and sanitation, livelihood programs etc.) at the community and district levels;	RDC, DCDO, DEO, DHO
Adapted output 2	Centre for juvenile rehabilitation in place	DCDO, CAO
Adapted output 3	Reduction in prevalence of negative social norms and cultural practices that perpetuate gender inequality	
Likely risks	Poor response from community, poor enforcement of laws	
Mitigation measures	Sensitization and awareness creation, negotiations and teamwork, Strengthening law enforcement	

### 3.5.6 Programme: Agro-industrialisation

**Table 3.10 Showing NDP III Program objectives and LDGP III Adopted/Adapted program objectives**

<b>NDP III Goal (Adopted): Increased Household Income and Quality of life</b>	
<b>NDP III Overall Objective (Adopted): Enhancing value addition in key growth opportunities</b>	
<b>Adapted Programme 1: Agro-Industrialization</b>	
<b>Development challenge/issue:</b> (Low levels of water for production, Limited technological options, Low agricultural production and productivity, Poor farm records keeping by farmers and local governments, Inadequate Agricultural extension services delivery, Few farmers groups/ associations and cooperatives, Poor post-harvest handling methods, Low level of agro-processing and value addition)	
<b>Program outcomes/Results (Adapted):</b>	
<b>NDP III Agro-Industrialization Program Objectives:</b>	<b>LG Agro-Industrialization Program Objectives:</b>
Increase agricultural production and productivity;	Increase agricultural production and productivity; (adopted)

Improve post-harvest handling and storage;	Improve post-harvest handling and storage; (adopted)
Improve agro-processing and value addition;	Improve agro-processing and value addition; (adopted)
Increase market access and competitiveness of agricultural products in domestic and international markets;	Increase market access and competitiveness of agricultural products in domestic and international markets;(adopted)
Increase the mobilization and equitable access and utilization of agricultural finance;	Increase the mobilization and utilization of agricultural finance; (adapted)
Strengthen the institutional coordination for improved service delivery.	Strengthen the institutional coordination for improved service delivery. (adopted)
	Improve agricultural data and information management
<b>Showing the Adopted/Adapted program objectives, Interventions, Outputs and Actors</b>	
<b>NDP III Goal (Adopted): Increased Household Income and quality of life</b>	
<b>NDP III Overall Objective (Adopted): Enhancing value addition in key growth opportunities</b>	
<b>Adapted Programme : Agro-Industrialization</b>	
<b>Development challenge/issues:</b> (Low levels of water for production, Limited technological options, Low agricultural production and productivity, Poor farm records keeping by farmers and local governments, Inadequate Agricultural extension services delivery, Few farmers groups/ associations and cooperatives, Poor post-harvest handling methods, Low level of agro-processing and value addition)	
<b>Program outcomes/Results (Adapted):</b>	
<b>Programme Objectives (Adapted)</b>	<b>Interventions and output (Adapted)</b>
Adapted	Increase agricultural production and productivity; (adopted)

objective 1		
Adapted intervention 1	Establish climate smart technology demonstration and multiplication centers	Production Dept, Natural Resource Dept,
Adapted output	6 climate smart technology demonstration and multiplication centres and 1 multi-sectoral technology development centre	Production Dept., Natural Resource Dept.
Likely risks	Conflicts over land ownership, complexity of management, inadequate funding, conflicts over sharing the project proceeds	
Mitigation measures	Utilizing the existing laws and negotiations, community sensitization, proposal writing for funds	
Adapted intervention 2	Establish and strengthen linkages between agricultural research institutions, BTVET institutions engaged in agro-industry and agroindustry enterprises.	Production Dept, Natural Resource Dept

Adapted output 1	Research findings from Research station collected and shared with farmers, Agricultural training institutions and private Agro-based companies	, production Dept, Rwentanga Farm School, EXCEHORT Consult,
Adapted output 1	Establishing Demo for new and improved varieties of available enterprises	
Likely risks	Inadequate funding for technologies transfer	
Mitigation measures	Joint planning and budgeting	
Adapted intervention 3	Develop and operationalize an ICT-enabled agricultural extension supervision and traceability system.	Production Dept, Natural Resource Dept
Adapted output 3	An ICT-enabled agricultural extension supervision and traceability system developed and operationalized	production Dept, Planning Dept(ICT) Empower Youth in Technology
Likely risks	Inadequate ICT infrastructure, low community adoption rate, high cost of ICT services, limited ICT capacity	
Mitigation measures	Budget for ICT infrastructure, community sensitization, training of staff, partnership with ICT service providers.	Production Dept
Adapted intervention 4	Increasing farm yields and reducing farm loss	Production Dept,
Adapted output 1	Farmers trained in crop and livestock disease and pest control, modern farming practices, quality stock and seed selection and adoption	Production Dept,
Adapted output2	Regular and systematic Vaccination, disease control demo and curative treatment to both livestock and crops	
Likely risks	Chemical and drug resistant diseases and pest	
	and fake products.	
Mitigation measures	Connecting with MAAIF and research Institutions to develop and produce effective drugs and chemicals	
Adapted intervention 5	Increase access and use of water for agricultural production	Production dept
Adapted output 1	7 irrigation demonstration sites established.	Production dept, LLGs
Likely risks	Inadequate funding	
Mitigation measures	Seeking for funding from the central government and other donors	MDGL
Adapted intervention 6	Strengthen farmer organizations and cooperatives:	Production TILED dept,
Adapted output 1	7 coffee farmer organizations and cooperatives strengthened	Production TILED, com dept,

Likely risks	Inadequate funding and management of farmer cooperatives and organizations	
Mitigation measures	Seeking for funding from government and other donors	MDLG
Adopted Objective 2	Improve Post-harvest handling and storage (adopted)	
Adapted intervention 1	Establish post-harvest handling, storage facilities in the district and encouraging farmers to construct simple approved post-harvest handling and storage facilities	Production Private sector, Dept,
Adapted output 1	Modern community stores constructed in every sub county and equipped with basic tools and farmers encouraged to construct approved simple storage structures at individual level.	Production Private sector. Dept,
Likely risks	Lack of markets for the products, failure to meet standard /quality requirements by UNBS	
Mitigation measures	Training on standards and quality by UNBS, strengthening Marketing associations , advertisement through the district website.	
Adopted Objective 3	Improve Agro-processing and value addition (adopted)	
Adapted intervention 1	Establish value addition facilities in the district	Production Dept. Private sector.
Adapted output 1	1 dairy processing unit, 3 coffee hullers, 10 solar driers, 1 fruit processing plant	Production Dept., Private sector.
Likely risks	Lack of markets for the products, failure to meet standard /quality requirements by UNBS	
Mitigation measures	Training on standards and quality by UNBS, strengthening Marketing associations, advertisement through the district website.	Production Dept, Private sector, UNBS
Adapted objective 4	Increase the mobilization and utilization of agricultural finance; (adapted)	
Adapted intervention 1	Increase farmers awareness on agricultural finance	
Adapted output	Farmers sensitised on agricultural financing	
Likely risks	Climatic hazards affecting farm production	

Mitigation measures	Encouraging all Agricultural loans to be insured	
Adapted objective 5	Increase market access and competitiveness of agricultural products in domestic and international markets;(adopted)	
Adapted intervention 1	Improving accessibility of market by farming and producing communities	
Adopted Objective 6	Strengthen the institutional coordination for improved service delivery. (adopted)	
Adapted intervention 1	Ensuring well planned and coordinated activities	
Adapted output 1	Quarterly review and planning meetings held	
Adapted output2	Establishing Demo centers for Market oriented Agricultural produce and products	
Likely risks	No risk	
Mitigation measures	N/A	
Adapted intervention 2	Increasing institutional capacity to identify and control crop diseases	
Adapted output	Construction of plant clinic phase 2	
Likely risks	Not completing in time	
Mitigation measures	Starting the procurement process early enough	
Adapted intervention 2	Providing conducive environment for Staff to deliver services	
Adapted output1	Available vehicles and Motorcycles maintained	
Adapted output2	More motorcycles for extension staff procured	
Likely risks	Poor handling of vehicle and motorcycles	
Mitigation measures	Ensuring proper accountability of usage using log book system	
Adapted objective 7	Improve agricultural data and information management	
Adapted intervention 1	Regular updating of production data as a tool for planning and activity implementation	
Adapted output 1	Agricultural production data updated seasonally	
Adapted output 2	Procurement of computer laptops for all extension staff for easy data collection, processing and updating	

### 3.5.7 Programme: Tourism Development

**Table 3.11 Showing NDP III Program objectives and LDGP III Adopted/Adapted program objectives**

<b>Adoption and Adaption of Program objectives and interventions</b>		
<b>LGDP Tourism Development Program Objectives</b>		
<b>NDP III Tourism Development Program Objectives:</b>	<b>LG Tourism Development Program Objectives:</b>	
7. Promote domestic and inbound tourism	1. Promote domestic and inbound tourism (adopted)	
8. Increase the stock and quality of tourism infrastructure	2. Increase the stock and quality of tourism infrastructure (Adopted)	
9. Develop, conserve and diversify tourism products and services	3. Develop, conserve and diversify tourism products and services ((Adopted)	
10. Develop a pool of skilled personnel along the tourism value chain and ensure decent working conditions	4. Develop a pool of skilled personnel along the tourism value chain and ensure decent working conditions (Adopted)	
11. Enhance regulations, coordination and management of tourism	5. Enhance regulations, coordination and management of tourism (Adopted)	
<b>Showing the Adopted/Adapted program objectives, Interventions, Outputs and Actors</b>		
<b>NDP III Goal (Adopted): Increased Household Income and quality of life</b>		
<b>NDP III Overall Objective (Adopted): Enhancing value addition in key growth opportunities</b>		
<b>Adapted Programme: Tourism Development</b>		
<b>Development challenge/issues:</b>		
Lack of tourism information centres, Absence of tourism infrastructure, Absence of tour companies, Limited natural tourism attractions, Inadequate policy and quality regulation, Lack of awareness of tourism ideology		
<b>Program outcomes/Results (Adapted):</b>		<b>Actors</b>
<b>Programme Objectives (Adapted)</b>	<b>Interventions and output (Adapted)</b>	
<b>Adapted objective 1</b>	Promote domestic and inbound tourism	
Adapted intervention 1	Establish and operationalize tourism information desk	TILED

Adapted output	Tourism information desk established and operationalised at the district headquarters	TILED
Likely risks	Likely fire outbreak, safety of ICT equipment, Labour turnover, inadequate resources	
Mitigation measures	Burglar proof the office, lightening arresters and fire extinguishers, timely recruitments and replacements of staff, aggressive resource mobilization , retention	Works department
	package	
<b>Adopted Objective 2</b>	Increase the stock and quality of tourism infrastructure	
Adapted intervention 1	Develop, Improve the community road to cultural heritage sites of Omugabe (ancestral home at Muhabura)	Works department
Adapted output	0.5km road to cultural heritage sites of Omugabe (ancestral home at Muhabura) improved	Works Department,
Likely risks	Breakdown of road equipment, possible community resistance, claim for compensation	
Mitigation measures	Community sensitization, periodic maintenance of road equipment, collaboration with ministry of tourism, aggressive marketing	Works Department, CBS
<b>Adapted objective 3</b>	Develop, conserve and diversify tourism products and services	
Adapted intervention 1	Profile new tourism sites in Mbarara district, Develop new tourism products such as Ankole cultural festival	TILED
Adapted output	New tourism sites profiled	TILED
Likely risks	Possible ownership conflicts, difficult to access sites,	
Mitigation measures	Sensitization and awareness creation, negotiations and compensations	TILED
<b>Adapted objective 4</b>	Upgrade, maintain and redevelop existing tourist attraction sites profiled by the district to include new products like dark tourism, culinary tourism, adventure tourism, wellness 'tourism, war tourism	
Adapted intervention 1	5 new tourism sites developed in Amuru District	MOTWA,TILED
Adapted output	Sensitization and awareness creation, negotiations and compensations	TILED
Likely risks	Possible ownership conflicts, difficult to access sites,	

Mitigation measures	negotiations and compensations	TILED
<b>Adapted objective 5</b>	Enhance regulations, coordination and management of tourism	TILED
Adapted intervention 1	Implementation of the established tourism regulations such as regular inspection and enforcement of service standards for tourism facilities and tour operators	TILED
Adapted output	Number of the facilities that followed the regulations	TILED
Likely risks	Closure of none compliant facilities	
Mitigation measures	Regular training of accommodation, tourism facility owners and the managers to boost service standards	TILED

### 3.5.8 Programme: Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Management

**Table 3.12 Showing NDP III Program objectives and LDGP III Adopted/Adapted program objectives**

<b>Adoption and Adaption of Program objectives and interventions</b>	
<b>LGDP Natural resources, Environment, Climate change, Land &amp; Water Management Program Objectives</b>	
<b>NDP III Natural resources, Environment, Climate change, Land &amp; Water Management Program Objectives:</b>	<b>LG Natural resources, Environment, Climate change, Land &amp; Water Management Program Objectives:</b>
1. Ensure availability of adequate and reliable quality fresh water resources for all uses.	1. Ensure availability of adequate and reliable quality fresh water resources for all uses. (adopted)
2. Increase forest, tree and wetland coverage, restore bare hills and protect mountainous areas and rangelands	2. Increase forest, tree and wetland coverage, restore bare hills and protect mountainous areas and rangelands (Adopted)
3. Strengthen land use and Management	3 Strengthen land use and Management (Adopted)
4. Maintain and /or restore a clean, healthy, and productive environment	4. Maintain and /or restore a clean, healthy, and productive environment (Adopted)
5. Promote inclusive climate resilient and low emissions development at all levels	5. Promote inclusive climate resilient and low emissions development at all levels (Adopted)
6. Reduce human and economic loss from natural hazards and disasters	6. Reduce human and economic loss from natural hazards and disasters (adopted)
7. Increase incomes and employment through sustainable use and value addition to water, forests and other natural resources.	7. Increase incomes and employment through sustainable use and value addition to water, forests and other natural resources (adopted)
<b>Showing the Adopted/Adapted program objectives, Interventions, Outputs and Actors</b>	
<b>NDP III Goal (Adopted):</b> Increased Household Incomes and Improved Quality of Life of Ugandans	



<b>NDP III Overall Objective (Adopted):</b> Reduced environmental degradation and the adverse effects of climate change as well as improve utilization of natural resources for sustainable economic growth and livelihood security.
<b>Adopted Programme ..:</b> Natural resources, Environment, Climate change, Land & Water Management
<b>Development challenge/issues:</b> (i)Poor land use and insecurity of tenure (ii)Limited capacity for climate change adaptation & mitigation (iii)Low disaster risk planning (iv) Rampant degradation of the Environment & natural resources caused by low enforcement capacity(v)Limited Environment Education & awareness (vi)Limited alternative sources of livelihoods (vii)Absence of appropriate incentives for good Environmental Management practices (viii)Poor coordination and institutional capacity gaps in

planning and implementation (ix)High rate of siltation of Rivers & Lakes that is threatening their ecological integrity (x) poor farming practices coupled with degradation of the wetlands & catchment areas.		
<b>Program outcomes/Results (Adapted):</b>		<b>Actors</b>
<b>Programme Objectives (Adapted)</b>	<b>Interventions and output (Adapted)</b>	
<b>Adopted objective 1</b>	<b>Ensure availability of adequate and reliable quality fresh water resources for all uses.</b>	
Adopted intervention 1	a. Develop & implement integrated catchment management plan for water resources catchment areas b. Develop & implement community wetland & forest management plans. c. Demarcate & gazette conserved and degraded wetlands d. Increase restoration of wetlands and conservation of forest cover	NRs
Adopted output	a. Integrated catchment management plan for water resources catchment areas developed & implemented b. Community wetlands & forest management plans developed & implemented c. Conserved & degraded wetlands demarcated & gazetted	NRs
Likely risks	Resistance from communities adjacent wetlands & forest areas, Inadequate financial resources, Inadequate staffing especially at sub-county level, Political interference, Limited environment education & awareness	
Mitigation measures	Increase environment education & awareness, Recruitment of staff at sub-county level, lobby for resources, promote incentive conservation, Strengthen enforcement capacity for compliance levels,	
<b>Adopted Objective 2</b>	<b>Increase forest, tree and wetland coverage, restore bare hills and protect mountainous areas and rangelands</b>	

Adopted intervention 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Promote rural and urban plantation forests using local and indigenous species</li> <li>(b) Promote economic and social incentives for plantation forests</li> <li>(c) Practice sustainable forest management and scale up agro-forestry</li> <li>(d) Develop community based wetland management plans for sustainable wise use</li> <li>(e) Ensure the protection of rangelands and mountain ecosystems</li> <li>(f) Improve the management of districts and private forests</li> <li>(g) Restore the natural integrity of wetlands to their ecological functionality</li> <li>(h) Establish tree nursery beds at the district and</li> </ul>	
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	community level	
Adopted output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Rural and urban plantation forests using local and indigenous species promoted.</li> <li>(b) Economic and social incentives for plantation forests promoted</li> <li>(c) Sustainable forest management and agro-forestry practiced</li> <li>(d) Community based wetland management plans developed</li> <li>(e) Natural integrity of wetlands and their ecological functionality restored</li> </ul>	Forest dept
Likely risks	Inadequate financial resources, Inadequate staffing especially at sub-county level, Political interference, Limited environment education & awareness possible community resistance, claim for compensation	
Mitigation measures	Increase environment education & awareness, Recruitment of staff at sub-county level, lobby for resources, promote incentive conservation, Strengthen enforcement capacity for compliance levels,	
<b>Adopted objective 3</b>	<b>Strengthen land use and Management</b>	
Adopted intervention 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Complete the rollout and integration of the land management information system with other systems</li> <li>(b) Undertake a comprehensive inventory of district land</li> <li>(c) Promote land consolidation, titling and banking</li> <li>(d) Promote integrated land use planning.</li> </ul>	
Adopted output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Integration of the land management information system with other systems rolled out</li> <li>(b) A comprehensive inventory of district land undertaken</li> <li>(c) land consolidation and titling of district and private owned land promoted</li> <li>(d) integrated land use planning promoted</li> <li>(e) Promote community awareness on the importance of land titling.</li> </ul>	

Likely risks	Possible ownership conflicts, Lack of equipment for land management information system, Inadequate financial resources, Ignorance on the importance of acquiring land titles	
Mitigation measures	Sensitization and awareness creation, Conflict resolution mechanism, Resource mobilization	
<b>Adopted objective 4</b>	<b>Maintain and /or restore a clean, healthy, and productive environment</b>	
Adopted	(a) Foster and enforce the integration of environment and	

intervention 1	natural resources management issues / concerns in the district and sub-county budgets with clear budget lines and performance indicators (b) Improve coordination and routine monitoring of environment management at both district and subcounty local government levels.	
Adopted output	(a) Environmental and natural resources management issues / concerns in the district and sub-county budgets with clear budget lines and performance indicators integrated. (a) Coordination and routine monitoring of environment management at both district and sub-county local government levels improved	
Likely risks	Inadequate financial resources, uncoordinated sectoral planning at district and lower LG levels	
<b>Adopted objective 5</b>	<b>Promote inclusive climate resilient and low emissions development at all levels</b>	
Adopted intervention	(a) Promote continuous integration of climate change and disaster risk reduction in planning, budgeting and reporting at the district and lower LGs (b) Undertake economic valuation of selected ecosystems and their services (c) Promote capacity building for climate change and mitigation in disaster risk areas (d) Improve education awareness raising, human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation and adaptation.	
Adopted outputs	(a) Continuous integration of climate change and disaster risk reduction in planning, budgeting and reporting at the district and lower LGs promoted (b) Economic valuation of selected ecosystems and their services undertaken (c) Capacity building for climate change and mitigation in disaster risk areas promoted (d) Education awareness raising, human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation and adaptation improved	
Likely risks	Lack of capacity building in climate change adaptation and mitigation, Financial inadequacy	
Mitigation measures	(a) Build capacity in areas of climate change adaptation and mitigation (b) Resource mobilization	
<b>Adopted objective 6</b>	<b>Reduce human and economic loss from natural hazards and disasters</b>	
Adapted intervention	(a) Enhance the capacity for settlement of persons at risk of disasters (b) Ensure timely access of relief food and non- food	

	commodities by disaster victims (c) Develop a district disaster risk management plan	
Adopted outputs	(a) The capacity for settlement of persons at risk of disasters enhanced (b) Timely access of relief food and non- food commodities by disaster victims ensured (c) A district disaster risk management plan developed	
Likely risks	Lack of funds, Inadequate relief food and non-food commodities, Lack of a coordinated district disaster management team	
Mitigation measures	Provide funds for disaster management, create and operationalize a coordinated district disaster management team	
<b>Showing Adopted/Adapted program objectives and Interventions</b>		
<b>NDP III Goal (Adopted): Increased Household Incomes and Improved Quality of Life of Ugandans.</b>		
<b>NDP III Overall Objective (Adopted): Enhance value addition in key growth opportunities, and the productivity and social wellbeing of the population;</b>		
<b>Adapted Programme 1:</b>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Development challenge/issue:</b> Inadequate water sources, Lack of enough sensitization of water users, Low funding which leads to inadequate supervision and monitoring, inadequate sensitization of borehole users, Lack of enough skilled personnel, Low funding which leads to inadequate supervision and monitoring during drilling, No motor vehicle for water sector to use during monitoring and supervision for water sector		
<b>Program outcomes/Results (Adapted): Natural resources, Environment, Climate change, Land and Water management</b>		
<b>Programme (Adapted)</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Interventions and output (Adapted)</b>
1. Ensure availability of adequate and reliable quality fresh water resources for all uses;		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish functional gender sensitive regional and zonal management committee for water resources</li> <li>• Maintain natural water bodies and reservoirs to enhance water storage capacity to meet water resource use requirements</li> <li>• Undertake sensitization campaigns on the permitted levels of pollution and penalties for exceeding thresholds thereof;</li> </ul>
2. Increase forest, tree and wetland coverage, restore bare hills and protect mountainous areas and rangelands;		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote rural and urban plantation development and tree planting including the local and indigenous species</li> <li>• Improve the management of districts and private forests;</li> <li>• Restore the natural integrity of degraded wetlands to their ecological functionality.</li> <li>• Increase funding for promoting non-consumptive uses of the natural resources</li> <li>• Assure a significant survival rate of planted tree</li> </ul>

	seedlings
3. Strengthen land use and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen the capacity of land management institutions in executing their mandate geared towards securing land rights</li> <li>• Undertake a comprehensive inventory of Government land.</li> <li>• Promote land consolidation, titling and banking</li> <li>• Acquire land for infrastructure/utility corridors</li> </ul>
4. Maintain and/or restore a clean, healthy, and productive environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve coordination, regulation and monitoring of environment management at both central and local government levels</li> <li>• Increase funding for decentralized environment management</li> <li>• Integrate education for sustainable development in national curricula at all levels for an environmentally literate citizenry</li> <li>• Strengthen control and management of chemicals, pollution and environmental disasters</li> </ul>
5. Promote inclusive climate resilient and low emissions development at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve education, awareness raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning</li> <li>• Promote continuous integration of climate change and disaster risk reduction in planning, budgeting and reporting</li> <li>• Build partnerships with stakeholders to formulate instruments such as climate and green bonds</li> </ul>
6. Reduce human and economic loss from natural hazards and disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance access and uptake of meteorological information</li> <li>• Install new and adequately equip and maintain existing automatic weather stations to ensure maximum functionality</li> <li>• Develop a National Disaster Risk Management Plan</li> <li>• Finalize and disseminate the National Disaster Risk Atlas</li> <li>• Strengthen the Disaster Risk Information Management Systems</li> <li>• Enhance access and uptake of meteorological information</li> </ul>
7. Increase incomes and employment through sustainable use and value addition to water, forests and other natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a clear communication strategy on sustainable natural resource management</li> <li>• Mobilise and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use natural resources</li> <li>• Undertake targeted sensitization campaigns with information packaged in forms tailored to the information needs of recipients</li> <li>• Increase funding for promoting non-consumptive uses</li> </ul>

	of the natural resources <input type="checkbox"/> Promote payment for ecosystem services, biodiversity offsets and benefit sharing arising from use of biological resources.
<b>Adoption and Adaption of Program objectives and interventions</b>	
<b>LGDP Natural resources, Environment, Climate change, Land and Water management Program Objectives</b>	
<b>NDP III Natural resources, Environment, Climate change, Land and Water management Program Objectives:</b>	<b>LG Natural resources, Environment, Climate change, Land and Water management Program Objectives:</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> Ensure availability of adequate and reliable quality fresh water resources for all uses;	<input type="checkbox"/> Ensure availability of adequate and reliable quality fresh water resources for all uses; (adopted)
<input type="checkbox"/> Increase forest, tree and wetland coverage, restore bare hills and protect mountainous areas and rangelands;	<input type="checkbox"/> Increase forest, tree and wetland coverage, restore bare hills and protect mountainous areas and rangelands; (Adopted)
<input type="checkbox"/> Strengthen land use and management;	<input type="checkbox"/> Strengthen land use and management; (Adopted)
<input type="checkbox"/> Maintain and/or restore a clean, healthy, and productive environment;	<input type="checkbox"/> Maintain and/or restore a clean, healthy, and productive environment; (Adopted)
<input type="checkbox"/> Promote inclusive climate resilient and low emissions development at all levels;	<input type="checkbox"/> Promote inclusive climate resilient and low emissions development at all levels; (Adopted)
<input type="checkbox"/> Reduce human and economic loss from natural hazards and disasters;	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduce human and economic loss from natural hazards and disasters; (Adopted)
<input type="checkbox"/> Increase incomes and employment through sustainable use and value addition to water, forests and other natural resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Increase incomes and employment through sustainable use and value addition to water, forests and other natural resources (Adopted)
<b>Showing the Adopted/Adapted program objectives, Interventions, Outputs and Actors</b>	
<b>NDP III Goal (Adopted): Increased Household Incomes and Improved Quality of Life of Ugandans.</b>	
<b>NDP III Overall Objective (Adopted): Enhance the productivity and social wellbeing of the population</b>	
<b>Adapted Programme: Natural resources, Environment, Climate change, Land and Water management</b>	

□ **Development challenge/issues:** Inadequate water sources, Lack of enough

sensitization of water users, Low funding which leads to inadequate supervision and monitoring, inadequate sensitization of borehole users, Lack of enough skilled personnel, Low funding which leads to inadequate supervision and monitoring during drilling, No motor vehicle for water sector to use during monitoring and supervision for water sector

<b>Program outcomes/Results (Adapted):</b>		<b>Actors</b>
<b>Programme Objectives (Adapted)</b>	<b>Interventions and output (Adapted)</b>	
Adapted objective 1	Ensure availability of adequate and reliable quality fresh water resources for all uses	
Adapted intervention 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish functional gender sensitive regional and zonal management committee for water resources</li> <li>Maintain natural water bodies and reservoirs to enhance water storage capacity to meet water resource use requirements</li> <li>Undertake sensitization campaigns on the permitted levels of pollution and penalties for exceeding thresholds thereof.</li> </ul>	(Water section), LGs, NEMA, NFA, Communities,
Adapted output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender sensitive water user committees formed, trained and re-trained</li> <li>Maintained natural water bodies and reservoirs in place in order to meet water user demands</li> </ul>	MWE (Water section), LGs, NEMA, NFA, Communities
Likely risks	Labour turnover, inadequate resources, absence of appropriate incentives for good environmental management practices, rampant degradation of the environment and natural resources caused by low enforcement capacity, limited environmental education and awareness	
Mitigation measures	Timely recruitments and replacement of staff, aggressive resource mobilization, retention package,	
Adopted Objective 2	4. To increase water supply coverage in rural areas through providing at least village with one safe and clean water source and where technically visible water options (GFS, solar piped bore holes and surface treated systems) will considered.	
Adapted intervention 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Site and supervise Hand pump Bore holes</li> <li>Drill and install Hand pump Boreholes</li> <li>Rehabilitate Boreholes beyond community capacity</li> </ul>	MWE, Water office
Adapted output	□ Seven hand pump boreholes sited, supervised,	

	drilled and installed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fifteen Boreholes rehabilitated beyond community capacity</li> <li>• One design and documentation of solar powered water supply carried out</li> </ul>	
Likely risks	Lack of skilled contractors to carry out installation, Environmental noise and dust during drilling, possible community resistance, claim for compensation, difficult to access sites, Risk of hitting dry wells and Wasting government funds	
Mitigation measures	Community sensitization, collaboration with ministry of water and Environment, compensate people, Provide safety gadgets during drilling.	
Adapted objective 3	To promote improved sanitation services in rural and urban areas including; the promotion of hand washing with soap	
Adapted intervention 1	Construct (02) five and three stance VIP lined latrine in Amuru S/C, Lamogi S/C, Pabbo S/C	MWE, Water office, LG
Adapted output	New (02) five stance and a three stance VIP lined latrine constructed	
Likely risks	Possible ownership conflicts, difficult to access sites, Low funding that will lead to inadequate supervision and monitoring of the project.	
Mitigation measures	Sensitization and awareness creation, negotiations and compensations	
Adapted objective 4	To improve water resource management to ensure adequate quantity and quality for various uses	
Adapted intervention 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve on the functionality of the water systems carrying out rehabilitation of boreholes</li> <li>• Develop and implement integrated catchment management plans for water resources catchment areas</li> <li>• Develop and implement wetland and forest management plans</li> <li>• Demarcate and gazette conserved and degraded wetlands</li> <li>• Establish functional gender sensitive regional and zonal management committee for water resources</li> <li>• Maintain natural water bodies and reservoirs to enhance water storage capacity to meet water resource use requirements</li> </ul>	MWE, Water office, LG
Adapted output	Possible ownership conflicts, difficult to access sites,	



Likely risks	Sensitization and awareness creation, negotiations and compensations	
Mitigation measures	Retraining of water user committees on their roles and responsibilities	
Adapted objective5	To promote gender and equity considerations	
Adapted intervention 1	Establish functional gender sensitive	MWE, Water office, LG
Adapted output	Establishment of gender sensitive committees	
Likely risks	Inadequate funding from line ministry	
Mitigation measures	Provide funds to increase on safe water and functionality	

### 3.5.9 Programme: Governance and Security Programme

The Table below Shows NDP III Program objectives and LDGP III Adopted/Adapted program objectives

#### 3.13: Table Showing the Adopted/Adapted program objectives, Interventions, Outputs and Actors

<b>NDP III Goal (Adopted):</b> Increased Household Incomes and Improved Quality of Life of Ugandans		
<b>NDP III Overall Objective (Adopted):</b> to improve adherence to the rule of law and capacity to contain prevailing and emerging security threats.		
<b>Adapted Programme 15: Governance And Security Programme</b>		
<b>Development challenge/issue:</b> Reduced Local revenue, Limited funding, bureaucracy from the centre, Inadequate vehicles and motor cycles, inadequate ICT infrastructure, Lack of modern record keeping practices, Lack of information resource centre and effective communication, shortage of office furniture and equipment, absence and poor state of administrative infrastructure, staffing and capacity building gaps, emerging civil litigations, delays in delivery of justice, costs associated in managing the cases.		
<b>Program outcomes/Results (Adapted):</b>		
<b>Programme Objectives (Adapted)</b>		<b>Actors</b>

Adapted objective 1	Strengthen the capacity of local council security committees to address emerging security threats	
Adapted intervention 1	Facilitating security personnel to conduct patrols during festive seasons.	Administration, Finance, office of the RDC
Adapted output 1	Security personnel Facilitated to conduct	
	patrols during festive seasons.	
Likely risks	Inadequate funding, an overwhelming number of crime rates, political influence	
Mitigation measures	Community policing, lobbying for funds from other development partners,	
Adapted intervention 2	Sensitization of communities on security consciousness and crime reporting mechanisms	Police, LCs,
Adapted output 2	Communities sensitized on security consciousness and crime reporting mechanisms	
Likely risks	Inadequate personnel, inadequate funding, laxity of communities on security issues.	
Mitigation measures	Involve local communities, mobilization of funds from development partners, community policing	RDC, DISO, Police, LCs
<b>Adapted objective 2</b>	<b>Strengthen policy, legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks for effective governance and security</b>	
Adapted intervention 1	Enactment of ordinances and bylaws on security related issues	
Adapted output 1	Ordinances and bylaws on security related issues enacted	
Likely risks	Delays in the approval process, capacity gaps in formulating by-laws and ordinances	
Mitigation measures	Engagement of legal experts, enhancing the capacity of councils.	Solicitor General, CAO, District Chairperson, District council, LCIII councils, SAS
<b>Adapted objective 3</b>	<b>Strengthen transparency, accountability and anti-corruption systems</b>	

Adapted intervention 1	Enhance the Public Demand for Accountability	RDC, District chairperson, CAO, Communications office
Adapted output 1	Public Demand for Accountability enhanced	
Likely risks	Lack of knowledge about what should be demanded, overwhelming demands from the public, failure to follow proper procedures while demanding for accountability.	
Mitigation measures	Creating awareness on government projects being implemented, stakeholder involvement in planning and implementation.	RDC, District chairperson, CAO, DCDO, Communications office
Adapted intervention 2	Strengthen the prevention, detection and elimination of corruption related issues	
Adapted output 2	Prevention, detection and elimination of corruption strengthened	
Likely risks	High public expectation, budget constraints, political influence	
Mitigation measures	Resource mobilization, increased awareness through project/program launch and commissioning, strengthening the internal control systems	CAO, CFO, DIA, HODS
Adapted intervention 3	Strengthen and enforce Compliance to accountability rules and regulations	CAO, CFO, DIA, HODS, LGPAC
Adapted output 2	Compliance to accountability rules and regulations strengthened and enforced	
Likely risks	Frequent changes in legislations. Wrong interpretations of prevailing legislations.	
Mitigation measures	Timely Adoption of changes in legislations. Engaging Solicitor general for technical guidance.	CAO, CFO, DIA, HODS, LGPAC Solicitor General

### 3.5.10 Programme: Public Sector Transformation

The table shows NDP III Program objectives and LDGP III Adopted/Adapted program objectives

**Table 3.14: Showing the Adopted/Adapted program objectives, Interventions, Outputs and Actors**

<b>NDP III Goal (Adopted):</b> Increased Household Incomes and Improved Quality of Life of Ugandans		
<b>NDP III Overall Objective (Adopted):</b> to improve public sector response to the needs of the citizens and the private sector.		
<b>Adapted Programme: PUBLIC SECTOR TRANSFORMATION</b>		
<b>Development challenge/issues:</b> Poor accountability systems and undue focus on processes rather than results, inefficient government systems and processes, duplication of mandates, an inefficient and inadequately funded decentralized system of government, limited computerization of government systems and ineffective and inadequate communication and feedback mechanisms.		
<b>Program outcomes/Results (Adapted):</b>		<b>Actors</b>
<b>Programme Objectives (Adapted)</b>	<b>Interventions and output (Adapted)</b>	
Adapted objective	Strengthen strategic human resource management	
1	function for improved service delivery (adapted)	
Adapted intervention 1	Design and implement a rewards and sanctions system	CAO, HR, Rewards and Sanctions committee
Adapted output	A rewards and sanctions system designed and implemented	
Likely risks	It involves high costs, it may result into cases after sanctions, inefficient data to base on for sanctioning and rewarding.	
Mitigation measures	Timely planning, adherence to the existing laws and guidelines, seeking legal guidance before sanctions are made, putting in place a strong appraisal system.	CAO, HR, CFO, D. planner, office of the solicitor General
Adapted intervention 1	Attract, retain and motivate public servants	CAO, HR, DSC
Adapted output	Public servants attracted, retained and motivated.	
Likely risks	Low wage bill, no budget for other incentives to motivate staff, low remuneration of staff which lowers their morale to perform.	
Mitigation measures	Engaging the central government to increase on the wage bill, mobilizing resources from development partners	CAO, HR, District planner

Adapted objective 2	Deepen decentralization and citizen participation in local development (adopted)	
Adapted intervention 1	Strengthen collaboration of all stakeholders to promote local economic development	Planning Department, Administration Department
Adapted output 1	Collaboration of all stakeholders in promoting local economic development strengthened	
Likely risks	Absence of entrepreneurship skills, inadequate credit facilities for private sector, Gaps in legal and policy framework for supporting small businesses, large informal sector, difficulty in promoting public private partnership laws and regulations, limited incentives to attract foreign Direct Investments and Local Investments.	
Mitigation measures	Training, attachments, technical support from relevant ministries and government agencies, formulating laws and policies to address gaps in the legal framework.	Central government, Administration Planning Dep't,
Adapted intervention 2	Operationalize the parish model	Central Government Administration, Planning Dep't
Adapted output 2	The parish model Operationalized	MLG
Likely risks	Likely delays in operationalizing the program, inadequate funds for capacity building.	
Mitigation measures	Central government to finance the program and release funds in time	Central Government

### 3.5.11 Programme: Development Plan Implementation

**Table 3.15: Showing NDP III Program objectives and LDGP III Adopted/Adapted program objectives**

Adoption and Adaption of Program objectives and interventions	
Development Plan Implementation Program Objectives	
NDP III Development Plan Implementation Program Objectives:	LG Development Plan Implementation Program Objectives:
1. Strengthen capacity for development planning;	1.Strengthen capacity for development planning;
2. Strengthen budgeting and resource mobilization;	2.Strengthen budgeting and resource mobilization;

3. Strengthen capacity for implementation to ensure a focus on results;	3.Strengthen capacity for implementation to ensure a focus on results;	
4. Strengthen coordination, monitoring and reporting frameworks and systems;	4.Strengthen coordination, monitoring and reporting frameworks and systems, ICT application	
5. Strengthen the capacity of the national statistics system to generate data for national development;	5.Strengthen the capacity of the district statistics system to generate data for district development;	
6. Strengthen the research and evaluation function to better inform planning and plan implementation.	6. Strengthen the research and evaluation function to better inform planning and plan implementation.	
Showing the Adopted/Adapted program objectives, Interventions, Outputs and Actors		
NDP III Goal (Adopted): To increase household income and improve quality of life		
NDP III Overall Objective (Adopted): Increase efficiency and effectiveness in the implementation of DDP III		
Adapted Programme 1: Development Plan Implementation		
Development challenge/issue: Weak implementation planning and budgeting, weak monitoring and evaluation systems for supporting implementation, Limited financing, weak co-ordination of implementation, Weak systems for statistical development, Lack of appreciation of the role of planning in the development process, Inadequate ICT appreciation, data management and equipment, Limited research and development innovativeness and creativity		
Program outcomes/Results (Adapted):		
Programme Objectives	Interventions and output (Adapted)	Actors

<b>(Adapted)</b>		
Adapted objective 1	Strengthen capacity for development planning; at department and local government levels	Planning Dept
Adapted intervention 1	Facilitate professional training and re-training in planning competences in the district	Human Resource
Adapted output 1	5 Planning Department staff, 11 Lower Local Government Planning Focal Persons, 13 Departmental Planning Focal Persons facilitated for professional training and re-training in Planning Competences	Human Resource
Likely risks	Inadequate funds, Transfer of services of trained staff	
Mitigation measures	Seeking support from NPA, Ministry of Finance for funding support, Bonding of staff	Administration
Adapted intervention 2	Integrate crosscutting issues in local government plans	Planning Dept
Adapted output	Crosscutting issues integrated in 13 departments and 11 LLGs development plans	All District Departments and LLGs
Likely risks	Large number of crosscutting issues for integration in plans	

Mitigation measures	Prioritize only those captured in the NDP	Departments and LLGs
Intervention 3	Strengthen the planning and development function at the parish/ ward level to bring delivery of services closer to the people;	
Adapted output 3	Planning and development function strengthened at Parish/ ward level	
Likely Risks	Inadequate funds, absence of Parish chiefs in some places	
Mitigation Measures	Making budget provisions for capacity building and soliciting for support from donors and development partners, timely recruitment and replacement of staff.	
<b>Intervention 4</b>	Align local government plans and budgets to NDPIII programs	
<b>Output</b>	Aligned plans and budgets to NDPIII programs developed	
Likely Risks	Taking a long time to understand the NDP program approach	
Mitigation Measures	Training and mentoring of Staff	
Adopted Objective 2	Strengthen budgeting and resource mobilization;	MOFPED and Finance Dept.
Adapted intervention 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Amend and develop relevant legal frameworks to facilitate resource mobilization and budget execution,</li> <li>b) Deepening the reduction of informality</li> <li>c) streamlining taxation at local government</li> </ul>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>levels,</li> <li>d) ensure no accumulation of domestic arrears unless otherwise,</li> <li>e) Develop a Comprehensive Asset Management Policy</li> </ul>	
Adapted output 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Laws and ordinances to support local revenue, streamlining local revenue collection,</li> <li>b. domestic areas paid on time,</li> <li>c. asset management policy developed,</li> </ul>	
Likely risks	There is a risk of the resources in terms of money and skill to perform those tasks efficiently and effectively.	

Mitigation measures	Resources need to be planned properly and included in the budget as per the 5 year plan.	
Adapted objective 3	Strengthen capacity for implementation to ensure a focus on results.	MOFPED and MOLG
Adapted intervention 1	Increase financing for local government investment plans; Strengthen implementation, monitoring and reporting of local governments	Planning Department and Administration
Adapted output	Increased funding for local government.	MoFPED
Likely risks	The proposal for increased funding has been made before but no action up to date meaning service delivery continues to be affected.	
Adapted objective 4	Strengthen coordination, monitoring and reporting frameworks and systems.	MOFPED and Finance Dept.
Adapted intervention 1	Strengthen expenditure tracking, inspection and accountability.	
Adapted output	Finance department should improve on expenditure tracking and accountability by strengthening its control and checks.	
Likely risks	Implementing strong controls sometimes leads to resistance by some staff.	
Adapted objective 5	Strengthen the capacity of the national statistics system to generate data for national development;	Finance Dept.
Adapted intervention 1	Strengthen production and use of disaggregated district level statistics for planning	
Adapted output	Improving on the quality of data collected on Local Revenue mobilization and administration.	
Likely risks	Skills likely to be limited to District Staff and also not on staff at the sub counties.	
Adapted objective 6	Strengthen the Research and Evaluation function to better inform planning and plan implementation.	MOFPED and Finance Dept.
Adapted intervention 1	Develop an integrated system for tracking implementation of internal and external audit	
	recommendations.	



Adapted output	An efficient system of tracking implementation of internal and external recommendation put in place.	
Likely risks	Implementing it other stakeholders might not cooperate.	

### 3.5.12 Programme: Digital transformation

**Table 3.16 Showing NDP III Program objectives and LDGP III Adopted/Adapted program objectives**

<b>NDP III Goal (Adopted): To increase ICT penetration and use of ICT services for social and economic development (Adopted)</b>	
<b>NDP III Overall Objective: Promoting the use of ICT in the entire economy and society (Adopted):</b>	
<b>Adopted Programme1: Digital Transformation</b>	
<b>Development challenges/issues:</b> Limited network coverage, poor quality services, high cost of end user devices and services, inadequate ICT knowledge and skills and limited innovation capacity. <b>(Adapted)</b>	
<b>Program outcomes/Results (Adapted):</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increase ICT penetration in LLGs to 80% coverage</li> <li>2. Create 100 jobs among the Youth using ICT as an enabler</li> <li>3. Increase local ICT innovation products developed and commercialized from 4 to 20</li> <li>4. Provide 60 Percent of district services online</li> </ol>	
<b>Programme Objectives: (Adapted)</b>	<b>Interventions and output (Adapted)</b>
Increase the District ICT infrastructure coverage	Extend ICT Infrastructure coverage District wide in Partnership with MoICT & NG, NITA U and other development partners.
Enhance usage of ICT in District Development and service Delivery	1.Mainstream ICT in all Departments of the District and digitize service delivery
	2.Strengthen Cyber Security in the District

### 3.5.13 Programme: Manufacturing

**Table 3.17 Showing NDP III Program objectives and LDGP III Adopted/Adapted program objectives**

<b>Adoption and Adaption of Program objectives and interventions</b>
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<b>Manufacturing Program Objectives</b>		
<b>NDP III Manufacturing Program Objectives:</b>		<b>LG Manufacturing Program Objectives:</b>
1. Develop the requisite infrastructure to support manufacturing in line with Uganda's planned growth corridors (triangle);		1. Develop the requisite infrastructure to support manufacturing in line with Uganda's planned growth corridors (triangle); Adopted
2. Increase value addition for import substitution and enhanced exports;		2. Increase value addition for import substitution and enhanced exports; Adopted
3. Develop financial and logistical systems to increase access to regional and international markets;		3. Increase access to local and regional markets; Adapted).
4. Strengthen the legal and institutional framework to support manufacturing.		4. Disseminate the legal and institutional framework to support manufacturing (Adapted).
<b>Showing the Adopted/Adapted program objectives, Interventions, Outputs and Actors</b>		
<b>NDP III Goal (Adopted):</b> To increase household income and improve quality of life		
<b>NDP III Overall Objective (Adopted):</b> to increase the range and scale of locally manufactured products for import substitution and increased exports.		
<b>Adapted Programme 1: Development Plan Implementation</b>		
<b>Development challenge/issue:</b> (i) lack of requisite infrastructure to support manufacturing; (ii) limited access to financing mechanisms that can support manufacturing (iii) weak SMEs in the industrial sector; (iv) proliferation of substandard goods and counterfeits on the market; (v) Poor linkage between trade and industrial development (vi) lack of a support system to nurture innovations to full commercialization (vii) high cost of doing business, (viii) low labour productivity due to inadequate skills, and (ix) weak legal framework to support and promote manufacturing		
<b>Program outcomes/Results (Adapted):</b>		
<b>Programme Objectives (Adapted)</b>	<b>Interventions and output (Adapted)</b>	<b>Actors</b>
Adapted objective 1	Develop the requisite infrastructure to support manufacturing in line with Uganda's planned growth corridors (triangle); Adopted	Works dept, TLED dept, Planning dept, Civil society and Private sector

Adapted intervention 1	Construct 1 fully environmentally sustainable serviced industrial park in the district	Works dept, TLED dept, Planning dept, Civil society and Private sector
Adapted output 1	One Industrial park gazetted and constructed	
Likely risks	Inadequate funds, Failure to get a funder/donor, Disagreement on land allocation and or location.	
Mitigation measures	-Sensitization of technical and political leadership - Lobbying central government and proposal writing	
Adapted intervention 2	Develop the transport networks to support manufacturing especially in resources areas within the district.	Works Dept
Adapted output	Transport networks to support manufacturing especially in resources areas within the district developed.	Works Dept
Likely risks	Inadequate funds for construction of roads and compensation of land owners.	
Mitigation measures	-Sensitization of technical and political leadership - Lobbying central government and proposal writing	
Adopted Objective 2	Increase value addition for import substitution and enhanced exports	TLED Dept, Private sector.
Adapted intervention 1	Support existing local manufactures for both health and nutritional products	TLED Dept
Adapted output 1	Existing local manufactures for both health and nutritional products supported	
Likely risks	-There is a risk of the resources in terms of money and skill to perform those tasks efficiently and effectively. -Limited markets for the products	
Mitigation measures	-Lobbying central government and proposal writing - creation of market linkages and net works	
Adapted objective 3	Increase access to local and regional markets	TLED Dept
Adapted intervention 1	Expand the range of manufacturing standards and enforce applicable regulations	TLED Dept
Adapted output	Manufacturing standards and applicable regulations enforced.	
Likely risks	Lack of facilitation for enforcement organs	

Mitigation measures	Creation of a budget line for facilitating enforcement staff/agencies.	
Adapted objective 4	Disseminate the legal and institutional framework to support manufacturing	TLED Dept
Adapted intervention 1	Disseminate and enforce laws and regulations on local content, counterfeits and poor-quality products	TLED Dept, Finance dept and legal departments
Adapted output	Legal and institutional framework to support manufacturing disseminated and enforced.	TLED Dept
Likely risks	Lack of facilitation for enforcement organs	
Mitigation measures	Creation of a budget line for facilitating enforcement staff/agencies.	

#### 3.5.14 Programme: Sustainable Energy Development

**Table 3.18 Showing NDP III Program objectives and LDGP III Adopted/Adapted program objectives**

<b>Adoption and Adaption of Program objectives and interventions</b>	
<b>Sustainable Energy Development Objectives</b>	
<b>NDP III Sustainable Energy Development Objectives:</b>	<b>LG Sustainable Energy Development Objectives:</b>
1) Increase access and utilization of electricity;	1) Lobby for increased access and utilization of electricity (Adapted)
2) Increase generation capacity of electricity;	Ignored
3) Increase adoption and use of clean energy;	2) Increase adoption and use of clean energy( Adopted)
4) Promote utilization of energy efficient practices and technologies.	3) Promote utilization of energy efficient practices and technologies( Adopted)
<b>Showing the Adopted/Adapted program objectives, Interventions, Outputs and Actors</b>	
<b>NDP III Goal (Adopted):</b> To increase household income and improve quality of life	

<b>NDP III Overall Objective (Adopted):</b> to increase access and consumption of clean energy..		
<b>Adapted Programme 1: Sustainable Energy Development</b>		
<b>Development challenge/issue:</b> (i) over reliance on biomass sources in the energy mix; (ii) constrained electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure; (iii) limited access to offgrid solutions; (iv) limited productive use of energy; (v) long lead time of energy projects; (vi) low levels of energy efficiency; and (vii) uncoordinated intra and inter sectoral planning.		
<b>Program outcomes/Results (Adapted):</b>		
<b>Programme Objectives (Adapted)</b>	<b>Interventions and output (Adapted)</b>	<b>Actors</b>
Adapted objective 1	Lobby for increased access and utilization of electricity	TILED dept, Council, Civil society
Adapted intervention 1	Rehabilitate the existing transmission network;	Works Dept, MEMD,UETCL, LGs
Adapted output 1	Existing transmission network rehabilitated within the district	Works Dept, MEMD,UETCL, LGs
Likely risks	Possibility of not being a priority of MEMD or UETCL	
Mitigation measures	Lobbying central government	
Adapted intervention 2	Lobby for expansion of the transmission network to key growth economic zones (industrial parks and free zones, etc.)	Works Dept, DEC,MEMD, UETCL, MOLHUD, UIA, UFZA, UMA, ERA, MOFPED, DPs
Adapted output 2	Transmission network expanded to key growth economic zones (industrial parks and free zones,	Works Dept, DEC,MEMD,
	etc.)	UETCL, MOLHUD, UIA, UFZA, UMA, ERA, MOFPED, DPs
Likely risks	Possibility of not being a priority of ,MEMD, UETCL,	

	MOLHUD, UIA, UFZA, UMA, ERA, MOFPED, DPs	
Mitigation measures	Lobbying central government	
Adapted intervention 3	Lobby for expansion and rehabilitation of the distribution network including rural and hard-to-reach areas (grid expansion and densification, last mile connections, evacuation of small generation plants, quality of supply projects)	Works Dept, UEDCL, UMEME, MEMD, ERA, REA, MOLHUD, LG, DPs, MPFPED
Adapted output 3	Distribution network including rural and hard-to-reach areas expanded and rehabilitated	UEDCL, UMEME, MEMD, ERA, REA,
Likely risks	Possibility of not being a priority of Central Government	
Mitigation measures	Lobbying central government	
Adapted intervention 2	Lobby for development of renewable off-grid energy solutions (Construct 10,000 km of medium voltage networks and 15,000 km of low voltage network).	ERA, MEMD, LGs, DPs, UEDCL, MOFPED
Adapted output 4	Renewable off-grid energy solutions developed	ERA, MEMD, LGs, DPs, UEDCL, MOFPED
Likely risks	Possibility of not being a priority of Central Government	
Mitigation measures	Lobbying central government	
Adopted Objective 2	Increase adoption and use of clean energy	
Adapted intervention 1	Lobby for construction of off-grid min-grids based on renewable energies	ERA, MEMD, LGs, DPs, UEDCL, MOFPED
Adapted output 1	off-grid min-grids based on renewable energies constructed	ERA, MEMD, LGs, DPs, UEDCL,
		MOFPED
Likely risks	Possibility of not being a priority of Central Government	
Mitigation measures	Lobbying central government	

Adapted intervention 2	Promote use of new renewable energy solutions (solar water heating, solar drying, solar cookers, wind water pumping solutions, solar water pumping solutions)	MEMD, ERA, CSOS, LGs, MOFPED, MoH, MAAIF, MoES
Adapted output 2	Use of new renewable energy solutions (solar water heating, solar drying, solar cookers, wind water pumping solutions, solar water pumping solutions) promoted.	MEMD, ERA, CSOS, LGs, MOFPED, MoH, MAAIF, MoES
Likely risks	Possibility of not being a priority of Central Government	
Mitigation measures	Lobbying central government	
Adapted intervention 3	Adopt the use of electric transport solutions e.g. solar powered motor cycles, bicycles and tricycles	MEMD, CSOs, MoWT, MoH
Adapted output 3	Use of electric transport solutions e.g. solar powered motor cycles, bicycles and tricycles adopted	MEMD, CSOs, MoWT, MoH
Likely risks	Non availability of the relevant solutions	
Mitigation measures	Carrying out studies on the availability of the relevant solutions.	
Adapted intervention 4	Build local technical capacity in renewable energy solutions	Works Dept, Natural Resources Dept, MEMD
Adapted output 4	Local technical capacity in renewable energy solutions built.	
Likely risks	Possibility of not being a priority of Central Government	
Mitigation measures	Lobbying central government	
Adapted objective 3	Promote utilization of energy efficient practices and technologies	
Adapted intervention 1	Promote uptake of alternative and efficient cooking technologies including rural areas (electric cooking, domestic and institutional biogas and LPG);	MEMD, ERA, CSOS, LGs, MOFPED, MoH, MAAIF, MoES, UECCC
Adapted output 1	Uptake of alternative and efficient cooking technologies including rural areas (electric cooking, domestic and institutional biogas and LPG)	MEMD, ERA, CSOS, LGs, MOFPED, MoH, MAAIF,

		MoES, UECCC
Likely risks	Possibility of not being a priority of Central Government	
Mitigation measures	Lobbying central government	
Adapted intervention 2	Lobby for Investment in LPG infrastructure	Natural Resources Dept, District Chairperson, CAO,MPS, MEMD, UNOC
Adapted output 2	Investment in LPG infrastructure made within the LG	
Likely risks	Possibility of not being a priority of Central Government	
Mitigation measures	District council and area MPS to pursue the matter	
Adapted intervention 3	Promote the use of energy efficient equipment for both industrial and residential consumers	MEMD, ERA, LGS, CSOs, DPs
Adapted output 3	Use of energy efficient equipment for both industrial and residential consumers	MEMD, ERA, LGS, CSOs, DPs
Likely risks	Non availability of the relevant solutions	
Mitigation measures	Carrying out studies on the availability of the relevant solutions.	

### 3.5.15 Programme: Sustainable Urbanization and Housing Development

**Table 3.19 Showing NDP III Program objectives and LDGP III Adopted/Adapted program objectives**

Adoption and Adaption of Program objectives and interventions	
Sustainable Urbanization and Housing Development Objectives	
NDP III Sustainable Urbanization and Housing Development Objectives:	LG Sustainable Urbanization and Housing Development Objectives:
1) Increase economic opportunities in cities and urban areas	1) Increase economic opportunities in urban areas (Adapted)
2) Promote urban housing market and provide decent housing for all	2) Promote urban housing market and provide decent housing for all (Adopted)
3) Promote green and inclusive cities and urban areas	3) Promote green and inclusive urban areas (Adapted)



4) Enable balanced, efficient and productive national urban systems	4) Enable balanced, efficient and productive district urban systems (Adapted)	
5) Strengthen urban policies, planning and finance.	5) Strengthen urban policies, planning and finance (Adopted)	
<b>Showing the Adopted/Adapted program objectives, Interventions, Outputs and Actors</b>		
<b>NDP III Goal (Adopted):</b> To increase household income and improve quality of life		
<b>NDP III Overall Objective (Adopted):</b> to attain inclusive, productive and livable urban areas for socio-economic development		
<b>Adapted Programme 1: Sustainable Urbanization and Housing Development</b>		
<b>Development challenge/issue:</b> jobless urban growth; inadequacies in physical planning and plan implementation leading to a sprawl of unplanned settlements including in risk prone areas; a deficiency in quantity and/or quality of social services, public infrastructure and housing; a skewed district urban system; and vulnerability due to climate change.		
<b>Program outcomes/Results (Adapted):</b>		
<b>Programme Objectives (Adapted)</b>	<b>Interventions and output (Adapted)</b>	<b>Actors</b>
Adapted objective 1	Increase economic opportunities in urban areas	Natural resources dept,town councils
Adapted intervention 1	Improve urban safe water and waste management services and associated infrastructure for value addition and revenue generation	MoWE, MLHUD, MoLG, MoWT, NWSC, MDA’s, private sector, DPs, CSOs, Local Communities, Works and water depts, Town councils
Adapted output 1	Urban safe water and waste management services and associated infrastructure for value addition and revenue generation improved.	
Likely risks	Lack of funds for compensation for land where infrastructure is to be constructed	
Mitigation measures	Sensitization programs and community contributions	

Adapted intervention 2	Improve the provision of quality social services to address the peculiar issues of urban settlements	MoWE, MLHUD, MoLG, MoWT, NWSC, MDA's, private sector, DPs, CSOs, Local Communities, Works and water depts, Town councils
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Adapted output 2	Provision of quality social services to address the peculiar issues of urban settlements improved	
Likely risks	Limited funding	
Mitigation measures	Lobbying central government	
Adopted Objective 2	Promote urban housing market and provide decent housing for all	
Adapted intervention 1	Promote and enforce building codes/standards	
Adapted output 1	Building codes/standards promoted	
Likely risks	Limited funding	
Mitigation measures	Lobbying central government	
Adapted intervention 2	Incentivize real estate companies to undertake affordable housing projects to address the housing deficit	
Adapted output 2	Real estate companies incentivized to undertake affordable housing projects to address the housing deficit	
Likely risks	Local political leadership not appreciating the importance of incentivizing the private sector	
Mitigation measures	Conducting sensitization meetings and workshops	
Adapted intervention 3	Design and build inclusive housing units for government workers (civil servants)	
Adapted output 3	Inclusive housing units for government workers (civil servants) designed and built.	
Likely risks	Limited funding	
Mitigation measures	Lobbying central government	
Adapted intervention 4	Promote the production and use of sustainable housing materials and technologies	

Adapted output 4	Production and use of sustainable housing materials and technologies promoted	
Likely risks	The public may not take them up	
Mitigation measures	Conducting sensitization meetings and workshops	
Adapted objective 3	Promote green and inclusive urban areas	
Adapted intervention 1	Conserve and restore urban natural resource assets and increase urban carbon sinks	MLHUD, MWE, NEMA Private Sector
Adapted output 1	Urban natural resource assets and increase urban carbon sinks conserved and restored.	
Likely risks	Challenge of ownership and compensation	
Mitigation measures	Community training and sensitization on developing according to the physical development plan	
Adapted	Undertake conversion of waste (including faecal	MLGSD,
intervention 2	matter) to wealth initiatives which promote a circular economy	MOWE, MOEMD, MLHUD
Adapted output 2	Waste (including faecal matter) converted to wealth initiatives which promote a circular economy	
Likely risks	There may cultural beliefs which may not allow use of products from faecal matter.	
Mitigation measures	Community training and sensitization	
Adapted intervention 3	Adopt green buildings, risk sensitive building codes and systems to promote energy efficient housing	MLHUD, MOFPED, OPM,
Adapted output 3	Green buildings, risk sensitive building codes and systems to promote energy efficient housing adopted	
Likely risks	Guidance from the centre may not come in time	
Mitigation measures	Proactively make a follow up	
Adapted intervention 3	Develop and protect green belts	MLHUD, NEMA, MOWE
Adapted output 3	Green Belts developed and protected	

Likely risks	The local government may not own the land	
Mitigation measures	The owners will be advised on how they can develop the green belts and at the same time benefit from them.	
Adapted intervention 3	Establish and develop public open spaces	MLHUD, MOWE
Adapted output 3	Public Open Spaces established and developed	
Likely risks	The local government may not own the land	
Mitigation measures	The owners will be advised on how they can develop the green belts and at the same time benefit from them.	
Adopted Objective 4	Enable balanced, efficient and productive district urban systems	
Adapted intervention 1	Develop and implement integrated physical and economic development plans in the new urban areas	MLHUD, MOLG, OTHER MDAs and Private Sector
Adapted output 1	Integrated Physical and Economic Development Plans in the new urban areas developed	
Likely risks	Possible lack of funds and technical knowhow	
Mitigation measures	Seek for technical and financial support	
Adopted Objective 5	Strengthen urban policies, planning and finance	
Adapted intervention 1	Enforce urban development policies, laws, regulations, standards and guidelines	MLHUD, MWE, PSFU, CSOs, Local Communities, MoLG, LGs, Admin and Natural resources depts.
Adapted output 1	Urban development policies, laws, regulations, standards and guidelines enforced.	
Likely risks	The relevant literature may not be available in a timely manner	

Mitigation measures	Proactively follow up the essential literature.	Admin and Natural resources depts.
Adapted intervention 2	Implement participatory and all-inclusive planning implementation mechanism to enforce and the implementation of land use regulatory compliance frameworks and	MLHUD, KCCA, MWE, MoLG, PSFU, CSOs, Local Communities, LGs
Adapted output 2	Participatory and all-inclusive planning implementation mechanism to enforce and the implementation of land use regulatory compliance frameworks and implemented.	
Likely risks	Limited funding to ensure full participation	
Mitigation measures	Looking for additional funding opportunities other than central government and local revenue	Administration and Council
Adapted intervention 3	Scale up the physical planning and urban management information system	
Adapted output 3	Physical planning and urban management information system Scaled up	MLHUD, NPA, MoLG, MTIC, DPs, PSFU, CSOs, Local Communities, LG
Likely risks	-Likely delays by the relevant ministries in providing the required skills to help adaption of the systems - Inadequate number of Physical Planners	
Mitigation measures	-Proactively follow up follow up with relevant ministries in providing the required skills to help adaption of the systems - Need to study the staff structure to find out if it can accommodate more staff for recruitment.	Admin and Natural resources depts.

### 3.5.16 Programme: Regional Development

**Table 3.20 Showing NDP III Program objectives and LDGP III Adopted/Adapted program objectives**

<b>Adoption and Adaption of Program objectives and interventions</b>	
<b>Regional Development Objectives</b>	
<b>NDP III Regional Development Objectives:</b>	<b>LG Regional Development Objectives:</b>
1) Stimulate the growth potential of the subregions in the key growth opportunities (Agri-business, Tourism, Minerals and Manufacturing);	1) Stimulate the growth potential of the sub-region in the key growth opportunities (Agri-business, Tourism, and Manufacturing); (Adapted)
2) Close regional infrastructure gaps for exploitation of local economic potential;	2) Close regional infrastructure gaps for exploitation of local economic potential (Adopted)
3) Strengthen and develop regional based value chains for LED;	3) Strengthen and develop regional based value chains for LED (Adapted)
4) Strengthen the performance measurement and management frameworks for local leadership and public sector management	ignored)
<b>Showing the Adopted/Adapted program objectives, Interventions, Outputs and Actors</b>	
<b>NDP III Goal (Adopted):</b> To increase household income and improve quality of life	
<b>NDP III Overall Objective (Adopted):</b> to accelerate equitable, regional economic growth and development	
<b>Adapted Programme 1: Regional Development</b>	
<b>Development challenge/issue:</b> i) heavy reliance on subsistence rain-fed agriculture using rudimentary technology as the only economic activity; ii) unexploited natural resources in these sub-regions; iii) poor transport network; iv) low access to grid electricity	
<b>Program outcomes/Results (Adapted):</b>	

<b>Programme Objectives (Adapted)</b>	<b>Interventions and output (Adapted)</b>	<b>Actors</b>
Adapted objective 1	Stimulate the growth potential of the sub-region in the key growth opportunities (Agri-business, Tourism, and Manufacturing)	
Adapted intervention 1	Organize farmers into cooperatives at district level and groups of Youth and Women cooperatives by Providing financing and extension services	Production dept, TILED dept, LG, MGLD, Farmers groupings
Adapted output 1	Farmers organized into cooperatives at district level and groups of Youth and Women cooperatives supported by providing them financing and extension services	Production dept, TILED dept,
Likely risks	Funding may be difficult to obtain at district level	
Mitigation measures	May lobby for inputs under OWC program to support these groups	
Adapted intervention 2	Lobby central government to construct irrigation schemes and valley dams to ensure production all year round	LG, Production dept, Water dept, MWE, MAAIF
Adapted output 2	Irrigation schemes and valley dams constructed to ensure production all year round	
Likely risks	It may not be a priority of central government	
Mitigation measures	Lobby central government to include it in the budgets	LG, Production dept, Water, Area MPs
Adapted intervention 3	Operationalize the Industrial and Business Parks situated in the target regions	LGs TILED, UIA.
Adapted output 3	Industrial and Business Parks situated in the target region operationalised	LGs TILED, UIA, State house
Likely risks	The district has limited influence in the operationalization of these parks due to lack of clarity on their roles	
Mitigation measures	Lobby for clarity of roles to be played by the local government	LGs TILED

Adapted intervention 4	Establish post-harvest handling, storage and processing infrastructure including silos, dryers, warehouses, cold rooms and a warehouse receipt system for farmers in those regions	LG, Production dept, MAAIF
Adapted output 4	Post-harvest handling, storage and processing infrastructure including silos, dryers, warehouses, cold rooms and a warehouse receipt system for farmers in the region	LG, Production dept, MAAIF
Likely risks	Funds may not be available	
Mitigation measures	Lobby central government for the required funds	LG, Production dept
Adapted intervention 5	Establish demonstration farms for regionally identified commodities	LG, Production dept
Adapted output 5	Demonstration farms for regionally identified commodities established	
Likely risks	Funds may not be available	
Mitigation	Lobby central government for the required funds	LG,

measures		Production dept
Adapted intervention 6	Establish a marketing system for the selected agroenterprises (market information centres, standards, Packaging) M	
Adapted output 6	A marketing system for the selected agro-enterprises (market information centres, standards, Packaging)	ICT dept, TILED and production dept
Likely risks	Funds and the required expertise may not be available	
Mitigation measures	Lobby central government for the required funds and expertise	LG,TILED and production dept
Adopted Objective 2	Close regional infrastructure gaps for exploitation of local economic potential	
Adapted intervention 1	Develop community access and motorable feeder roads for market access LGs	
Adapted output 1	Community access and motorable feeder roads for market access LGs developed	
Likely risks	Funds may not be available	



Mitigation measures	Lobby central government for the required funds	
Adapted intervention 2	Increase transport interconnectivity in the programme region to promote intraregional trade and reduce poverty	
Adapted output 2	Transport interconnectivity in the programme region to promote intraregional trade and reduce poverty	
Likely risks	Funds may not be available	
Mitigation measures	Lobby central government for the required funds	
Adapted intervention 3	Increase energy connectivity in these programme region	
Adapted output 3	Energy connectivity in these programme region increased	
Likely risks	Funds may not be available	
Mitigation measures	Lobby central government for the required funds	
Adapted intervention 4	Increase ICT interconnectivity in these programme region	ICT dept, LG, MoICT&NG, NITA
Adapted output 4	ICT interconnectivity in these programme region increased	
Likely risks	Funds may not be available	
Mitigation measures	Lobby central government for the required funds	
Adapted objective 3	Strengthen and develop regional based value chains	

	for LED	
Adapted intervention 1	Develop and implement regional specific development plans	Planning dept,NPA, MoLG, LGs
Adapted output 1	Regional specific development plans developed and implemented	Planning dept, NPA, MoLG, LGs
Likely risks	Funds may not be available	
Mitigation measures	Lobby central government for the required funds	
Adapted intervention 2	Develop region-specific tourism products in povertystricken regions	TILED,Ministry of tourism
Adapted output 2	Region-specific tourism products in the region developed.	
Likely risks	Funds may not be available	
Mitigation measures	Lobby central government for the required funds	

Adapted intervention 3	Facilitate formation of tourism groups in target communities (e.g. arts and crafts)	LG, TILED
Adapted output 3	Formation of tourism groups in target communities facilitated	LG, TILED
Likely risks	Funds may not be available	
Mitigation measures	Lobby central government for the required funds	
Adapted intervention 4	Establish regional tourism information centres;	TILED,Ministry of tourism
Adapted output 4	Regional tourism information centres established	TILED,Ministry of tourism
Likely risks	Funds may not be available	
Mitigation measures	Lobby central government for the required funds	
Adapted intervention 5	Skill locals in hospitality (tour guide, hoteliers);	
Adapted output 5	Locals skilled in hospitality (tour guide, hoteliers);	TILED, private sector
Likely risks	Funds may not be available	
Mitigation measures	Lobby central government for the required funds	
Adapted intervention 6	Expand, upgrade and maintain tourism support infrastructure	Works dept, MOW, TILED, Ministry of tourism
Adapted output 6	Tourism support infrastructure expanded, upgraded and maintained	Works dept, MOW,TILED, Ministry of tourism
Likely risks	Funds may not be available	

Mitigation measures	Lobby central government for the required funds	
Adapted intervention 7	Undertake massive sensitization and awareness campaigns on environment.	
Adapted output 7	Massive sensitization and awareness campaigns on environment undertaken	Natural resources dept, MWEN
Likely risks	Funds may not be available	
Mitigation measures	Lobby central government for the required funds	

## **CHAPTER FOUR:**

### **LGDP IMPLEMENTATION, COORDINATION AND PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK**

#### **4.1 LGDP Implementation and coordination Strategy**

The working organizational structure through which the DDP is implemented and the different structural elements have clear roles and mandates. The Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) as the Accounting Officer shoulders the overall responsibility for implementation and coordination of implementation. The CAO is assisted in the process by the Heads of department and sectors who are the project managers for projects in their respective departments and sectors.

The main method of implementation is private-sector led since Uganda is a private-sector driven economy by policy. Still some projects are implemented using private-public approach though on a limited scale and involve mainly road works and water. For example, every year commercial farmers of foreign origin based in the district fuel district road equipment and motivate equipment operators to work on access roads leading to their farms. In other instances, development partners have motorized existing deep boreholes for their particular uses but with adequate taps for the community. Participatory (community-led) implementation of projects occur mainly under affirmative grants like NUSAF where communities through the guidance of the district procure service providers pre-qualified by the district and the contractor recruits unskilled labor from among the beneficiary community members who also form PMCs to monitor implementation. The district supervises and certifies the works for payments. Closely related to NUSAF is LGMSD (CDD) grant but the difference is that under the latter, the menu excludes investments (i.e. income generating activities like grinding mill, piggery, etc.).

Implementation starts with initiation of procurements by the Heads of department and sectors. The Procurement Officer then invites bids from pre-qualified service providers. The responses (bids) are subjected to evaluation (technical and financial) before district contracts committee (DCC) makes awards and the successful bidders sign contract with the district. Thereafter implementation begins in earnest with site handover and as the works progress, supervision and certification by the engineer and the project managers and inspection by the Internal Auditor for payments proceed concurrently. At the same time, monitoring by the DTPC and DEC also takes place concurrently. Monitoring and supervision reports are shared in DTPC and top management meetings to generate action points for corrective measures for

projects to ultimately achieve value for money. Upon completion, projects are commissioned by the District Chairperson or a representative and handed over to beneficiary communities who are prepared for the task of O&M. For example, every new safe water point has a water user committee (WUC) formed and trained.

Therefore, the main institutions that will play key roles in implementing and coordinating LGDP include DTPC headed by CAO, DEC headed by the District Chairperson, DCC and the private sector service providers. DEC provides oversight through political monitoring while DTPC through DCC using the private sector carry out actual implementation including supervision, technical monitoring, reporting and coordinating activities. DTPC employs meetings as the main coordination methodology. CSOs and development partners provide budgetary or project support and monitor particularly LG projects for which they have provided support. They sign MOUs with the LG at the entry point and LG coordinates their activities through monthly and quarterly sector coordination meetings.

Joint monitoring, sharing monitoring reports, prompt production and circulation of coordination meetings minutes, aggressive and close follow up of agreed action points are some of the strategies that shall be employed to ensure effective coordination of LGDP implementation. In the recent past procurement delays have affected project implementation and absorption of funds but this will be addressed through early procurement initiation by the user Departments.

## 4.2 LGDP Institutional Arrangement

**Table 4.2.1: Roles and responsibilities of the institutions and entities during the implementation of the Plan.**

S/N	LG organ/Committee/Other Institution	Roles/ Responsibilities
1	District Technical Planning Committees	The District Technical Planning Committee is composed of the District Administrative Officer (CAO) and other heads of Departments. The Committee is chaired by the CAO and the District Planner is the Secretary. It is responsible for co-coordinating and integrating district level development priorities and those of Lower Level Local Governments to produce district development plans that are presented to the district councils for consideration and approval.
2	District Council	<p>The Council and its sectoral standing committees shall undertake the following responsibilities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Approve annual plans and budgets derived from the District Development Plan.</li> <li>ii. Authorize public expenditure and exercise general control over public revenue.</li> <li>iii. Enact ordinances and byelaws.</li> <li>iv. Approve policies and bylaws that may be relevant in implementation.</li> <li>v. Review and approve Departmental quarterly work plans and budgets.</li> <li>vi. Discuss quarterly progress reports, including challenges and propose way forward.</li> <li>vii. Monitor project implementation in the district and report accordingly.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>viii. Report any deviation from approved work plans and budgets.</li> <li>ix. Approve of work schedule and quarterly work plans for implementation.</li> <li>x. Review monthly revenues, expenditure returns, contracts and PAC reports.</li> </ul>
3	District Executive Committee	<p>The District Executive Committee is composed of all the LCV Secretaries. The Committee is chaired by the District chairperson and the CAO is the secretary. All heads of departments are co-opted members and the Committee is expected to meet at least monthly. The Committee is responsible for reviewing, providing oversight and direction on the plan.</p>
4	Contracts Committees	<p>The District Contracts Committee (DCC) members are appointed by the CAO and the Secretary to the Committee is the Head Procurement and Disposal Unit.</p> <p>The DCC will carry out procurement of goods and services required using the PPDA Act and Regulation. The functions of the DCC and user departments are as follows;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Approve recommendations from adhoc evaluation committee and award contracts.</li> <li>ii. Approve District Annual Procurement and Disposal Plans.</li> <li>iii. Approve evaluation reports and verifying asserts for disposal.</li> <li>iv. Approve negotiation team.</li> <li>v. Approve bidding and contracts documents.</li> <li>vi. Approve members of evaluation committee.</li> <li>vii. Ensure compliance with the guidelines, the Act and regulations.</li> </ul>

5	The Budget Desk	<p>The Budget Desk Team is appointed by the CAO to coordinate budgeting process. The Committee is chaired by Chief Finance Officer and Planning staff as a Secretariat.</p> <p>-</p> <p>The role and responsibility of budget desk include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Ensure that departmental plans and budgets are realistic.</li> <li>ii. Ensure that departmental work plans and budgets are aligned to the DDP.</li> <li>iii. Coordinate the preparation of departmental annual work plans and budgets and ensuring that development partners' resources are integrated.</li> <li>iv. Ensure that the local government budgeting cycle is followed and stakeholders are updated on the planning process.</li> </ul>
6	District Land Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Hold and allocate land in the district that does not belong to any person or authority,</li> <li>ii. Facilitate the registration and transfer of interests in land,</li> <li>iii. Cause surveys, plans, maps, drawings and estimates to be made, (iv) Compile and maintain a list of compensations payable in respect to crops, building of a non-permanent nature after consulting the technical officers of the district,</li> <li>iv. (v) Review every year the list of compensation rates</li> </ul>
7	District Service Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Carry out recruitment exercises in the district</li> <li>ii. Confirm appointments and exercise disciplinary controls</li> </ul>
8	District Procurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Planning, budgeting and controlling of the resources of the Procurement Secretariat;</li> <li>(ii) Preparing periodical reports for the Contracts Committee and submitting them to relevant authorities;</li> <li>(iii) Enforcing conformity with Government procurement regulations;</li> <li>(iv) Putting in place an effective and efficient procurement system;</li> </ul>

		<p>(v) Providing timely advice to Accounting Officer, Contracts Committee and members of the Council on matters pertaining to procurement;</p> <p>(vi) Evaluating procurement requirements and recommending the most appropriate procurement procedure;</p> <p>(vii) Providing timely and accurate secretarial services to the Procurement and Contracts committee and</p> <p>Training and developing members of the Contracts Committee and staff of procurement secretariat.</p>
9	District Contracts Committee	<p>i. Approval of procurement plans</p> <p>ii. Witness bid closure and opening</p> <p>iii. Approves an Evaluation Committee for each submitted procurement (iv) approves negotiation teams ensures that before it is approved, a procurement is in accordance with the procurement plan approves bidding and contract documents</p> <p>iv. Makes a report in respect of its activities and submit the report to the Accounting Officer for approval</p> <p>V. assessing and verifying the public assets identified by a user department or by the Board of Survey for disposal</p>
10	Regional PPDA	<p>i. Provide advice to the Procuring and Disposing Entities (PDEs);</p> <p>ii. Monitor the performance of the PDEs through the procurement performance measurement system;</p> <p>iii. Undertake registration of providers;</p> <p>iv. Undertake out procurement audits;</p> <p>v. Undertake capacity building activities in procurement;</p> <p>vi. Follow up of recommendations from audit/investigations/ and Administrative reviews</p>
11	Town Councils	<p>i. Managing and coordinating the implementation of national policies, regulations, programs, projects and Council by-laws in the Town Council;</p> <p>ii. Advising Council on technical, administrative and legal matters pertaining to the management of the Town Council;</p> <p>iii. Developing and coordinating plans and budgets for Council activities;</p> <p>iv. Providing safe custody and accountability for Council assets, records and other facilities of the Council;</p> <p>iii. Managing the acquisition, utilization, maintenance and accountability for the human,</p>



		<p>financial and physical resources of the Town Council;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>iii. Enhancing collaboration linkages with other Local Councils and organization both within and outside Town Council on matters pertaining to development;</li> <li>iv. Assessing taxes and awarding licenses for operating business in the Town Council;</li> <li>v. Mobilizing urban community for development purposes;</li> <li>vi. Supporting proper physical planning for the Town Council and approval of structural plans;</li> <li>vii. Developing and maintaining infrastructure in the Town Council including roads and buildings.</li> </ul>
12	Sub-counties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Managing the implementation of all Districts bye-laws and Government policies, projects, programs and lawful directives.</li> <li>ii. Carrying out general administration of the sub-county in conformity with Government regulations and policies; District Ordinances or byelaws; and Trust Fund or Secretariat by lower Councils;</li> <li>iii. Collecting and accounting of Local Government revenue in the sub-county;</li> <li>iv. Executing orders and warrants issued by any court of competent jurisdiction;</li> <li>v. Assisting in the prevention of crime and maintenance of law, order and security in the sub-county</li> <li>vi. Providing technical support to the Local Council III in planning, budgeting and implementation of Government programs; and</li> <li>vii. Supervising and monitoring the implementation of socio-economic development projects.</li> </ul>
13	Farmer Groups and Associations	Implementation of projects and activities in the plan
14	Administration Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Managing and guiding the implementation of all lawful Council and Central Government policies, plans and strategies, programs and by-laws;</li> <li>ii. Guiding, supervising, monitoring and coordinating staff and activities of the District and lower Local Government Councils in the application of the relevant laws and policies;</li> </ul>

		<p>Promoting accountability and transparency in the management and delivery of Council's services in the District and adherence to Existing Financial Regulations and Guidelines;</p> <p>iii. Promoting proper development, review and management of District Plans and strategies; Supervising and coordinating the activities of all delegated services and the Officers rendering those services in the District;</p> <p>iv. Promoting and enhancing collaboration linkages between the District Council and Central Government for effective implementation of Government policies and achievement of national objectives;</p> <p>v. Providing technical support and advise to the political leadership of the District to facilitate effective Council decision making process;</p> <p>vi. Liaising with security bodies in the Country to ensure maintenance of law, order and security in the District; and</p> <p>vii. Promoting safe custody of all properties, documents and records of the Local Government council</p>
15	Finance Department	<p>Preparing and consolidating budgets and work plans and facilitating their execution;</p> <p>i. Developing and disseminating guidelines and plans for revenue collections;</p> <p>ii. Supervising and controlling revenue collection in the District;</p> <p>Preparing supplementary estimates and re-allocation warrants within the area of operation;</p> <p>iii. Enforcing adherence and monitoring procedures for procurement of goods and services for the District;</p> <p>iv. Supervising the preparation of periodical financial statements and their reconciliation;</p> <p>v. Advising the District on alternative resources of funds;</p> <p>vi. Managing and monitoring Integrated Financial Management Systems efficiently and effectively</p>
16	Audit Department	<p>Managing and coordinating District Audit Function;</p> <p>Carrying out Special Audit assignments;</p> <p>Facilitating and evaluating Risk management process;</p> <p>Producing and submitting Internal Audit reports to relevant authorities;</p>

		<p>Evaluating and reviewing Financial Internal Controls;          Executing Financial Auditing;          Carrying out Audit inspection and Performance Audit;          Carrying out Implementation of Audit recommendations;          Controlling receipt custody and utilization of financial resources; and          Facilitating financial and operational procedures to ensure value for money</p>
17	Education Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Monitoring and reporting on performance of teachers.</li> <li>ii. Collecting and managing school data.</li> <li>iii. Advising and guiding head teachers and school management committees.</li> <li>iv. Preparing periodic activity reports for submission to District Education Officers.</li> <li>v. Advising on the appointment of school management committees or board of governors.</li> <li>vi. Enhancing collaboration with school foundation bodies.</li> </ul>
18	Health Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I. Planning and budgeting for health service delivery and infrastructure in the District;</li> <li>II. Mobilizing resources for health service delivery and infrastructure in the District;</li> <li>III. Monitoring and evaluating the delivery of health services in the district;</li> <li>IV. Procuring medical supplies and equipment;</li> <li>V. Providing technical guidance and support supervision to Health Centres;</li> <li>VI. Managing and accounting for financial, medical supplies and other resources allocated to the Districts; vii. Coordinating the maintenance of Health equipment and facilities; viii. Interpreting National Health Policy and integrating it into District Health Plans;</li> <li>VII. Managing the implementation of the Uganda National Minimum Health Care Package (UNMHCP)</li> <li>VIII. Tendering advice on health related issues to the District Councils and other stakeholders;</li> <li>IX. Carrying out monitoring and evaluation of health programs in the</li> <li>X. District;</li> <li>XI. Coordinating sensitization programs about PHC in the Communities;</li> <li>XII. Carrying out Human Resource management functions like identifying manpower needs, training, mentoring, coaching, promotions, leave, deployment and periodic assessment of health staff.</li> <li>XIII. Managing health research;</li> </ul>

		<p>XIV. Supporting maintenance of the Health Management Information System in the District;</p> <p>XV. Liaising with Ministry of Health and other stakeholders in enforcing adherence to National Health Service Delivery Standards;</p> <p>XVI. Enforcing the Professional and Service Codes of Conduct and Ethics;</p> <p>XVII. Preparing and submitting Periodic Reports.</p>
19	Production and Marketing Department	<p>i. Coordinating the preparation of Production and Marketing budgets and Strategic Action Plans for the district;</p> <p>ii. Coordinating the implementation of Government production and marketing policies, programs, projects and regulations and district budgets and Strategic Action Plans;</p> <p>iii. Coordinating the delivery of production and marketing extension services in the District;</p> <p>iv. Providing technical guidance and advice to the administration of the District and District Council on production and marketing issues, programs and projects;</p> <p>v. Monitoring the detection and control of the threat and occurrence of pests, vermin and animal epidemics in the District;</p> <p>vi. Monitoring the use and management of production and marketing facilities in the District;</p> <p>vii. Promoting appropriate production and marketing technologies and best practices in the District;</p> <p>viii. Identifying market potential and advising the producers appropriately;</p> <p>ix. Providing and regulating Veterinary and animal husbandry activities and related services to farmers.</p>
20	Planning Unit	<p>i. Formulating, developing and coordinating District development strategies, plans and budgets;</p> <p>ii. Preparing and disseminating performance standards and indicators for the district to users;</p> <p>iii. Providing Technical support to Departments in preparation and production of District Development Plans</p> <p>iv. Determining District investment priorities;</p> <p>v. Coordinating, monitoring and evaluating performance of District Development Plans programs and projects;</p> <p>vi. Maintaining District Management Information System;</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>vii. Development and maintained an up-to-dated bank; Appraising National and district policy;</li> <li>viii. Producing minutes of Technical Planning Committee.</li> </ul>
21	Commercial and LED department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Capacity building of SACCOs</li> <li>(ii) Support on registration of business enterprises and SACCOs</li> <li>(iii) Training of private enterprises</li> <li>(iv) Audit of SACCOs</li> <li>(v) Inspection of hospitality facilities</li> <li>(vi) Training of tour guides and tour companies</li> <li>(vii) Profiling of tourism sites</li> <li>(viii) Arbitration of SACCO disputes</li> <li>(ix) Officiate society AGMs</li> </ul>
22	Natural Resources Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Promotion of effective management of local forest reserves and community tree plantations for economic, social and environment benefits</li> <li>(ii) Providing sound and sustainable management of environment options</li> <li>(iii) Restoration of bare hills and degraded wetlands in the district</li> <li>(iv) Capacity building of communities in sustainable environment and land management practices</li> <li>(v) Promotion of sustainable energy technologies at institutional and household level.</li> </ul>
23	Works Department (Roads and Water sectors)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Provision of viable water supply and sanitation systems for domestic use in rural and urban areas</li> <li>(ii) Promotion of integrated and sustainable water resource management.</li> <li>(iii) Providing effective planning, coordination and management mechanisms for water and sanitation sector</li> <li>(iv) Providing technical advice and guidance to stakeholders;</li> <li>(v) Preparing technical specifications of contracts; vi. Supervising all the technical works in the District;</li> <li>(vi) Preparing work plans and budgets for the technical works in the District;</li> <li>(vii) Approving buildings and other structural plans;</li> <li>(viii) Enforcing engineering and works policies</li> </ul>
24	District Physical Planning Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Approving buildings and other structural plans;</li> <li>ii. Provide technical support on land use applications</li> <li>iii. Ensure integration of social, economic and environmental plans into the physical development plans</li> </ul>
25	Community Based	Coordinating the effective delivery of community-based services in the District;

	Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Monitoring community centers, vocational training institutions, children remand homes and other community establishments;</li> <li>ii. Monitoring and evaluating the effective implementation of National and local laws and policies on gender, labour and social development;</li> <li>iii. Advising Council on policy and related matters regarding gender, labour and social development; v. Liaising with NGOs, Community Based Organizations and other stakeholders on matters regarding community development;</li> <li>iv. Supervising work places to conform to national policies and standards on occupational health and safety;</li> <li>v. Monitoring and evaluating community awareness and involvement in socio-economic development initiatives;</li> <li>vi. Coordinating the collection, analysis and dissemination of labour information;</li> <li>vii. Managing the discharge of statutory obligations regarding community care, protection and welfare; and</li> <li>viii. Supervising the registration and promotion of community development groups.</li> </ul>
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### 4.3 LGDP Integration and Partnership Arrangements

Lower local governments are body corporate entities and thus have legal obligations and responsibilities to prepare their own development plans and budgets. Article 190 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda and Section 36 (3) of the LGA, Cap 243 further oblige HLGs to integrate plans of LLGs. It was incumbent upon Amuru District Local Government to incorporate the Plans of all the Lower Local Governments and those of the Development partners making sure that all are aligned to the NDP II and Uganda Vision 2040.

#### Local/National NGOs (excluding CBOs)

- Acholi Education Initiative (AEI)
- Acholi Religious Leaders Peace Initiative (ARLPI)
- CARITAS Gulu Archdiocese
- Church of Uganda
- Concerned Parents Association (CPA)

- Gulu District NGO Forum
- Health Alert Uganda (HAU)
- Legal Aid Project (LAP)
- Literacy and Adult Basic Education
- Refugee Law Project (RLP)
- The AIDS Support Organization (TASO)
- Invisible Children
- Comboni Samaritans of Gulu, Diocese of Northern Uganda
- Justice and Peace Commission Gulu Archdiocese
- Justice and Reconciliation Project, and

#### **International NGOs**

- Action Against Hunger (ACF)
- Agency for Cooperation and Research Development (ACORD)
- African Medical & Research Foundation (AMREF)
- AVSI Foundation
- Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE)
- Help Age International
- Medical Assistance Program (MAP)
- Save the Children in Uganda (SCiU)
- World Vision International (WVI)
- Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), and
- JICA

- Marie Stopes
- CARITAS
- Action Aid Uganda
- Uganda Land Alliance

#### **4.4 Pre-Requisites for Successful LGDP Implementation**

**4.4.1 Structure and staffing:** There is need for ensuring filling of key staff positions in all departments both the district and lower local governments. This can be achieved by advertising for unfilled key positions and head hunting for those that may be difficult to get through the normal procedures.

**4.4.2 Funding and Equipment:** For this plan to be successfully implemented there is need for mobilizing adequate financial resources and equipment (road equipment and equipment for establishment of valley dams). Central Government should make available road equipment and machinery for excavating valley dams for water for production. The district can also seek for donations through proposal writing and public private partnership

**4.4.3 Team work and commitment:** All the stakeholders shall work as a team and with commitment in order to realize the objectives of this plan. The office of the Chief Administrative Officer and Chairperson LC V shall build team work and push the transformation process forward. This will require attitude change and better work ethics.

#### **4.4.4 Capacity building (Training and re-training):**

There is need to continuously build capacity of staff through training and re-training. This is meant to ensure that staff acquires a new knowledge and skills required to keep the pace of technological advancement and changing development demands. The country is shifting from production of raw materials to production of manufactured goods for both domestic and external markets. This is in line with the theme of the third national development plan (NDPIII) which is intended to ensure sustainable industrialization for inclusive growth, employment and wealth creation. Training will also be required in project appraisal and



feasibility studies. This is currently a big problem as far as identification of feasible/bankable projects are concerned at both local and national levels.



## CHAPTER FIVE:

### LGDP FINANCING FRAMEWORK AND STRATEGY

The general sources of revenue for financing DDP has always been the traditional sources, i.e. central government transfers (grants) which come largely with strings attached to them (conditional grants) and punctuated here and there with support from development partners. The main challenge is that locally raised revenue which is the pillar of decentralization has dwindled considerably. Since the suspension of graduated tax, the recommended alternative sources like local service tax and local hotel tax have performed dismally in the district.

#### 5.1 Financing Framework

Table 5.1.1 below displays the performance of these traditional sources of financing Amuru District Local Government from 2020/21 to 2024/25. (Figures are presented in million shilling)

Sources of Financing	Total Contributions FY2020/21	Total Contributions FY2021/22	Total Contributions FY2022/23	Total Contributions FY2023/24	Total Contributions FY2024/25	Total Contributions	(%) Share by source of financing	Off Budget Contribution
Central Government Transfers	37,311,709	37,498,268	37,685,759	37,874,188	38,063,559	188,433,482	88%	-
Locally Raised revenues	1,879,650	1,889,048	1,898,493	1,907,986	1,917,526	9,492,704	4%	
Other sources of financing	3,235,497	3,251,674	3,267,933	3,284,273	3,300,694	16,340,071	8%	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,369,326</b>	<b>19,287,793</b>	<b>20,252,182</b>	<b>21,264,802</b>	<b>22,328,042</b>	<b>214,266,256</b>	100%	-

### 5.1.1 Central Government Transfers

<b>Discretionary Government Transfers (Billions)</b>	<b>FY2020/2021</b>	<b>FY 2021/2022</b>	<b>FY 2022/2023</b>	<b>FY 2023/2024</b>	<b>FY 2024/2025</b>
Conditional grants	13,049,432	13,701,904	14,386,999	15,106,349	15,861,666
Unconditional grants	3,174,803	3,333,543	3,500,220	3,675,231	3,858,993
Equalization grants	1,437,547	1,486,964	1,561,311	1,639,277	1,721,346
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>17,661,782</b>	<b>18,522,411</b>	<b>19,448,530</b>	<b>20,420,807</b>	<b>21,442,005</b>
<b>Conditional Government Transfers</b>					
<b>District discretionary development equalization grant.</b>	1,412,436	1,461,935	1,535,031	1,611,783	1,692,372
<b>District unconditional grant (non-wage)</b>	595,888	603,509	633,684	665,369	698,637
o/w District UCG - NWR District		284,782	299,021	313,972	329,671
o/w District UCG - NWR Sub-county		117,483	123,358	129,525	136,002
o/w IPPS District		-	-	-	-
o/w IFMIS District	30,000	30,000	31,500	33,075	34,729
o/w Boards & Commissions District	25,392	25,392	26,662	27,995	29,395
o/w Ex-Gratia District	81,480	81,480	85,554	89,832	94,323
o/w Payroll Printing District	6,533	6,533	6,859	7,202	7,562
o/w Honoraria for District LLG Councilors	37,839	37,839	39,730	41,717	43,803
o/w PBS Recurrent Costs District	20,000	20,000	21,000	22,050	23,153
<b>District unconditional grant (wage)</b>	2,697,214	2,697,214	2,832,075	2,973,678	3,122,362
<b>Urban discretionary development equalization grant</b>	25,111	25,029	26,280	27,594	28,974
<b>Urban unconditional grant (non-wage)</b>	38,768	39,057	41,010	43,060	45,213
<b>Urban unconditional grant (wage)</b>	149,246	149,246	156,708	164,544	172,771

<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1,889,153</b>	<b>1,938,569</b>	<b>5,698,975</b>	<b>5,983,924</b>	<b>6,283,120</b>
<b>Other Government Transfers</b>					
Uganda Road Fund (URF)	1,475,573.244	596,025.216	599,005	602,000	605,010
Social assistant grants for empowerment (SAGE)	--	-	-	-	-
Uganda women entrepreneurship program (UWEP)	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Uganda social action fund (NUSAF)	-	-	-	-	-
Farm income enhancement and forest conservation project (FIEFOC)	40,000	100	100	100	100
Vegetable oil development project (VODP)	35000	100	100	100	100
Youth livelihood program (YLP)	130,000	23,000	23,000	23,000	23,000
Project for restoration of livelihood in northern Uganda (PRELNOR)	841,731.000	400,000	-	-	-
Neglected tropical diseases (NTDs)	224,281.000	51,128	51,128	51,128	51,128
Agriculture cluster development project (ACDP)	-	-	-	-	-
Development response to displacement impact project (DRDIP)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sub Total</b>					
<b>Total</b>					

### 5.1.2 Local Revenue

The table 5.2.2: provides breakdown of the Local Revenue

<b>Local Revenue</b>	<b>FY2020/2021</b>	<b>FY 2021/2022</b>	<b>FY 2022/2023</b>	<b>FY 2023/2024</b>	<b>FY 2024/2025</b>
<b>Taxes</b> <i>Ushs Thousand</i>					
Local Service Tax	32,400	32,400	32,400	32,400	32,400

Land Fees	14,800	14,800	14,800	14,800	14,800
Occupational Permits	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400
Local Hotel Tax	4,320	4,320	4,320	4,320	4,320
Application Fees	8,329	8,329	8,329	8,329	8,329
Business Licenses	21483	21483	21483	21483	21483
Miscellaneous unidentified Taxes	35613	35613	35613	35613	35613
Sales of Non-Produce Government Properties/Assets	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>125,345</b>	<b>125,345</b>	<b>125,345</b>	<b>125,345</b>	<b>125,345</b>
<b>Non Tax</b>					
Property Rates	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Park Fees	10800	10800	10800	10800	10800
Quarry Rates	35,613	35,613	35,613	35,613	35,613
Group Registration	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Ground Rent	22,005	22,005	22,005	22,005	22,005
Advertisements/Bill Boards	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
Animal and Crop Husbandry related levies	7140	7140	7140	7140	7140
Market/ Gate Charges	15,223	15,223	15,223	15,223	15,223
Other Fees and Charges	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>105,281</b>	<b>105,281</b>	<b>105,281</b>	<b>105,281</b>	<b>105,281</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>230,626</b>	<b>230,626</b>	<b>230,626</b>	<b>230,626</b>	<b>230,626</b>

### 5.1.3 Donor support

The table 5.4.1 provides breakdown of the Donor Support

	FY2020/2021	FY 2021/2022	FY 2022/2023	FY 2023/2024	FY 2024/2025
<b>Donor</b>					
United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF)		18,000	-	-	-

United nations population fund (UNFPA)					
United States Agency for International Development(USAID-NUDEIL)	-	2,000	3,000	-	-
<b>Total</b>		20,000	3,000		

#### 5.1.4 Other Sources of funding (Off budget support)

The table 5.5.1 shows other sources of funding

	<b>FY2020/2021</b>	<b>FY 2021/2022</b>	<b>FY 2022/2023</b>	<b>FY 2023/2024</b>	<b>FY 2024/2025</b>
Other Sources					
Agency for Cooperation and Research Development (ACORD)	2,890,000	3,470,000	3,500,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
<b>Total</b>	2,890,000	3,470,000	3,500,000	8,000,000	8,000,000

## 5.2 Costing of priorities and results (Sector Outcomes, outputs and Targets, annualized costs, sources- GOU, LR, DP, Private Sector).

### 5.2.1 Development Plan Implementation

All Amounts in thousands Ugandan Shillings ('000)										
Programme description	Yr.1	Yr.2	Yr.3	Yr.4	Yr.5	GoU budget	L R Budget	Dev't Partner s off budget	Unfun ded	Total
Project Name										
Programme:	Development Plan Implementation									
Sub-programme 1	Development Planning, Research, Statistics and M&E									
Support development of physical plans for Amuru District HQtrs	7,000	8,000	9,000	10,000	11,000	0	35,000	10,000	0	45,000
Purchase of machinery and office equipment	17,000	17,850	18,743	19,680	20,664	0	93,937	0	0	93,937
Monitoring and evaluation of district and sub-county projects and sub-counties	20,000	21000	22050	23153	24310	0	110,513	0	0	110,513
Holding of budget conference	10,461	10,984	11,533	12,110	12,715	0	57,803	0	0	57,803
Operation and maintenance of office equipment	20,000	21,000	22,050	23,152	24,310	0	110,512	0	0	110,512
Internet subscription, licenses and anti-virus	10,000	10,500	11,025	11,576	12,155	0	55,256	0	0	55,256
Support for construction of Health Centres	58,000	60,900	63,945	67,142	70,499	0	58,000	0	262487	320,487
Training, mentoring and awareness creation (Planning, ICT, Feasibility studies, Entrepreneurship, proposal writing)	30,000	31,500	33,075	34,729	36,465	0	0	0	0	165,769



Automation of the planning process	5,000	5,250	5,513	5,788	6,078	0	0	0	27,628	27,628
Promotion of participatory planning	10,000	10,500	11,025	11,576	12,155	0	0	0	55,256	55,247
Conduct project appraisal /	5,000	5000	6000	5500	6,078	0	0	0	27,578	27,578

feasibility studies		5,250	5,513	5,788		0	0	0	16,551	16,551
Develop an efficient data and file management and other ICT solutions	10,000	10,500	11,025	11,576	12,155	0	0	0	55,256	55,256
Increase ICT equipment, software and infrastructure	8,000	8,400	8,820	9,261	9,724	0	0	0	44,205	44,205
Initiate an ordinance on promotion of innovation and creativity	5,000	5,250	5,513	5,788	6,078	0	0	0	27,628	27,628
Writing of proposals/concepts	5,000	5,250	5,513	5,788	6,078	0	0	0	27,628	27,628
Develop district M & E indicators	1,000	1,050	1,103	1,158	1,216	0	0	0	5,526	5,526
Develop M & E system for tracking linkages	5,000	5,250	5,513	5,788	6,078	0	0	0	27,628	27,628
Development of BFP, annual budget and work plans	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	10,000	0	0	5,000	15,000
Development of 5-year development plan					10,000		5,000		5,000	10,000
<b>Sub-program1 total</b>	<b>229,461</b>	<b>246,434</b>	<b>259,959</b>	<b>272,553</b>	<b>290,758</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>526,021</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>773,131</b>	<b>1,299,152</b>
<b>Sub-programme 2</b>	<b>Resource Mobilization and Budgeting</b>									
Project										
Infrastructure developed for revenue enhancement – Construction of 5 toilets in markets.	-	16500	17325	18191	38201	-	90217	-	-	90217

Infrastructure developed for revenue enhancement – construction of 2 roadside markets.	-	30750	-	32288	-	-	63038	-	-	63038
Infrastructure developed for revenue enhancement – Renovation of Rentable Properties.	-	15000	15750	16537	-	-	65521	-	-	65521
Improving on the quality of data collected on Local Revenue mobilization and administration.	-	-	-	25000	-	-	25000	-	-	25000
Valuation of properties in Town Boards for Property Tax	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	-	150,000	-	150,000	150,000

Securing /procuring of land for markets/Taxi parks operating on private land. (in partnership with LLGs)	1200	12000	12000	12000	12000	-	60,000	-	60,000	60,000
Leveling and marruming of water logged markets	6000	6000	6000	6000	6000	-	30,000	-	30,000	30,000
Purchase of Departmental vehicle	-	-	160,000	-	-	-	160,000	-	160,000	160,000
Purchase of land for garbage dumping	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	-	80,000	-	80,000	80,000
Formulation of Local Revenue Administration Ordinance	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	-	20,000	-	20,000	20,000
Enumeration/Assessment of eligible tax payers for LST (Schools, institutions, businesses etc) in partnership with LLGs	3000	3000	3000	3000	3000	-	15,000	-	15,000	15,000
Policy formulation on management of District rentable properties	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	-	10,000	-	10,000	10,000

Purchase of computers	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	-	25,000	-	25,000	25,000
Mentoring of business owners ,schools, etc. in elementary book keeping	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	-	-	-	250000	25000
<b>Sub-program 2 total</b>	<b>72,200</b>	<b>118,250</b>	<b>249,075</b>	<b>148,016</b>	<b>94,201</b>	-	-	-	<b>648,000</b>	<b>678,776</b>
<b>Sub-program 3</b>	<b>Accountability Systems and Service Delivery.</b>									
Financial Statements and Reports Prepared as per PFMA 2015, Internal Auditor's General Reports Submitted, No Mischarges made, Accountabilities for advances submitted in time	37,200	37,200	37,200	37,200	37,200	86,000	100,000	-	-	186,000
Payment of Staff salaries	35,651	35,651	35,651	35,651	35,651	178,255	0	0	0	178,255
Public entities / Government programs Audited and repo submitted.	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	0	93,490	0	206,510	300,000
<b>Sub-program 3 total</b>	<b>132,851</b>	<b>132,851</b>	<b>132,851</b>	<b>132,851</b>	<b>132,851</b>	<b>264255</b>	<b>193490</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>206510</b>	<b>664,255</b>

### 5.2.2 Digital Transformation

Project Name	Yr 1 000's	Yr 2 000's	Yr 3 000's	Yr 4 000's	Yr 5 000's	GoU budget	LG Budget	Devt Partners off Budget	Unfunded	Total
<b>Programme: Digital Transformation</b>										
Procurement of a laptop	0	4,200	0	0	0	0	4,200	0	0	4,200
Internet subscription	7,300	9,300	11,300	13,300	15,300		56,500		50,000	106,500
ICT equipment maintenance	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000				5,000	25,000
Maintain District Website	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	5,000

Development of District ICT Policy	5,000							NITA U	5,000	5,000
Extension of Internet connectivity to cover all DPTs, S/Cs, T/Cs	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000			NITA U	50,000	50,000
Develop ICT solutions to digitize business processes	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000			NITA U	250,000	250,000
ICT training and sensitization	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000			NITA U	25,000	25,000
Establish an Information Access Centre (IAC)	20,000	20,000	10,000					NITA U	50,000	50,000
Establish a business and ICT incubation Centre			4,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000			MoICT/ NITA U/LR	8,000	8,000,000
Increase the number of ICT equipment and resources	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000			MoICT /NITA U/ LR	80,000	80,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>123300</b>	<b>124500</b>	<b>4112300</b>	<b>3104300</b>	<b>1106300</b>				<b>274,000</b>	<b>8,600,700</b>

### 5.2.3 Human Capital Development

Programme description										
Project Name	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	GoU budget	LG Budget	Dev't Partners off budget	Unfunded	Total
<b>Programme:</b>	<b>Human Capital Development</b>									
<b>Sub-programme 1</b>	<b>Institutional strengthening and Coordination</b>									

Training of SMC and teachers under Capacity building	10,000,000	10,500,000	11,025,000	11,576,250	12,155,062	-	55,256,312	-	-	55,256,312
Conducting Inspection and monitoring of schools both Gov't & Private	58,596,000	61,525,800	64,602,090	67,832,194	71,223,803	-	323,779,887	-	-	323,779,887
Construction of Classroom blocks	461,000,000	71,400,000	74,970,000	78,718,500	82,654,425	-	768,742,925	-	-	768,742,925
Construction of Staff houses	68,000,000	484,050,000	508,252,500	533,665,125	560,348,380	-	2,154,316,005	-	578,000,000	2,732,316,005
Construction of Seed Secondary School (Amuru T/C SS)	290,837,506	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	290,837,506	<b>290,837,506</b>
<b>Sub-programme 1 total</b>	<b>888,433,506</b>	<b>627,475,800</b>	<b>658,849,590</b>	<b>691,792,069</b>	<b>726,381,670</b>		<b>3,302,095,129</b>		<b>578,000,000</b>	<b>4,170,932,635</b>
<b>Sub-programme 2</b>	<b>Education and skills development</b>									
Paying DEO's office staff salaries	116,548,764	122,376,202	128,495,012	134,919,762	141,665,750	-			644,005,490	644,005,490
Paying UPE School Teachers' Salaries	6,732,880,110	7,069,524,116	7,423,000,321	7,794,150,337	8,183,857,854	-	37,207,412,854	-	-	37,207,412,854
Paying USE School Teachers' Salaries	2,541,503,916	2,668,579,111	2,808,008,067	2,942,108,470	3,089,213,894	-	14,043,413,460	-	-	14,043,413,460

Paying Tertiary Institutions' Salaries	204,696,420	214,931,241	225,677,803	236,961,693	248,809,777	-	1,131,076,935	-	-	1,131,076,935
Conducting of PLE	23,000,000	24,150,000	25,357,500	26,625,375	26,625,375	-	125,758,250	-	-	125,758,250
Disbursing UPE Grants	606,667,200	637,000,560	668,850,588	702,293,117	737,407,772	-	3,352,219,237	-	-	3,352,219,237
Disbursing USE Grants	629,167,500	660,625,875	693,657,168	728,340,026	764,757,027	-	3,476,547,596	-	-	3,476,547,596
Disbursing Tertiary Grants	180,068,511	189,071,936	198,525,533	208,451,809	218,874,399	-	994,992,188	-	-	994,992,188
DEO's operational costs	13,750,000	14,437,500	15,159,375	15,917,343	16,713,210	-	75,977,428	-	-	75,977,428
Conducting - curricular activities	71,000,000	74,550,000	78,277,500	82,191,375	86,300,943	-	392,319,818	-	-	392,319,818
<b>Sub-programme 2 total</b>	<b>11,119,282,421</b>	<b>11,562,109,041</b>	<b>12,265,008,867</b>	<b>12,871,959,307</b>	<b>13,514,226,001</b>		<b>46,756,304,306</b>		<b>644,005,490</b>	<b>47,400,309,796</b>

Programme description										
Project Name	Yr.1	Yr.2	Yr.3	Yr.4	Yr.5	GoU budget	LG Budget	Dev't Partners off budget	Unfunded	Total
<b>Programme: Human Capital Development</b>										
<b>Sub-programme</b> Population Health, Safety and Management										
Construction of outpatient department buildings in	200,000,000	450,000,000	450,000,000	0	200,000,000	900,000,000	200,000,000	0	900,000,000	1,100,000,000

Health centres										
Construction of maternity wards	0	0	0	250,000,000	0	250,000,000	0	0	0	250,000,000
Construction of theaters /surgical wards	0	0	0	250,000,000	200,000,000	0	0	0	450,000,000	450,000,000
Construction of staff houses	0	0	0	200,000,000	0	0	0	0	200,000,000	200,000,000
Renovation of staff houses	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	0	0	100,000,000	50,000,000	0	0	150,000,000
Conduct capacity building for staff	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	100,000,000	20,000,000	80,000,000	10,000,000	100,000,000
Carry out monitoring and evaluation	60,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	300,000,000	0	200,000,000	25,000,000	300,000,000
Carryout community sensitization	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	250,000,000	0	100,000,000	15,000,000	250,000,000
Procurement of Medical equipment	40,000,000	40,000,000	0	0	0	40,000,000	0	0	0	40,000,000
Procurement of Laboratory equipment	0	0	100,000,000	0	0	100,000,000	0	0	0	100,000,000
Procurement of delivery beds	0	0	0	0	70,000,000	70,000,000	0	0	0	70,000,000
Extension of electricity to Health centres	0	0	0	700,000,000	0	0	0	0	700,000,000	700,000,000
Procurement of office equipments	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	0	0	0	175,000,000	175,000,000

Extension of Internet to Health centres	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	0	0	0	25,000,000	25,000,000
Payment of Salaries	2,500,000,000	2,500,000,000	3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	14,000,000,000	0	0	0	14,000,000,000
Mentor, train and couch new staff for skills and career development	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	0	0	100,000,000	0	100,000,000
Procurement of an ambulance	0	0	0	0	400,000,000	400,000,000	0	0	0	400,000,000
Procurement of motorcycles	0	0	20,000,000	20,000,000	0	0	0	0	40,000,000	40,000,000
Procurement of vehicle RMNCH	0	150,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	150,000,000	150,000,000
<b>Programme Total</b>	<b>2,980,000,000</b>	<b>3,340,000,000</b>	<b>3,810,000,000</b>	<b>4,610,000,000</b>	<b>4,060,000,000</b>	<b>16,510,000,000</b>	<b>270,000,000</b>	<b>480,000,000</b>	<b>2,690,000,000</b>	<b>4,600,000,000</b>

#### 5.2.4 Private Sector Development

Project Name	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	GoU budget	LG Budget	Devt Partne rs off Budget	Unfunded	Total
<b>Programme : Private Sector Development</b>										
Sub. Programme 1: <b>Enabling Environment for Private Sector Development;</b>										
<b>Business integrity Improved and managed, thru Trade development and promotion services .</b>	2,121,000	2,227,050	2,338,402	2,455,323	2,578,089	0	11,719,864			11,719,864



Market Information Shared, Buyers and Sellers	2,168,000	2,276,400	2,390,220	2,509,731	2,635,217	0	11,979,568			11,979,568
<b>Credit facilities and other funding opportunities Improved</b> thru, Cooperative mobilization Formation and outreach services.	3,000,000	3,150,000	3,307,500	3,472,875	3,646,518	0	16,576,893			16,576,893
Enterprises Developed through formalization of business services	1,721,000	1,807,050	1,897,402	1,992,272	2,091,885	0	9,509,609			9,509,609
Special interest groups linked to institutions that provide employable / vocational skills	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	0			25,000,000	25,000,000
Business incubation Centre at Amuru Town council Establishment	0	340,000,000	0	0	0	0			340,000,000	340,000,000
District Industrial park at Elegu sub county Developed by state house	1,900,000,000					0			1,900,000,000	1,900,000,000
<b>Sub-programme 1 total</b>	<b>14,010,000</b>	<b>354,460,500</b>	<b>14,933,524</b>	<b>15,430,201</b>	<b>15,951,709</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>49,785,934</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>365,000,000</b>	<b>414,785,934</b>
<b>Sub-Programme 2; Strengthening Private Sector Institutional and Organizational Capacity:</b>										'000
Water and electricity to Elegu industrial park Extended			300,000			0			300,000	300,000
<b>Project Name</b>										
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Yr 1</b>	<b>Yr 2</b>	<b>Yr 3</b>	<b>Yr 4</b>	<b>Yr 5</b>	<b>GoU budget</b>	<b>LG Budget</b>	<b>Devt Partnersoff Budget</b>	<b>Unfunded</b>	<b>Total</b>

SMEs and groups Trained to grow from one step to another.		20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	0			80,000	80,000
Sector Activities managed and monitored	4,700	4,935	5,181.75	5,440.837	5,712.878	0				25,970.465
Salaries of Staff Paid	51,749	54,336.45	57,053.273	59,905,936	62,901.233	0				285,945.892
Training of SMEs and groups to grow from one step to another	16000	16000	16000	16000	16000	0			80,000	80,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>72449</b>	<b>95271.45</b>	<b>98235.02</b>	<b>59947377</b>	<b>104614.1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>160000</b>	<b>3,086,702.291</b>

### 5.2.5 Tourism Development

<b>Programme : Tourism Development</b>										
‘000’										
Sub. Programme 1: <b>Promotion of inbound and Domestic Tourism;</b>										
Tourism information Desk Established		10,000,000				10,000,000				10,000,000
Promotion of Value addition and Tourism Enterprises for employment creation	2,021	2,021	2,021	2,021	2,021	11,167.279				11,167.297
Tourism development and promotion	12,153	12,760.650	13,398.682	14,068.616	14,772.046	0				67,152.994
Promotion of Acholi annual cultural day	4,280	4,280	4,280	4,280	4,280	0			21,400	21,400
Restoration of historical monuments in the district	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	0			350,000	350,000
Documentation of historical and old buildings in the district	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	0			650,000	650,000
<b>Sub-programme 1 total</b>	<b>218454</b>	<b>10219062</b>	<b>219699.7</b>	<b>220369.6</b>	<b>221073</b>	<b>10011167</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1021400</b>	<b>3,828,320.285</b>

Programme description	('000')									
Project Name	Yr.1	Yr.2	Yr.3	Yr.4	Yr.5	GoU budget	LG Budget	Dev't Partner s off budget	Unfunded	Total
<b>Programme:</b>	<b>Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resource Management and Water</b>									
<b>Sub-programme 1</b>	<b>Water Resource Management</b>									
Construction of five stance VIP lined latrine.- in primary schools	80,435.40 7	84,457.773	88,680.036	93,114.03	97,769.74	351,436.073	0	0	0	351,436.073
Siting and supervision of Hand pump Boreholes Pabo (2), Amuru(2), Lamogi(2) Atiak (2)	21,000	22,050	2152,500	24,310.215	25,525.726	293,488.441	0	0	0	293,488.441
Drilling and installation of Hand pump Boreholes. Pabo(2), Lamogi(2), Amuru(2)	211,000,000	221550000	232627500	244,258,875	256,4718,188	<b>3,474,154,563</b>	0	0	0	<b>3,474,154,563</b>

Atiak (2)										
Rehabilitation of Boreholes beyond community capacity Pabo (5), Lamogi (4), Amuru Town Council(1), Amuru S/C(3), Atiak(2)	42,000,00 0	44,100,000	46,305,500	46,537,250	48,863,876	<b>227,806,626</b>	0	0	0	<b>227,806,626</b>
Design and documentation of Amuru Town Council solar powered water supply (Otwee)	40,000,00 0	42,000,000	44,100,000	46,305,000	48,620,250	<b>221,025,250</b>	0	0	0	<b>221,025,250</b>
Purchase of motorcycle	0	20,000,000	0	0	0	<b>20,000,000</b>	0	0	0	<b>20,000,000</b>
Advertising water projects [ All sub counties]	2,000,000	<b>2,100,000</b>	<b>2,205,000</b>	<b>2,315,250</b>	<b>2,431,125</b>	<b>11,051,375</b>	0	0	0	<b>11,051,375</b>

Stakeholders Coordination meetings. (District Water Office)	2,400,000	<b>2,520,000</b>	<b>2,646,000</b>	<b>2,778,300</b>	<b>2,917,215</b>	<b>13,261,515</b>	0	0	0	<b>13,261,515</b>
Staff salary	76,0730,000	<b>79,876,650</b>	<b>83,8704,85 2.5</b>	<b>84,898,377.5</b>	<b>85,754,125</b>	<b>86,548,154</b>	0	0	0	<b>86,548,154</b>

Intra-District meeting. (District water Office)	2,500,000	<b>2,625,000</b>	<b>2,756,250</b>	<b>2,894,063</b>	<b>3,038,766</b>	<b>13,814,079</b>	0	0	0	<b>13,814,079</b>
O & M of Motorcycles (District Water Office)	4,000,000	<b>4,200,000</b>	<b>4,410,000</b>	<b>4,630,500</b>	<b>4,862,025</b>	<b>22,102,525</b>	0	0	0	<b>22,102,525</b>
Constructions & Work Plans and Quarterly reports Submission. (Ministry of water and Environment)	3,381,868	<b>3550,961</b>	<b>3728509</b>	<b>3,914,935</b>	<b>4,110,682</b>	<b>18,686,955</b>	0	0	0	<b>18,686,955</b>
Servicing of Computers and photocopier.(District Water Office)	2,000,000	<b>2,100,000</b>	<b>2205000</b>	<b>2315250</b>	<b>24310125</b>	<b>32,930,375</b>	0	0	0	<b>32,930,375</b>
General administrative costs. (District Water office)	4,500,000	<b>4725000</b>	<b>4748625</b>	<b>4986056.25</b>	<b>5235359.063</b>	<b>24,195,040.313</b>	0	0	0	<b>24,195,040.31</b>
Advocacy meetings at District Level. (District Water Office)	6,150,000	6,457,500	6,779,875	7,118,868.75	7,474,812.188	<b>33,981,055.938</b>	0	0	0	<b>33,981,055.93</b>
Sensitization of communities on critical requirements. (Benefiting subcounties)	2,000,000	2,100,000	2,110,500	2216025	2,326,826.25	<b>10,753,351.25</b>	0	0	0	<b>10,753,351.25</b>

Establishment of water user committees. (Benefiting subcounties)	2,000,000	2,100,000	2,110,500	2216025	2,326,826.25	<b>10,753,351.25</b>	0	0	0	<b>10,753,351.25</b>
Training of water user committees. (Benefiting subcounties)	2,000,000	2,100,000	2,110,500	2216025	2,326,826.25	<b>10,753,351.25</b>	0	0	0	<b>10,753,351.25</b>
Specific surveys. ( All Benefiting sub-counties)	2,000,000	2,100,000	2,110,500	2216025	2,326,826.25	<b>10,753,351.25</b>	0	0	0	<b>10,753,351.25</b>
Sanitation baseline survey. (All Benefiting sub-counties)	1,000,000	1,050000	1,102,500	1,157,625	1215506.25	<b>5,525,631.25</b>	0	0	0	<b>5,525,631.25</b>
HIV Mean streaming. (All Benefiting sub-counties)	2,000,000	2,100,000	2,110,500	2216025	2,326,826.25	<b>10,753,351.25</b>	0	0	0	<b>10,753,351.25</b>
Regular Data collection done. (District Water office)	5,000,000	5250000	5,512,500	5,540.625	5817656.25	<b>21,585,696.875</b>	0	0	0	<b>21,585,696.87</b>
Launching and commissioning of projects. In targeted sub-counties	2,000,000	2,100,000	2,110,500	2216025	2,326,826.25	<b>10,753,351.25</b>	0	0	0	<b>10,753,351.25</b>
Water and sanitation event (world water day). Selected sub county	3,000,000	3300000	3465000	3638250	3820162.5	<b>17,223,412.5</b>	0	0	0	<b>17,223,412.5</b>

Environmental impact assessment. All new water sources.	4,000,000	4,200,000	4,210,000	4,420,500	4,641,525	<b>21,472,025</b>	0	0	0	<b>21,472,025</b>
Supervision and monitoring of water projects. All sub-counties	8,000,000	8,400,000	8,820,000	9,261,000	9,724,050	<b>44,205,050</b>	0	0	0	<b>44,205,050</b>
Water and electric bills for Water Office	2,000,000	2,100,000	2,110,500	2,216,025	2,326,826	<b>10,753,351</b>	0	0	0	<b>10,753,351</b>
<b>Programme Total</b>	<b>1033682868</b>	<b>472811619</b>	<b>392636939</b>	<b>487065240.4</b>	<b>2843966527</b>	<b>4385487712</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4385487712</b>

### 5.2.7 Agro-Industrialization

Programme description										
Project Name	Yr.1 ("000")	Yr.2 ("000")	Yr.3 ("000")	Yr.4 ("000")	Yr.5 ("000")	GoU budget ("000")	LG Budget ("000")	Dev't Partners off budget ("000")	Unfunded ("000")	Total ("000")
<b>Programme:</b>	<b>Agro-Industrialization</b>									
<b>Sub-programme 1</b>	Agricultural Production and Productivity ('000')									
Research findings from Research stationed collected and shared with farmers, Agricultural training institutions and private Agro-based companies	29,000	29,000	29,000	29,000	29,000	145,000			105,000	250,000

Establish demos on Mushroom growing.	0	10,500	11,000	11,500	35,000	68,000				68,000
Establishing Demo for new and improved varieties of available enterprises	0	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	140,000				140,000

Farmers trained in crop and livestock disease and pest control, modern farming practices, quality stock and seed selection and adoption	95,000	100,000	105,000,000	110,000	115,000	520,000			700,000	1,220,000
Irrigation demonstration sites established.	0	25,000	30,000	350,00	40,000	130,000			370,000	500,000
Establishing aquaculture demonstration centers	0	30,000	0	33,000	0	66,000			0	66,000
Advising farmers in modern fish farming practices , post-harvest handling, value addition and fish and fish products quality management and standards adherence	5,000	5,250	5,500	5,750	6,000	26,500			23,500	50,000
procuring of field equipment of aquaculture (digital weighing scale, seine nets fry nets chest warder and water testing kit.)	0	0	0	0	30,000	30,000				30,000
Advising farmers in modern apiary management and vermin control	5,000	5,250	5,500	5,750	6,000	26,000			24,000	50,000
Procurement and suppling quality bee hives to farmers	15,000	0	15,000	0	0	30,000			60,000	90,000



Demonstrations on slick worm rearing	0	5,000	30,000	00	30,000	65,000				65,000
Monitoring, supervision and backstopping of Veterinary Staff in meat inspections, lab operations, Vaccinations, Treatments	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	67,500			135,000	202,500
construction of an incinerator	0	10,000	0	0	0	10,000				10,000
procurement of an	0	0	5,000			5,000				5,000

artificial insemination kit										
construction of a house for security guards at the clinics	0	0		5,000	0	5,000				5,000
installation of cameras at the plant clinic and animal clinic	0	0	0	0	10,000	10,000				10,000
establishing Zero grazing demo units	0	0	0	0	0				600,000	600,000
<b>Sub-programme 1 total</b>	<b>162,500</b>	<b>268,500</b>	<b>105,179,500</b>	<b>248,500</b>	<b>349,500</b>	<b>1,344,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,017,500</b>	<b>3,361,500</b>
<b>Sub-programme 2</b>	Agro-Industrialization programme coordination and management									
<b>Salaries for production staff paid</b>	552,452.540	552,452.540	552,452.540	552,452.540	552,452.540	2,762,262.700				2,762,262,700
Quarterly review and planning meetings held	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	30,000				30,000
Construction of plant clinic phase 2 (finishing)	20,000	20,000	20,000			60,000				60,000
Available vehicles and Motorcycles maintained	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	1,000	50,000				50,000
More motorcycles for extension staff procured	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	120,000				120,000
Agricultural production data updated seasonally	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000				140,000	140,000

Conducting Agricultural days and competition and sub county and district level	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000				360,000	360,000
<b>Sub-programme 2 total</b>	<b>700,453</b>	<b>700,453</b>	<b>700,453</b>	<b>680,453</b>	<b>671,453</b>	<b>3,022,263</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>2,763,022,700</b>
<b>Sub Programme 3: Storage, Agro-Processing and Value addition ('000')</b>										
Farmers trained in value addition in major enterprises	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000				50,000	50,000
Construction of modern stores on Avery sub county and encouraging farmers to construct affordable modern granaries by construct a demo in each parish	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000				525,000	525,000
<b>Sub-programme 3 total</b>	<b>115,000</b>	<b>115,000</b>	<b>115,000</b>	<b>115,000</b>	<b>115,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>575,000</b>	<b>575,000</b>

#### 5.2.8 Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land & Water management

Programme description	Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land & Water management									
Project Name	Yr.1	Yr.2	Yr.3	Yr.4	Yr.5	GoU budget	LG Budget	Dev't Partners off budget	Unfunded	Total
<b>Programme:</b>	<b>Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land &amp; Water management</b>									
<b>Sub-programme 1</b>	<b>Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change</b>									
Sector Development: Payment of department staff salaries	286,964,268	286,964,268	286,964,268	286,964,268	286,964,268	286,964,268	0			1,434,821,340
<b>Project 1.</b> Development of catchment management plan (Zoka and Kilak Catchments)	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	0	0		75,000,000	75,000,000

<b>Project 2.</b> Restoration of degraded wetlands and River banks	6,817,000	6,817,000	6,817,000	6,817,000	6,817,000	6,817,000	0		120,000,000	154,085,000
<b>Project 3.</b> Development of wetland management plans	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	0	0		50,000,000	50,000,000
<b>Project 4.</b> Demarcation of wetland boundaries and River banks	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	0	0		50,000,000	250,000,000
<b>Project 5.</b> Sensitization of stakeholders on environmental laws, regulations and guidelines	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	0	3,300,000		0	16,500,000
<b>Project 6.</b> Supporting urban councils in sustainable urban development (Greening, pollution and waste manageme	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	0	0		40,000,000	200,000,000
<b>Project 7.</b> Supporting District and urban environment and natural resource committees in environmental management	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	0	0		5,000,000	25,000,000

<b>Project 8.</b> Districts Wetland Planning , Regulation and Promotion( Office administration including allowances-footage, stationery, office repairs, welfare)	7,485,000	7,485,000	7,485,000	7,485,000	7,485,000	0	7,485,000		0	37,425,000
<b>Project 9.</b> Increasing Forest Coverage through community tree planting	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	0	5,000,000		50,000,000	75,000,000
<b>Project 10.</b> Forest establishment through Local Government Forestry Services.	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	0	2,500,000		30,000,000	42,500,000

<b>Project 11.</b> Restoration of degraded hilly and mountainous areas	80,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000	0	0		400,000,000	400,000,000
<b>Project 12.</b> Development of Forest management plans	25,000,000	25,000,000	0	0	0	0	0		50,000,000	50,000,000
<b>Project 13. Training of Communities in Wetland management</b>	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	0		38,500,000	53,500,000
<b>Project 14.</b> Developing and implementing Rangeland ecosystem management Action plans	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	0	0		45,000,000	45,000,000
<b>Project 15.</b> Forestry Regulation and Inspection (Survival rate of planted seedlings assured)	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	0		10,000,000	15,000,000
Project 16. Monitoring and Evaluation of Environmental Compliance (Compliance of District programmes and projects to environmental laws and standards)	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	1,700,000	1,800,000	1,500,000	19,000,000
Preparation of Environment Action Plans prepared	50,000,000	30,000,000				0	0	0	80,000,000	80,000,000
District state of the environment reports	16,000,000		16,000,000		8,000,000	0	0	0	40,000,000	40,000,000
Local capacity building in climate change response and mainstreaming	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	0	0	10,000,000	10,000,000
									<b>1,095,000,000</b>	<b>3,072,831,340</b>

Sub-programme 2	Land Management									
Project 1. Development of automated District Land Information System and integrated with other systems	20,000,000					0	0		20,000,000	20,000,000
Project 2. Surveying District and sub-county Land and Issuance of instructions to survey	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	0	2,500,000		70,000,000	82,500,000
Project 3. Titling government land(district and sub county land)	2,180,000	2,180,000	2,180,000	2,180,000	2,180,000	0	2,180,000			10,900,000
Project 4: Sensitization and training of area land committee on land matters	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	0	3,000,000			15,000,000
Project 5: Conduct radio talk shows on land matters	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	1,000,000			5,000,000
Project 6: Comprehensive and detailed topographic mapping for town councils	50,000,000	50,000,000	25,000,000			0	0		125,000,000	125,000,000
Project 7: Comprehensive District land inventory undertaken	30,000,000	30,000,000				0	0		60,000,000	60,000,000
Project 8. Enhancement of tenure security for all stakeholders including women	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	0	0		20,000,000	20,000,000
Project 9. Profiling Local governments physical planning priorities	4,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000			0	0		10,000,000	10,000,000
Staff welfare	2,475,000	2,475,000	2,475,000	2,475,000	2,475,000	0	2,475,000			12,375,000

Stationery	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	0	3,000,000			15,000,000
Staff allowances-footage	4,320,000	4,320,000	4,320,000	4,320,000	4,320,000	0	4,320,000			21,600,000
Maintenance (office and machinery)	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	2,000,000			10,000,000
Utilities	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000		1,000,000			5,000,000
<b>Sub-programme 2 total</b>	<b>129,475,000</b>	<b>108,475,000</b>	<b>53,475,000</b>	<b>25,475,000</b>	<b>25,475,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,475,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>305,000,000</b>	<b>412,375,000</b>
<b>Sub-programme 3</b>	<b>Promote utilization of energy efficient practices and technologies (Sustainable energy Development)</b>									
<b>Project 1.</b> Promote Increased uptake of improved cook stoves	80,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000	80,000,000					400,000,000	400,000,000
<b>Project 2.</b> Promote utilization of alternative and efficient cooking technologies	100,00,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000					500,000,000	500,000,000
<b>Sub-programme 3 total</b>	<b>180,000,000</b>	<b>180,000,000</b>	<b>180,000,000</b>	<b>180,000,000</b>					<b>900,000,000</b>	<b>900,000,000</b>
<b>Sub-programme 4</b>	<b>Urbanization and Physical Planning</b>									
Project 1. Preparation of district physical development plan and land use plan and implementation	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	0	0		15,000,000	<b>15,000,000</b>
Project 2. Preparation of town council physical development plans and land use plans	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000				25,000,000	<b>25,000,000</b>
Physical Planning committee meetings	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000			3,000,000		12,000,000	<b>15,000,000</b>
Physical Planning inspections	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000		0		10,000,000	<b>10,000,000</b>
<b>Sub-programme 4 total</b>	<b>13,000,000</b>	<b>13,000,000</b>	<b>13,000,000</b>	<b>13,000,000</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>62,000,000</b>	<b>65,000,000</b>

### 5.2.9 Public Sector Transformation

Programme description										
Project Name	Yr.1	Yr.2	Yr.3	Yr.4	Yr.5	GoU budget	LG Budget	Dev't Partners off budget	Unfunded	Total
<b>Programme:</b>	<b>Public Sector Transformation</b> '000'									
<b>Sub-programme 1</b>	<b>Strengthening Accountability</b>									
Improve performance at individual level	55,859	58,651.95	61,585	64,664	67,897		55,859		252,798	308,657
Improve performance at district level	24,000	25,200	26,460	27,783	29,172		24,000		108,615	132,615
Improve compliance to rules, procedures and regulations	7,000	7,350	7,718	8,104	8,509		7,000		31,681	38,681
<b>Sub-programme 1 total</b>	<b>86,859</b>	<b>91,201.95</b>	<b>95,763</b>	<b>100,551</b>	<b>105,578</b>		<b>86,859</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>393,094</b>	<b>479,953</b>
<b>Sub-programme 2</b>	<b>Government Structures and Systems</b>									
Improve Efficiency of Service delivery structures of government	769,207	807,667	848,050	890,453	934,976		769,207		3,481,146	4,250,353

Construction of new administration offices at the new LLGs H/qtrs	3,200,000	3,360,000	3,528,000	3,704,400	3,889,620		3,200,000		13,792,400	17,682,020
Renovation of existing	50,000	52,500	55,125	57,881	60,775		50,000		226,281	276,281

buildings at the district and sub county										
Reduce cost and improve access to records and archives reference materials at District Central Registry	39,000	40,950	42,998	45,148	47,405		39,000		176,501	215,501
<b>Sub-programme 2 totals</b>	<b>4,058,207</b>	<b>4,261,117</b>	<b>4,474,173</b>	<b>4,697,882</b>	<b>4,932,776</b>		<b>4,058,207</b>		<b>17,676,328</b>	<b>22,424,155</b>
<b>Sub-programme 3</b>	<b>Human Resource</b>									
Develop and implement a comprehensive Staff Training, Capacity development and knowledge management program	6,446	6,768.3	7,107	7,462	7,835		6,446		29,172.3	35,618.3
Improve Corporate Image and culture	45,000	47,250	49,613	52,094	54,699		45,000		203,656	248,656
Improve affordability and sustainability of the pension scheme	6,010,333	6,310,850	6,626,392	6,957,712	7,305,598		6,010,333		27,200,552	33,210,885
Improve efficiency, effectiveness and in payroll management and in the public service	626,978	658,327	691,243	725,805	762,095		629,978		2,834,470	3,464,448
Improve effectiveness in management of rewards, sanctions and disputes in the public services	8,000	8,400	8,820	9,261	9,724		8,000		36,205	44,205



Increase patriotism and welfare in public service	8,000	8,400	8,820	9,261	9,724		8,000		36,205	44,205
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of the decentralized recruitment function	50,000	52,500	55,125	57,881	60,775		0		276,281	276,281
<b>Sub-programme 3 totals</b>	<b>6,754,757</b>	<b>7,092,495.3</b>	<b>7,447,120</b>	<b>7,819,476</b>	<b>8,210,450</b>		<b>6,707,757</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30,616,541.3</b>	<b>37,324,298.3</b>
<b>Sub-programme 4</b>	<b>Decentralization and Local Economic Development</b>									
Improve commitment of the district in financing the delivery of decentralized services	248,703	261,138	274,195	287,905	302,300		248,703		1,125,538	1,374,241
Improve communication and sharing of information on the parish model	5,000	5,250	5,513	5,789	6,078		0		27,630	27,630
<b>Sub-programme 4 totals</b>	<b>253,703</b>	<b>266,388</b>	<b>279,708</b>	<b>293,694</b>	<b>308,378</b>		<b>248,703</b>		<b>1,153,168</b>	<b>1,401,871</b>
<b>Sub-programme 5</b>	<b>Business Process Reengineering and Information Management</b>									
Improve efficiency and effectiveness of e-services	86,143	90,450	94,973	99,722	104,708		86,143		389,853	475,996
Improve turn-around time in information access and availability	15,000	15,750	16,538	17,365	18,233		0		82,886	82,886
<b>Sub-programme 5 totals</b>	<b>101,143</b>	<b>106,200</b>	<b>111,511</b>	<b>117,087</b>	<b>122,941</b>		<b>86,143</b>		<b>472,739</b>	<b>558,882</b>

#### 5.2.10 Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services

Programme description										
Project Name	Yr.1	Yr.2	Yr.3	Yr.4	Yr.5	GoU budget	LG Budget	Dev't Partners off budget	Unfunded	Total
<b>Programme:</b>	<b>Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services</b>									

<b>Sub-programme 1</b>	<b>Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services</b>									
Routine Manual Maintenance of all District Feeder Roads	175,600,000	184,380 ,000	193,599,000	203,278,950	213,442 ,898	970,300,848				970,300,848
Routine Mechanised Maintenance of District Feeder Roads and Community Access Roads.	282,247,000	296,359 ,350	311,177,318	326,736,183	343,072 993	1,559,592,844				1,559,592,844
Installation of Culverts on selected Feeder roads and Community Access Roads	9,000,000	9,450,000	9,922,500	10,418,625	10,939,556	49,730,681				49,730,681
Annual District Road Inventory and Condition Surveys	7,200,000	7,560,000	7,938,000	8,334,900	8,751,645	39,784,545				39,784,545
Mechanical Imprest for Equipment Repairs	68,200,000	71,610,000	75,190,500	78,950,025	82,897,526	376,848,051				376,848,051
District Road Committee Operations	7,000,000	7,350,000	7,717,500	8,103,375	8,508,544	38,679,419				38,679,419
Supervision/Administrative Costs	18,538,000	19,464,900	20,438,145	21,460,052	22,533,055	102,434,152				102,434,152
Rehabilitation of Feeder Roads	60,000,000	63,000,000	66,150,000	69,457,500	72,930,375	331,537,875			331,537,875	331,537,875
Acquisition of Borrow pits	50,000,000	52,500,000	55,125,000	57,881,250	60,775,313	276,281,563			276,281,563	276,281,563
Construction of bridges	100,000 ,000	105,000,000	110,250,000	115,762,500	121,550,625	552,563,125			552,563,125	552,563,125
Maintenance of Compounds	12,129,000	12,735,450	13,372,223	14,040,834	14,742,875		67,020,382			67,020,382
Maintenance of Buildings	12,840,000	13,482,000	14,156,100	14,863,905	15,607,100		70,949,105			70,949,105
Beautification	10,000,000	10,500,000	11,025,000	11,576,250	12,155,063		55,256,313			55,256,313

Rehabilitation of Buildings – Amuru Headquarters	400,000,000	200,000,000					600,000,000		600,000,000	600,000,000
Construction of Buildings – New Administration block	500,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000		2,500,000,000		2,500,000,000	2,500,000,000
Footage	6,000,000	6,300,000	6,615,00 0	6,945,75 0	7,293,038		33,153,78 8			33,153,788
<b>Sub-programme 1 total</b>	<b>1,718,754,000</b>	<b>1,559,691,700</b>	<b>506,615,000</b>	<b>506,945,750</b>	<b>507,293,038</b>	<b>4,297,753,103</b>	<b>3,326,379,588</b>		<b>1,760,382,563</b>	<b>8,523,926,484</b>

### 5.2.11 Governance and Security Programme

<b>Programme description</b>										
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Yr.1 000</b>	<b>Yr.2 000</b>	<b>Yr.3 000</b>	<b>Yr.4 000</b>	<b>Yr.5 000</b>	<b>GoU budget 000</b>	<b>LG Budget 000</b>	<b>Dev't Partners off budget 000</b>	<b>Unfunded 000</b>	<b>Total 000</b>
<b>Programme:</b>	<b>Governance And Security Programme</b>									
<b>Sub-programme 1</b>	<b>Transparency, accountability and anti-corruption systems</b>									
PAC Activities facilitated	14,907	15,652	16,435	17,257	18,120	11,907	3,000	0	67,464	82,371
Procurement and Disposal activities facilitated	31,937	33,534	35,211	36,972	38,821	6,957	24,980	0	144,538	176,475
Competent Human Resource recruited	59,900	62,895	66,040	69,342	72,809	52,700	7,200	0	271,086	330,986
<b>Sub-programme 1 total</b>	<b>106,744</b>	<b>112,081</b>	<b>117,686</b>	<b>123,571</b>	<b>129,750</b>	<b>71,564</b>	<b>35,180</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>483,088</b>	<b>589,832</b>
<b>Programme:</b>	<b>GOVERNANCE AND SECURITY PROGRAMME</b>									
<b>Sub-programme 2</b>	<b>Strengthen policy, legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks for effective governance and security</b>									
Executive oversight activities facilitated	70,800	74,340	78,057	81,960	86,058	0	70,800	0	320,415	391,215
Council Oversight activities facilitated	317,672	333,556	350,234	367,746	386,133	220,472	97,200	0	1,437,669	1,755,341

Clerk to Council office activities facilitated	61,100	64,155	67,363	70,731	74,268	3,500	57,600	0	276,517	337,617
Land Board activities facilitated	26,131	27,438	28,810	30,251	31,764	7,529	18,602	0	118,263	144,394
Staff salaries and gratuity for political leaders paid	183,540	192,717	202,353	212,471	223,095	183,540	0	0	830,636	1,014,176
Furniture for Council office Procured	20,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000,000	20,000,000
Vehicle for Council operations Procured	0	0	0	0	200,000,000	0	0	0	200,000,000	200,000,000
Proper data storage & Mgt facility established	0	10,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000,000	10,000,000
Desktop computer for Council use Procured	0	5,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000,000	5,000,000
Speaker's Mess, speaker's crown, uniform for Sergeant at arms and Council table clothes Procured	7,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,000,000	7,000,000
Two (2) computers for the DSC procured	0	10,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000,000	10,000,000
Furniture for District Service Commission Office Procured	0	0	20,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	20,000,000	20,000,000

Furniture for the board room, Secretary's office and waiting lounge Procured	0	50,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	50,000,000	50,000,000
Vehicle for Land board operations Procured	0	0	200,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	200,000,000	200,000,000
Internet subscription paid	0	3,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000,000	3,000,000
Desktop computer for office of the Secretary Land Board procured	0	5,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000,000	5,000,000
Internet Wireless WI-FI procured	0	1,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000,000	1,000,000
100 steel office storage cabinets procured	0	0	150,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	150,000,000	150,000,000

<b>Sub-programme 2 total</b>	<b>27,659,243</b>	<b>1,692,206</b>	<b>150,726,817</b>	<b>763,159</b>	<b>200,801,318</b>				<b>683,983,500</b>	<b>4,323,743,000</b>
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### 5.3 Summary of Project Costs by source for the five years

Figure 1: summary of the Project Costs indicating funding sources (Figures are presented in million shilling)

Programme description	Ushs. Million									
Project Name	FY2020/21	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	GoU budget	LG Budget	Devt Partners off Budget	Unfunded	Total
Programme Description: Agro- Industrialization(‘000’)										
Project 1: Agricultural Production and Productivity	162,500	268,500	105,179.5	248,500	349,500	1,344,000	0	0	2,017,500	3,361,500
Project 2: Agro-Industrialization programme coordination and management	700,453	700,453	700,453	680,453	671,453	3,022,263	0	0	500,000	2,763,022.7
Project 3: Storage, Agro-Processing and Value addition	115,000	115,000	115,000	115,000	115,000	0	0	0	575,000	575,000
Programme Description: Tourism Development (‘000’)										
Project 1: Promotion of inbound and Domestic Tourism	218454	10219062	219699.7	220369.6	221073	10011167	0	0	1021400	3,828,320.285

Programme description: Water, climatic change and environment and natural resource management										
Project 1: Water Resource Management	4,385,487,712	0	0	0	4,385,487,712	2,843,966,527	487,065,240.4	392,636,939	472,811,619	1,033,682,868
Project 2: Land Management	412,375,000	305,000,000	0	21,475,000	0	25,475,000	25,475,000	53,475,000	108,475,000	129,475,000
Project 3: Promote utilization of energy efficient practices and technologies (Sustainable energy Development)	900,000,000	900,000,000	0	0	0	180,000,000	180,000,000	180,000,000	180,000,000	180,000,000
Project 4: Urbanization and Physical Planning	65,000,000	62,000,000	0	3,000,000	0	10,000,000	13,000,000	13,000,000	13,000,000	13,000,000
Programme description: Private sector development										
Project 1: Enabling Environment for Private Sector Development	414,785,934	365,000,000	0	49,785,934	0	15,951,709	15,430,201	14,933,524	354,460,500	14,010,000

<b>Project 2:</b> Strengthening Private Sector Institutional and Organizational Capacity	72449	95271.45	98235.02	59947377	104614.1	0	0	0	160000	3,086,702,291
<b>Programme description: Integrated transport infrastructure and services.</b>										
<b>Project 1:</b> Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services	1,718,754,000	1,559,691,700	506,615,000	506,945,750	507,293,038	4,297,753,103	3,326,379,588	0	1,760,382,563	8,523,926,484
<b>Programme description: Human capital development</b>										
<b>Project 1:</b> Population Health, Safety and Management	2,980,000,000	3,340,000,000	3,810,000,000	4,610,000,000	4,060,000,000	16,510,000,000	270,000,000	480,000,000	2,690,000,000	4,600,000,000
<b>Project 2:</b> Institutional strengthening and Coordination	888,433,506	627,475,800	658,849,590	691,792,069	726,381,670		3,302,095,129	0	578,000,000	4,170,932,635
<b>Project 3:</b> Education and skills development	11,119,282,421	11,562,109,041	12,265,008,867	12,871,959,307	13,514,226,001		46,756,304,306		644,005,490	47,400,309,796
<b>Programme description: Public Sector Transformation ('000')</b>										



Project 1: Strengthening Accountability	86,859	91,201.95	95,763	100,551	105,578			86,859	0	393,094	479,953
Project 2: Government Structures and Systems	4,058,207	4,261,117	4,474,173	4,697,882	4,932,776			4,058,207	0	17,676,328	22,424,155
Project 3: Human Resource	6,754,757	7,092,495.3	7,447,120	7,819,476	8,210,450			6,707,757	0	30,616,541.3	37,324,298.3
Project 4: Decentralization and Local Economic Development	253,703	266,388	279,708	293,694	308,378			248,703		1,153,168	1,401,871
Project 5: Business Process Reengineering and Information Management	101,143	106,200	111,511	117,087	122,941			86,143		472,739	558,882
Programme description: Digital Transformation ('000')											
Project 1: Digital Transformation	123300	124500	4112300	3104300	1106300					274,000	8,600,700
Programme description: Governance and security ('000')											
Project 1: Transparency, accountability and anti-corruption systems	106,744	112,081	117,686	123,571	129,750	71,564	35,180	0	483,088	589,832	

<b>Project 2:</b> Strengthen policy, legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks for effective governance and security	27,659,243	1,692,206	150,726,817	763,159	200,801,318	0	0	0	683,983,500	4,323,743.0
<b>Programme description: Development plan implementation</b> <i>(Thousands shillings)</i>										
<b>Project 1:</b> Development Planning, Research, Statistic and M&E	229,461	246,434	259,959	272,553	290,758	10,000	526,021	0	773,131	1,299,152
<b>Project 2:</b> Resource mobilization and Budgeting	72,200	118,250	249,075	148,016	94,201	-	-	-	648,000	678,776
<b>Project 3:</b> Accountability Systems and Service Delivery.	132,851	132,851	132,851	132,851	132,851	264,255	193,490	0	206,510	664,255

#### 5.4 Summary of funding gaps by programme and strategies for bridging the gaps

The table 5.3.3; Summary of funding gaps by Programme and strategies for bridging the gaps

Programmes	Funding gap Ushs. (Million)	Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agro-industrialization</li> </ul>	3,092,500,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase agricultural production and activities.</li> <li>Impart knowledge and skills in post-harvest handling and storages.</li> <li>Increase access to finance for agriculture.</li> <li>Improve value addition through agro-processing.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tourism Development</li> </ul>	1,021,400,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote domestic and inbound tourism.</li> <li>Increasing the stock and quality of tourism infrastructure.</li> <li>Developing a pool of skilled personnel along the tourism value chain and ensure decent working conditions; and,</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Natural Resources Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Management</li> </ul>	1,267,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring availability of adequate and reliable quality fresh water resources for all Uses.</li> <li>Increasing forest, tree and wetland coverage, restore bare hills and protection mountainous areas and rangelands;</li> <li>Strengthening land use and management;</li> <li>Maintaining and/or restoring a clean, healthy, and productive environment.</li> <li>Increasing incomes and employment through sustainable use and value addition to water, forests and other natural resources</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Private Sector Development</li> </ul>	525,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainably lowering the costs of doing business.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting local content in public programmes;</li> <li>• Strengthening the enabling environment and enforcement of standards;</li> <li>• Strengthening the organizational and institutional capacity of the private sector to drive growth.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services</li> </ul>	1,760,382,563/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Optimizing transport infrastructure and services investment across all modes.</li> <li>• Promoting integrated land use and transport planning.</li> <li>• for infrastructure and services;</li> <li>• Transporting interconnectivity to promote inter and intra-regional trade and reduce poverty.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digital Transformation</li> </ul>	274,000,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing rural and urban ICT infrastructure coverage.</li> <li>• Enhancing usage of ICT in rural and urban development and service delivery.</li> <li>• Promoting ICT research, innovation and commercialization of indigenous knowledge Products.</li> <li>• Increasing the ICT human resource capital.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Innovation, Technology Development and Transfer</li> </ul>	1,564,897,780/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing requisite STI infrastructure.</li> <li>• Building human resource capacity in STI.</li> <li>• Increasing development, transfer and adoption of appropriate technologies and innovations;</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable Urbanization and Housing</li> </ul>	2,789,986,500/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing economic opportunities in rural and urban areas.</li> <li>• Promoting urban housing market and providing decent housing for all.</li> <li>• Promoting green and inclusive rural and urban areas.</li> <li>• Enabling balanced, efficient and productive rural and urban systems.</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human Capital Development</li> </ul>	3,912,005,000/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improving foundations for human capital development.</li> <li>Producing appropriate knowledgeable, skilled, and ethical labor force (with strong emphasis on science and technology, TVET and Sports).</li> <li>Streamlining STEI/STEM in the education system.</li> <li>Improving population health, safety and management.</li> <li>Reducing vulnerability and gender inequality along the lifecycle.</li> <li>Promoting sports, recreation, and physical education.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community Mobilization and Mindset Change</li> </ul>	2,867,813,590/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthening transparency, accountability and anti-corruption systems.</li> <li>Strengthening citizen participation in democratic processes.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governance and Security</li> </ul>	1,167,071,500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthening transparency, accountability and anti-corruption systems.</li> <li>Strengthening citizen participation in democratic processes.</li> <li>Enhancing Refugee protection and Migration Management.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development Plan Implementation</li> </ul>	1,627,641,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthening capacity for development planning.</li> <li>Strengthening budgeting and resource mobilization.</li> <li>Strengthening capacity for implementation to ensure a focus on results.</li> <li>Strengthening coordination, monitoring and reporting frameworks and systems.</li> <li>Strengthening the capacity of the district statistics system to generate data for national Development.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthening the research and evaluation function to better inform planning and plan implementation.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public Sector Transformation</li> </ul>	50,311,870.3/=	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthening accountability and transparency for results across the district departments; service delivery;</li> </ul>

## 5.5 Resource Mobilization

### Objectives

1. To ensure availability of resources to execute planned activities in order to achieve targets set.
2. To ensure the continuation of local government development programmes.
3. To support local government development programmes in programmatic, institutional and financial sustainability.
4. To prepare and provide evidence-based results.
5. To increase domestic resource mobilization and broaden resource channels by exploring alternative resources.

### Strategies

1. Create tools to ameliorate resource mobilization at district local government.
2. identify linkages and tools to enhance development aid and other multi-lateral financing.
3. Create a web network of funding sources
4. Maximize domestic capital and skills.
5. Diversification and expansion of resources.

## CHAPTER SIX:

### LGDP MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

#### 6.1 LGDP Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement.

**Table 6.1.2: The LGDP Main Monitoring and Evaluation Events**

Main Event	M&E	Purpose	Output	Lead agency	Other key actors	Time frame
LGDP Performance Review	Annual	To build capacity in all critical areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High level Synthesized Oversight Programme and Monitoring report</li> <li>- Executive Policy Decision report</li> <li>- Status report on the implementation of recommendations</li> <li>- Recommendation reports</li> <li>- Programme Spot Inspection reports</li> </ul>	OP	OPM, MOFPED, DPA	Annually, September
Alignment of BFPs and budgets to the LGDP		Issue Planning Call Circulars to support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Certificate of Compliance</li> <li>- Planning Call Circular</li> </ul>	NPA	MFPED, OPM, Districts, Sub-counties,	Oct- November

	<p>alignment of Plans, BFPs and budgets to the NDPIII:</p> <p>Issue guidelines to support alignment of SDPs/LGDPs and BFPs to the Plan at sector, MDA and LG levels; and organize annual meetings for planners and budget officers to quality assure BFPs and budgets.</p>			MDAs	
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Budgeting and Financial Planning	Issue Budget Call Circulars to commence the budget preparation process	- Budget call circulars - Financial Monitoring Reports	MFPEd	MFPEd, OPM, NPA, Districts, Sub-counties, MDAs	Annual, March- May
Statistics Production and use in the NDP implementation	Basis for a before, midterm and end line assessment of the NDP progress	Survey, statistical abstracts and census reports	UBOS	OPM, NPA, MFPEd, other MDAs as well as LGs	Annually, Quarterly
LGDP Mid-Term Review	Issue Budget Call Circulars to commence the budget preparation process	Project Evaluation reports	DPA	MDAs, MFPEd, OPM, LGs, private sector, CSOs, academia, development partners, researchers,	January-June 2023

				Parliament	
LGDP end Evaluation	Assess intended and unintended negative and positive consequences of the NDP including its projects and programmes	Impact Evaluation reports	DPA	MDAs, development partners, Private Sector, CSOs, Researchers, general public	June 2025

## 6.2 LGDP Progress Reporting

This section presents the mandatory reports and describes how they will be used for M&E. These reports include:

### Quarterly Progress Report,

Quarterly progress reports are prepared every 3 months by the Government MDAs and submitted to the MoFPED, for which it is an essential management tool. It covers reporting on Revenues and Expenditures on recurrent and development fund and external financing. These reports should include information on outputs as agreed in the M&E Plan.

## **Annual Performance Report**

The Annual Report is prepared by Government MDAs and implementing partners. It is submitted, normally, to the MoFPED every 12 months. The nature and circumstances of the operation may affect its timing. For instance, it may appear in time with end of financial year. The Annual Report is primarily a record of physical achievements or outputs, but it should also include information on outcome indicators. It is essential that the Activity's monitoring plan specifies the sources of the Annual Report's information, and its flow. The format and contents of these reports vary according to the type of Activity, the availability of data, and the capacity of the implementing agency to collect and process data. Formats and responsibilities for these reports are agreed during Activity design and are set out in the Operational Contract. The Annual Report should include information on progress towards outcomes based on Beneficiary Contact Monitoring, conducted by the government or implementing partner field staff. The Annual Report should be consistent with the M&E plan and therefore may require review and updating on an annual basis.

## **Mid-Term Review Report;**

This section will examine the extent to which progress is being made toward all indicators: outputs, short-term outcomes, and long-term outcomes. A summary of cumulative achievements to date, which is the basis for the effectiveness analysis. This cumulative report format is created by the consultant specifically for the MTR, to allow the Programme to have a template that regularly tracks and monitors ongoing, cumulative progress on activities and outcomes over the years.

## **End Evaluation Report**

Objectives of the end evaluation report include assessing the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impacts and sustainability of the project and its activities. These should be realistic, in line with the RFP and the given resources (time and money). Objectives of the evaluation can also include what challenges were faced during implementation of the project, important lessons learned and recommendations for the future project implementation.

Sometimes the main purpose of the evaluation can be to focus on the **process** of implementation rather than on its impact, since this would be minimal if the project has started short time ago or was a short duration project. In this case it would also be important to access the participatory approaches used to identify project beneficiaries and the communities' role in implementing and monitoring the project.

### **6.3 M&E Results framework**

The LGDP Results Framework is presented in the Appendix 2 below.

#### **6.4.1 LGDP Communication and Feedback Strategy/ Arrangements**

Provides strategies for communication and feedback to stakeholders (How)

- **Seminars, Conferences, Workshops and Meetings:** These are the most effective methods for building and maintaining relationships, influencing views, creating goodwill and for seeking feedback. They are however, expensive to deliver – catering costs, venue etc. If vendors are included as part of a technical exhibition, their registration and sponsorship can offset costs significantly.
- **Websites:** Websites are a great way to disseminate materials and information is accessible all hours. Information can be separated into public sections and more secure sections for specific groups and committees. However, websites can be expensive to set-up and need to be constantly updated and promoted to attract continuous user traffic. Users won't normally go to a website unless drawn to it. Links to a website can be included in other communication media as a way to direct users there.
- **Online Newsletters:** Suited to short focused messages. Online Newsletters are fast and easy to dispatch, and cheaper to produce and distribute. They can be announced via an email subscription list. They are also easy to reshare and suitable for social media. The downside is that they can be viewed as spam and end up in junk email folders and may be returned if email addresses are not kept up-to-date.

- **Printed Newsletters:** These are excellent for more in-depth articles and have a longer shelf life because people tend to keep them on desks and tables. However, they do have longer production times and are more expensive to produce than online newsletters. Also, mailing lists need to be maintained and this can be time consuming.

- **Strategies, Brochures and Reports:** Are a great opportunity to build visibility of the government's integrated geospatial information management initiatives. They can be distributed at conferences and seminars where larger print runs can reduce per unit cost, and like printed newsletters, they have a long shelf life. The cost of production may be prohibitive. Another alternative can be to include these documents as PDF files on a give-away USB drive. The downside is that users have to be interested and take action to look at them.

#### 6.4.2 Levels and target institutions for effective communication and feedback

The table 6.3.1 below provides the levels and target institutions for effective communication and feedback

<b>Institutions</b>	<b>Audiences (Agencies)</b>
Central Government	District officials
Local Government	Staff at sub-county level
Council	Councilors and Community
CSOs/NGOs	Sub-county committees of various stake holders
Mass media	Populous
Cultural and religious institutions	District officials and populous
Communities	District officials, Councilors and the staff at large.

### 6.4.3 Institutional interest and channel of communication

**Table 6.3.2: The table, presents the institutions interest and channel of communication**

<b>Audience</b>	<b>Common Interest</b>	<b>Key message concept</b>	<b>Channel</b>
MoLG & NPA	There common interest is coordinating and supporting local governments in a bid to provide efficient and sustainable services, improve the welfare of the people and eradicate poverty	To see that there is delivery of a complete range of services required by individual communities	Formal written documents.
MoFPED	Formulating sound economic policies, maximizing revenue mobilization, ensuring efficient allocation and accountability for public resources.	Maintain solid economic growth under a stable macro environment	Formal written documents.
MOH	Providing the highest possible level of health services to all people in Uganda through delivery of promotive, preventive, curative,	Ensuring that the mechanisms which offers equity for all citizens in accessing health services for life threatening problems are available.	Meetings, seminars, conferences and formal written documents

	palliative and rehabilitative health services at all levels”.		
Ministry of Agriculture animal	Transforming subsistence farming to commercial agriculture	Developing public infrastructure to support production quality/safety assurance and value addition along the livestock, crop and fisheries commodity chain.	Meetings, formal written documents, seminars and conferences.
Ministry of Education and sports (MOES)	Providing technical support guiding, coordinating, regulating and promoting quality education, training and sports to all persons in Uganda for national integration, development and individual advancement.	Ensuring that child enrolment and retention in schools increases measurably	Written formal documents, seminars and conferences.
Office of LCV and Council	To see that there is autonomy over their planning and financial management.	To bridge the gap between the needs of the electorate in accordance to their needs and local government.	Council meetings and consultative meetings.
CAOs office and all departments	To enhance the capacity of the people to progressively and responsively enjoy their social, economic, cultural and political rights.	Sustainable industrialisation for inclusive growth, employment and wealth creation	Formal written document, meetings, radio announcements, seminars and conferences.

Mass Media	To educate and entertain, be involved in cultural transformation by influencing social norm and surveillance of the environment.	To be an outlet or tools to store or deliver information or data.	Print and electronic media.
CSOs/NGOs	To promote service delivery in the private sector.	Accountability and good governance.	Print and electronic media.
General public	Consumption of goods and services at grass root level.	Proper accountability y stake holders.	Meetings, radios , conferences and seminars

#### 6.4.4 Roles/Responsibilities of Stakeholders of LG in communication and provision of feedback to stakeholders

The table 6.3.3 presents specific institutions with corresponding roles and responsibilities for communication and feedback

Institution	Roles and responsibilities.
Office of LCV chairperson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preside at meetings of the executive committee of the district.</li> <li>• Monitor the general administration of the district (c)</li> <li>• Monitor the implementation of council decisions.</li> <li>• Monitor and coordinate the activities of the municipal and town councils and of other lower local governments and administrative units in the district.</li> <li>• On behalf of the council, oversee the performance of persons employed by the Government to provide services in the district and to monitor the provision of Government services or the implementation of projects in the district.</li> <li>• Coordinate and monitor government functions as between the district and the Government.</li> </ul>
CAO's office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spearheading the Public Service in the District and Administration of the District Council.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring proper use and accountability for Council resources.</li> <li>• Overseeing the effective implementation of all lawful decisions of the Council and Government.</li> <li>• Providing direction and guidance to the Local Government Councils and their Departments in the application of the relevant laws and policies.</li> <li>• Supervising, monitoring and coordinating the activities of the District and Lower Council's employees and departments and ensuring accountability and transparency in the management and delivery of Council services.</li> <li>• Developing capacity for development and management of the planning function in the District.</li> <li>• Supervising and coordinating the activities of all delegated services and the officers working in those services.</li> <li>• Keeping custody of all documents and records of the Local Government Council.</li> <li>• Acting as liaison Officer between the District Council, Government and private sector.</li> <li>• Advising the Chairperson and Executive on the administration of the Council.</li> <li>• Maintaining law, order and security in the District.</li> <li>• Performing all statutory duties and functions which he or she is required to do under any law.</li> <li>• Coordinating and ensuring monitoring and inspection of Council activities and ensuring that the data/information bank is established and updated on timely basis.</li> <li>• Preparing and submitting progress reports on quarterly basis on Local Government programmes, projects and other activities to the Central Government and stakeholders.</li> <li>• Responsible for mediating and coordinating conflicts and dispute resolutions among officials of the Council.</li> <li>• Ensuring timely implementation of staff performance appraisal.</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perform any other duties as may be assigned from time to time.</li> </ul>
Office of DIO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitating, analysis and dissemination of information in the District and in time.</li> <li>• Ensuring proper coverage of events in the District.</li> <li>• Advising the Council on press matters.</li> <li>• Coordinating Radio and T.V programmes sponsored by the District.</li> <li>• Maintaining an information databank at the District.</li> <li>• Oversee lower cadres in the department</li> </ul>
Heads of Departments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To coordinate with middle/line managers for effective service delivery in the district</li> </ul>
District planning officer (DPO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gathering, analyzing and storing data into useful information for end users.</li> <li>• Developing and maintaining a data bank for planning and decision-making purposes</li> <li>• Providing technical advice on matters related to planning.</li> <li>• Preparing and coordinating work plans and budgets</li> <li>• Developing and constantly reviewing District plans, projects and local government policies.</li> <li>• The job holder will be responsible for monitoring, evaluating and Implementation of Local Government plans; programmes and projects.</li> </ul>
District education officer (DEO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To coordinate and provide technical and professional guidance in management of education and sports, policies, plans, and programs in the district.</li> </ul>
District medical officer (DMO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participating in planning and budgeting of medical equipment and stores.</li> <li>• Over the performance of medical staff and ensure that patients are diagnosed and treated.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See to it that health education is conducted.</li> <li>• Participating in research activities.</li> </ul>
District veterinary officer. (DVO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Treating and Vaccinating livestock, other domestic animals and poultry.</li> <li>- Training farmers on modern animal husbandry methods and animal nutrition.</li> <li>- Carrying out meat inspection.</li> <li>- Collecting and documenting data on livestock and poultry.</li> <li>- Establishing and enforcing Quarantine</li> </ul>
LLG councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Managing the implementation of all Districts bye-laws and Government policies, projects, programs and lawful directives.</li> <li>ii. Carrying out general administration of the sub-county in conformity with Government regulations and policies; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. District Ordinances or byelaws; and Trust Fund or Secretariat by lower Councils;</li> </ul> </li> <li>iv. Collecting and accounting of Local Government revenue in the subcounty;</li> <li>V. Assisting in the prevention of crime and maintenance of law, order and security in the subcounty;</li> <li>vi. Collecting date and keep records of Council.</li> <li>vii. Providing technical support to the Local Council III in planning, budgeting and implementation of Government programs; and</li> <li>viii. Supervising and monitoring the implementation of socio-economic development projects.</li> </ul>
Sub-county chiefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To manage and coordinate the implementation of policies, programs, projects and laws of government and local council for the general welfare and development of the population.</li> </ul>
Community Development Officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To facilitate and empower communities for community in development.</li> <li>• Develop programs at the community level planned and budgeted.</li> <li>• Supervise staff that are involved in uplifting the social and economic welfare of local communities.</li> <li>• Organize local communities to effectively participate in development initiatives.</li> </ul>



## ANNEXES

### Annex 1: Project Profiles

### Annex 2: LGDP Results Framework

<i>Annex 1:</i> <i>LGDP Results Framework</i> <b>Category</b>	<b>KRA</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline (FY)</b>	<b>LGDP Targets</b>				
					<b>Yr 1</b>	<b>Yr 2</b>	<b>Yr 3</b>	<b>Yr 4</b>	<b>Yr 5</b>
<b>Goal:</b> Increase Average Household Incomes and Improve the Quality of Life of the people in Amuri District	Quality of life	Increased life expectancy	Life expectancy at birth	58	60	62	64	66	68
		Reduced population growth rate	Population growth rate	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2
	Household income	Population below the poverty line (%)	Proportion of population below poverty line	60	55	50	45	40	35
<b>Objectives</b>	<b>KRA</b>	<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>					
1. Enhance value addition	Agro and Mineral based	Increase labour productivity in	Average Monthly	150,000	200,000	250,000	300,000	350,000	400,000

in key growth opportunities	industrialization	the agro-industrial value	nominal Household income						
			Increase in volume of value addition products (tonnes)	0	10	15	20	25	30
		Increase in number of jobs created in agro-industry along the value	Proportion of jobs created along Agro-industry value chain	0	5	10	15	20	25
		Proportion of households that are food secure	Proportion of households dependant on subsistence agriculture	80	75	70	65	60	55
			Households having atleast	40	50	60	70	80	

			two meals per day						
	Tourism	Increased tourism activities	Revenue generated from Tourism activities	0	0	1,000,00 0	2,000,00 0	3,000,00 0	4,000,00 0
			Percentage of tourism returns to total Local Government Budget	0	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4
	ICT	Increased ICT Penetration	Percentage of area covered by Broad band internet connectivity	0	0	5	10	15	20
	Land	Increase area covered by wetlands	Increase in wetland cover	8	10	12	14	16	18

		Increase land area covered by forest	Increase in forest cover	7	10	13	16	19	22
			Percentage of titled Institutional land (Schools, Health centres, markets , sub-county and District headqurtes) surveyed and titled	10	30	50	70	90	92
		Increase the proportion of surveyed land	Proportion of rural growth centres with physical planning	0	3	6	9	12	15



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased water samples complying with national standards</li> </ul>	Proportion of water samples tested complying with national standards	73	78	83	88	93	98
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased clean and safe water supply within the district</li> </ul>	Proportion of population accessing safe and clean	75	80	85	90	95	100
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen private sector capacity to drive growth and create jobs</li> </ul>	Private sector growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased volume of loans from the Local SACCOs to the local private sector</li> </ul>	Total Savings in the Registered SACCOs as a percentage in the District budget	3	5	7	9	11	13

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduced informal sector contribution to local employment</li> </ul>	Total annually amount of loan disbursed by the registered SACCOS to Clients within the district	0.2Bn	0.4Bn	0.5Bn	1.0 Bn	1.5 Bn	2 Bn
			Reduced youth unemployment	80	70	60	50	40	30
			Number of new enterprises developed and functional	0	5	10	15	20	25
			Number SACCOS	1	2	3	4	5	6

			registered and functional						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consolidate and increase stock and quality of productive infrastructure</li> </ul>	Energy		Households with access to electricity, %	0	0	0	5	10	15
	Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce average travel time within and without the district</li> <li>Reduce unit cost of building transport infrastructure especially roads</li> <li>Increase average</li> </ul>	%age of District roads in Fair to good condition	55.6	54.4	59.4	64.4	69.4	74.4
			Upgrading Urban roads to paved standards	0	2	4	6	8	10
			Rehabilitation of District Feeders	0	10	15	20	25	30
			Upgrading Community Access roads	0	5	10	15	20	30

		infrastructur e life span	to District Roads						
		especially (Urban paved roads, District Roads and Community Access Roads	Improving road bottlenecks within the Community Access Roads	0	50	80	110	140	170
	Water for production		Water usage (m <sup>3</sup> per capita)						
			Cumulative WfP Storage capacity (million m <sup>3</sup> )						
	ICT	•Increase ICT penetrartion in the district	Number of secondary schools with access to	0	0	2	4	6	8

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Increase the proportion of population accessing services online</li> <li>•Increase proportion of government services online</li> </ul>	internet broad band						
			Number of primary schools with access to internet broad band	0	0	4	8	12	16
			Number of Sub Counties & Town Council with access to internet broad band	0	0	1	3	4	6
			Percentage of population that have access to internet	4	8	12	16	20	24
			Number of health centres	1	2	3	4	5	7

			with access to internet broad band						
4. Enhance productivity, inclusiveness and wellbeing of the population	Labour productivity & Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decrease the urban unemployment rate</li> <li>• Decrease the percentage of urban dwellers living in slums and informal settlement</li> </ul>	Proportion of the urban population employed in gainful and sustainable jobs	0	8	10	12	14	16
		Improve the efficiency of solid waste collection	Solid and liquid waste management sites identified and developed	0	1	2	3	4	5

			Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)						
			Employment Population Ratio						
	Health		Life expectancy at birth (years)	58	60	62	64	66	68
			Infant Mortality Rate/1000	100	96	92	88	84	80
			Extent of hunger in the population (%)						
			Stunted children U5 (%)	30	25	20	15	10	5
			Maternal Mortality	340	330	320	310	300	290

			Ratio/100,000						
			Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000)						
			Total Fertility Rate	6	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.7
			U5 Mortality Ratio/1000	80	75	70	65	60	55
	Education		Primary to secondary school transition rate						
			Survival rates, % (primary & secondary)						
			Quality adjusted years of schooling	2	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5



			Average year of schooling	3	5	7	9	11	13
			Proportion of primary schools attaining the BRMS, %						
			Literacy rate						
			Proportion of the population participating in sports and physical exercises						
			Employers satisfied with the TVET training (%)						
			Energy						
	Water and Environment		Safe water coverage (%)	40	50	60	70	80	90

			(rural & Urban						
			Sanitation coverage (Improved toilet)	83	86	89	92	95	98
			Hygiene (Hand washing)	35	42	49	56	63	70
	Social Protection Coverage (%)	•Strengthen Community Based Management Information System	Proportion of population accessing social insurance, %	0	0	0	10		
			% population receiving direct income support	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Proportion of eligible population with access	60	65	70	75	80	85

			to social care services, %						
	•	•Strengthen agriculture extension systems •Strengthen agricultural research and development	Proportion of Households dependent on subsistence agriculture as main source of livelihood	90	85	80	75	70	65
		•Improve land tenure system that promote agriculture investments	Proportion of farmers adopting and practicing recommended agricultural practices		15	30	45	60	75
		•Strengthen the agricultural inputs markets and	Proportion of household engaged in large scale commercial	0	2	4	6	8	10

		distribution system to adhere to quality standards and grades •Increase	Proportion of farmers having access to quality and affordable planting materials	0	2	4	6	8	10
		access to and use of agricultural mechanization •Strengthen farmer	Proportion of household having access to ox traction and tractor for cultivation	0	5	10	15	20	25
		organization s and cooperatives •Strengthen systems for management of pests,	Proportion of farmers utilizing water for production	0	1	2	3	4	5

		vectors and diseases •Improve skills and competence of agriculture labour force both technical & managerial							
5. Strengthen the role of the District Local Government in development	Local Revenue to Total LG Revenue (%)								
	Public resources allocated to Local Obongi Government (%)								

		1. Develop Strategic Local Economic Development Plan	Number of LED initiatives established by LG and functional	0	3	4	5	6	7
		2. Strengthen Local Revenue Mobilization and management	Percentage of local revenue to the district budget	1.7	1.9	2	3	4	5
		3. Scale up civic education	Increase the percentage of the population participating in electoral process	50	60	70	80	90	100
			Increase percentage of youth engaged in district and	30	35	40	45	50	55

			national projects/ programmes and services						
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Annex 2: Adaptation of program objectives and outcomes/ Result Areas

Programme	Agro-industrialization						
Program objective (s)	To increase commercialization and competitiveness of agriculture production and agro processing						
Key Results	Indicator	Baseline data	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
Increased volume and value of selected agricultural commodities (sesame, cassava,	Number of tonnes of Sesame produced	5	7	9	11	13	15
	Number of tonnes of Cassava produced	10	15	20	25	30	35
	Number of tonnes of rice produced	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Number of tonnes of soya produced	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Number tonnes serena sorghum produced	1	3	5	7	9	11

rice, soya beans and sorghum)							
	Number of tonnes of Sesame marketed or sold outside the district	2	4	6	8	10	12
	Number of tonnes of Cassava marketed or sold outside the district	3	6	9	12	15	18
	Number of tonnes of rice marketed or sold outside the district	1	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5
	Number of tonnes of soya marketed or sold outside the district	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Number tonnes serena sorghum marketed or sold outside the district	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	<b>3.0</b>
Creating jobs in agro industry	Number of persons employed in Grinding mill industry	36	40	44	48	52	56
	Number of persons employed in Rice Hauler industry	0	2	4	6	8	10
	Number of persons employed in Cassava Chipper industry	0	2	4	6	8	10
	Number of persons employed in milk preserving and processing facilities	0	2	4	6	8	10



	Number of persons employed in fruit processing/presevation facilities	0	50	60	70	80	90
Increasing proportion of households that are food secure	Proportion of households having three meals per day	40	45	55	60	65	70
	Proportion of households having marketable surplus	20	25	30	35	40	45
Increasing labour productivity in agro industrial chain	Proportion of households adoting labour saving technologies in agricultural production	5	10	15	20	25	30

<b>Programme</b>	<b>Water, Climate Change , Environment and Natural Resources Management</b>
<b>Program objective (s)</b>	To stop and reverse degradation water resources, environment/natural resources as well as effect climate change on economy and livelihood

Increasing land area covered under forest and wetland both private and public	Number of woodlots in acres established by households	20	25	30	35	40	45
	Number of woodlots in acres established by institutions	30	35	40	45	50	60
	Number of woodlots in acres established by groups	5	7	9	11	13	15
	Wetlands restored in hectares	0	1	2	3	4	5
Increased urban greening	Number of green belts established within the district	0	2	4	6	8	10
	Number of green belts beautified	0	1	2	3	4	5
Improved physical planning and implementation of physical plan	Number of rural growth centres planned	0	2	4	6	8	10

<b>Programme</b>	<b>Private Sector Development</b>
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<b>Program objective (s)</b>	<b>To increase competitiveness of private sector to drive sustainable inclusive growth</b>						
Reduction of informal sector, strong and competitive Micro, Small & Medium enterprises	Number of new Micro, Small and Medium enterprises established	0	2	4	6	8	10
Increase proportion and value of public contracts and sub contract to local firms	Number of local firms contracted and sub contracted	5	10	15	20	25	30
	Value in Uganda shillings of Contracts and sub countracts awarded to local contractor	0.6BN	1.0BN	1.4 BN	1.8 BN	2.2 BN	2.6 BN
Increased volume of private sector investment in key growth areas	Number of private sector investing in the key growth areas annually	0	2	4	6	8	10
	Total annual volume of investment in Uganda Shillings by private sector	0	0.5 BN	1.0 BN	1.5 BN	2.0 BN	2.5 BN

<b>Programme</b>	<b>Transport Interconnectivity</b>						
<b>Program objective (s)</b>	<b>To improve transport interconnectivity in order to reduce transport time and cost</b>						
Paved roads as a percentage of total roads	Proportion of urban roads tarmacked annually	0	2	4	6	8	10
Increased district road	Total number in Kms of new district Roads opened annually	10	10	20	30	40	50

	Total number in Kms of district roads rehabilitated	0	20	40	60	80	100
	Total number in Kms of Community Access Roads upgraded into District Roads annually	0	10	20	30	40	50
Increased Community Access Roads	Total number in Kms of community Access Roads maintained annually	30	60	90	120	150	180
	Total number of Road Bottle necks improved annually	0	9	18	27	36	45

<b>Programme</b>	<b>Sustainable Energy and ICT Development</b>						
<b>Program objective (s)</b>	<b>Increased access and consumption of clean energy</b>						
Increase in proportion of population accessing electricity	Proportion of households accessing electricity	0	5	10	15	20	30
	Proportion of institutions (Schools, Health Centres, markets and sub-counties) connected to National Grid	0	10	15	20	25	30
Increase in primary energy consumption	Proportion of Micro, Small and medium enterprises accessing electricity from the national grid	0	0	0	5	10	15

Reduction in share of biomass energy used for cooking	Proportion of households using electricity, Gas and Solar as an alternative means of energy for cooking	0	0	0	10	20	30
Increase ICT penetration	Proportion of population having access to affordable internet,	0	5	10	15	20	25
	Proportion of population having access to Digital Television signal coverage	0	1	2	3	4	5
	Proportion of Institutions having access to affordable broad band internet,	0	2	4	6	8	10
	Proportion of Institutions having access to Digital Television signal coverage	0	2	4	6	8	10

<b>Programme</b>	<b>Sustainable Housing and urban Housing</b>						
<b>Program objective (s)</b>	<b>To attain inclusive, productive and livable urban areas for socio economic transformation</b>						
Decreasing urban unemployment	Proportion of urban population having access to formal or gainful employment	2	4	6	8	10	12
Reducing housing deficit	Proportion of households having decent housing units	10	12	14	16	18	20

Increasing efficiency in solid and liquid waste collection	Number of waste management sites established and operationalized	0	1	2	3	4	5
Increased coverage of urban green spaces	Proportion in acres of urban areas greened and protected	0	3	4	5	6	7

<b>Programme</b>	<b>Human Capital Development and Social protection</b>						
<b>Programme Objective (s)</b>	<b>To increase productivity of the population for increased competitiveness and better quality of life for all</b>						
<b>Key Results</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline data</b>	<b>FY1</b>	<b>FY2</b>	<b>FY3</b>	<b>FY4</b>	<b>FY5</b>
Enhanced skills and vocational development Increase access to social protection of vulnerable groups Orphan, elderly, PWDs Institutionalize human resource planning for economic growth	Increase staffing level of health workers	65	70	75	80	85	90
	Increase staffing level for teachers	78	81	86	91	96	100

	Increase staffing level of the traditional civil servants	16	31	45	50	65	80
Strengthen own vocational institution for skilling	Number of Vocational schools established and functional	1	1	2	3	4	5
	Numbers of students trained and equipped in vocational schools	150	300	450	600	750	900
Design and implement career development programs	Number of Cadres attending Continuous Professional Development annually	0	150	300	450	600	750
	Number of career development programmes designed and implemented annually	0	15	30	45	60	75
Proportion of vulnerable persons supported	Number of Elderly supported annually	106	110	120	130	140	150
	Number of PWDs supported annually	30	50	70	90	110	130
	Number of Youths supported annually	150	200	250	300	350	400
	Number of orphans and vulnerable children supported annually	0	10	20	30	40	50

<b>Programme</b>	<b>Community Mobilization and Mindset Change</b>						
<b>Program Objective</b>	<b>Increase access to social protection of vulnerable groups lie ophan,elderly, PWDs Promote development oriented mindset</b>						
Increased uptake and or utilization of public services (health, education & child protection)	Proportion of households accessing the public services	65	70	75	80	85	90

<b>Programme</b>	<b>Special programme</b>						
<b>Program objective (s)</b>	<b>To accelerate equitable and balance economic growth and development</b>						
Increased support to lower local governments that lagging behind in service delivery	Proportion of budget allocated to Lower Local Governments lagging behind		10	15	20	25	30
	Number of investments targeting the lower Local Governments lagging behind		2	4	6	8	10

<b>Programme</b>	<b>Governance and Security Strengthening</b>						
<b>Program objective (s)</b>	<b>To improve adherence to the rule of law and capacity to contain emergency</b>						



Improvement in the corruption perception and democratic tendencies	Proportion of the population having corruption perception on District Local Government	90	80	70	60	50	40
	Number of corruption cases reported	0	25	20	15	10	5
Capacity enhancement of lower local government	Number of Lower Local Government Staff trained annually		10	15	20	25	30
	Number of tools and equipment procured and supplied to lower local governments	1	5	10	15	20	25
Reporting and accountability	Number of timely submission of reports to line ministries	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Number of audit queries generated annually		10	8	6	5	4
	Number of Lower Local Governments reporting timely	3	4	5	6	6	6
Opinion of Auditor General	Un qualified opinion of the Auditor General annually	0	1	1	1	1	1
National assessment	Percentage score on the national assessment conducted by OPM	0	70	75	80	85	90
Local Government Scorecard	Average percentage score by District Councillors and Chairperson	0	50	55	60	65	70

<b>Programme</b>	<b>Development Plan Implementation</b>
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Program objective (s)	To increase efficiency and effectiveness in the plan implementation						
Increased revenue	Percentage increase in in Proportion of Local revenue to the total District budget	1.6	2	3	4	4.5	5
	Proportion total local revenue budget collected	60	65	70	75	80	85
	Number of new alternative local revenue sources identified and collected	2	4	6	8	10	12
Improvement in alignment of plans and budget	Proportion of investments in the annual workplan and budget aligned to the District Development	0	80	85	90	95	100
	Proportion of Development Partners aligning their interventions to District Development Plan	0	20	30	40	50	60
Increased monitoring and evaluation of programs	Number of multi sector monitoring and joint monitoring activities conducted and reports shared with stakeholders	4	4	4	4	4	4

	Number of mid-term reviews conducted and report shared with stakeholders	0	0	0	1	0	0
	End of time evaluation conducted and report shared with stakeholders	0	0	0	0	0	1
Timely reporting and accountability	Number of timely quarterly reports produced and submitted	4	4	4	4	4	4
Innovation in plan implementation	Number of innovations developed and implemented to improve plan implementation annually	0	4	8	12	16	20

**Annex 3: List of Amuru LLG and Parishes (Both New and Old)**

S/N	SUB- COUNTY NAME	PARISH	Status
1	AMURU	ACWERA	OLD
2	LAMOGI	AGWARYUGI	OLD
12	LAMOGI	COKE	OLD
14	PABBO	GAYA	OLD
19	PABBO	LABALA	OLD
20	LAMOGI	LACOR	OLD
26	AMURU TOWN COUNCIL	LUJORO WARD	OLD
29	LAMOGI	OBBO	OLD
32	ATIAK	OKIDI	OLD
33	AMURU	OKUNGED	OLD
39	AMURU TOWN COUNCIL	OTWEE WARD	OLD
41	PABBO	PABBO KAL	OLD
43	ATIAK	PACILO	OLD
44	AMURU	PAGAK	OLD
46	LAMOGI	PAGORO	OLD
47	LAMOGI	PALEMA	OLD
49	PABBO	PALWONG	OLD
50	AMURU	PAMUCA	OLD
51	PABBO	PARUBANGA	OLD
52	ATIAK	PARWACA	OLD
54	AMURU TOWN COUNCIL	POGI WARD	OLD
56	ATIAK	PUPWONYA	OLD
58	AMURU	TORO	OLD
3	LAYIMA	ALII	NEW
4	GURU GURU	AMORA	NEW
5	ATIAK TOWN COUNCIL	AMOYOKOL WARD	NEW
6	AMURU TOWN COUNCIL	AMOYOKOMA WARD	NEW
7	LAKANG	ATORO	NEW
8	GURU GURU	AYILA	NEW
9	LAKANG	BANA	NEW
10	ELEGU TOWN COUNCIL	BIBIA WARD	NEW
11	POGO	CERI	NEW
13	ELEGU TOWN COUNCIL	ELEGU LORIKWO WARD	NEW
15	ELEGU TOWN COUNCIL	KALADIMA WARD	NEW

16	LAYIMA	KATATYER	NEW
17	ATIAK TOWN COUNCIL	KIBOGI WARD	NEW
18	LAKANG	KOLOLO	NEW
21	LAKANG	LAJALULA	NEW
22	OPARA	LALEM	NEW
23	GURU GURU	LAMOLA	NEW
24	PABBO TOWN COUNCIL	LAYIK WARD	NEW
25	LAYIMA	LUJORO	NEW
27	OPARA	LULAI	NEW
28	PABBO TOWN COUNCIL	LUZIRA WARD	NEW
30	GURU GURU	ODUR	NEW
31	POGO	OGWERA	NEW
34	POGO	OLINGA	NEW
35	OPARA	OMEE	NEW
36	GURU GURU	OPOK	NEW
37	GURU GURU	OTICI	NEW
38	POGO	OTOROKUME	NEW
40	PABBO TOWN COUNCIL	PABBO CENTRAL WARD	NEW
42	ATIAK TOWN COUNCIL	PABUGA WARD	NEW
45	ATIAK TOWN COUNCIL	PAGIMORO WARD	NEW
48	OPARA	PALUKERE	NEW
53	OPARA	PAWEL	NEW
55	OPARA	PUKUMU	NEW
57	LAYIMA	RECKICEKE	NEW
58	GURU GURU	OPOK	NEW