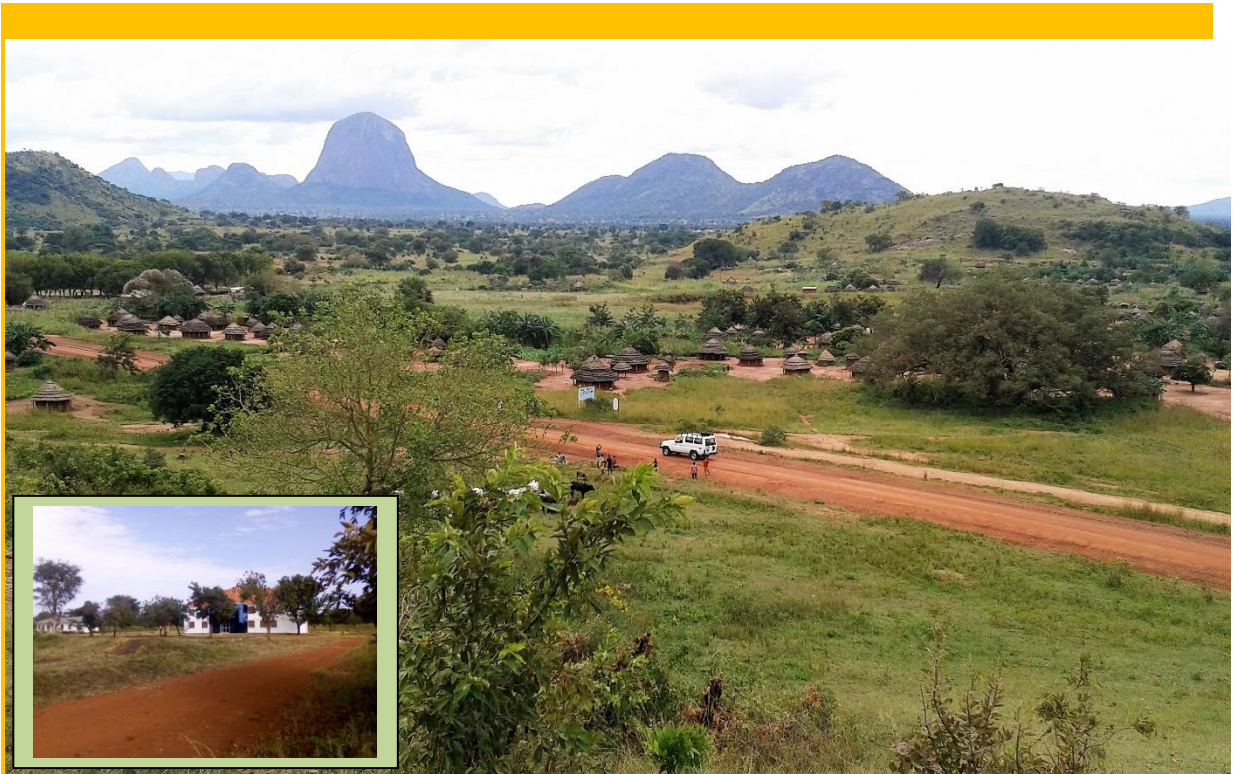




**ABIM DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT PLAN (DDP III)  
2020/21 - 2024/25**

**VISION**

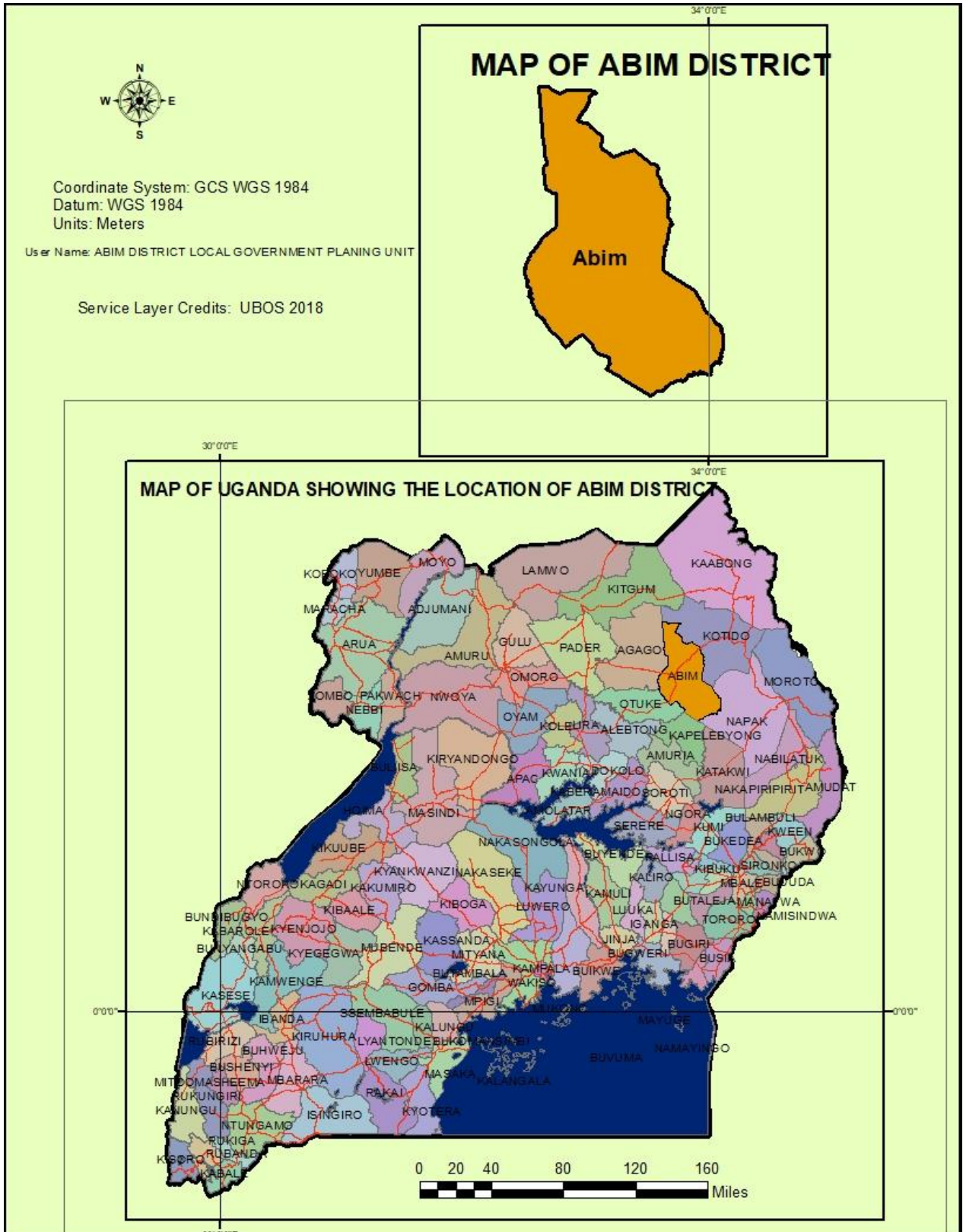
**“A Prosperous Developed and Peaceful District by 2030”**



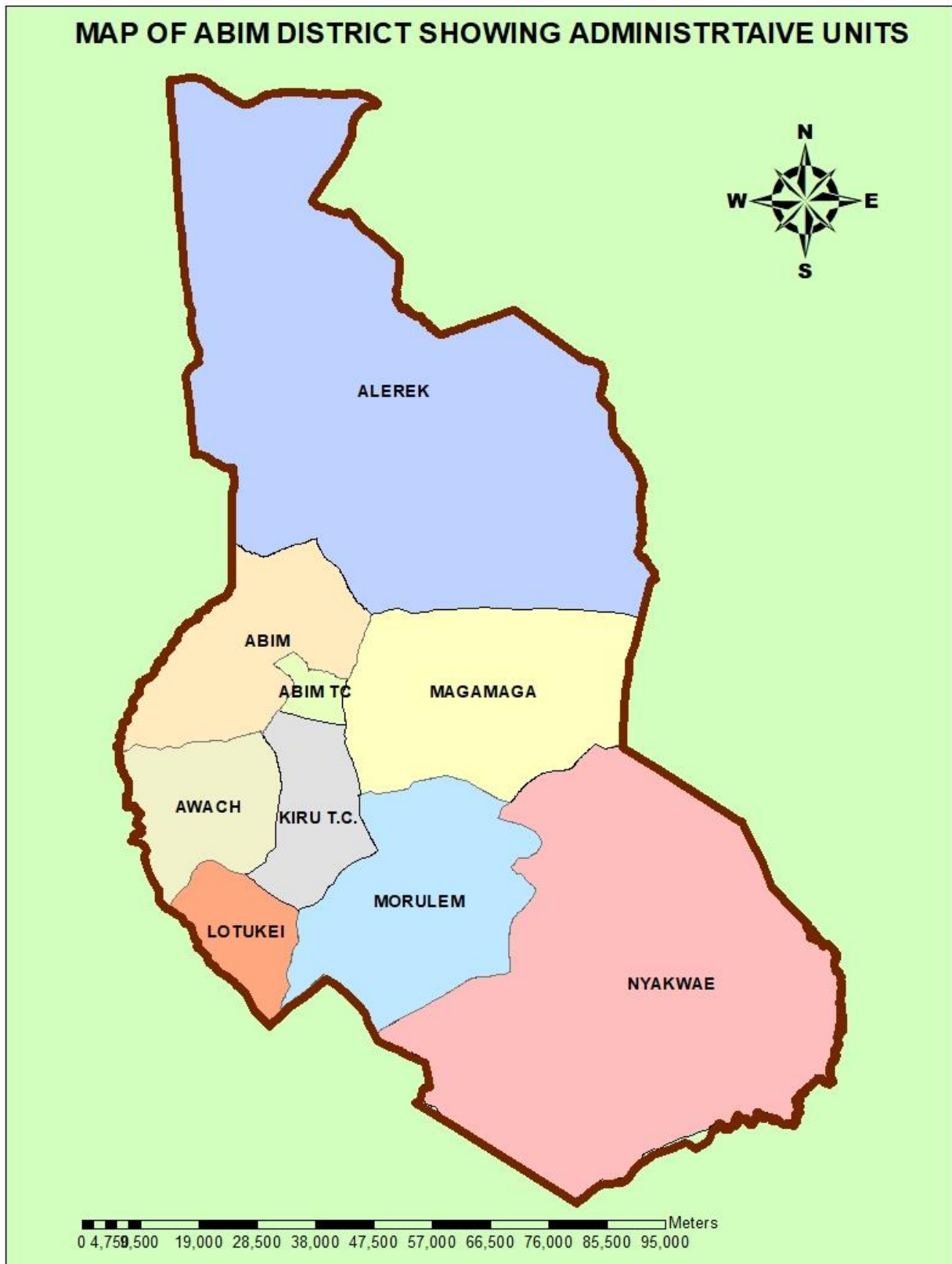
**THEME**

**“Sustainable Industrialization for inclusive growth”**

# THE MAP OF ABIM DISTRICT AND ITS LOCATION ON THE MAP OF UGANDA



MAP OF ABIM DISTRICT



## **ABIM DISTRICT VISION, MISSION AND CORE VALUES**

### **VISION**

*“Prosperous and Productive people able to contribute to Local and National Socio-Economic Development by 2025”*

### **MISSION**

*“To provide adequate and appropriate socio-economic services for effective and efficient service delivery in conformity to local and national development priorities”*

### **THEME**

*“Holistic Utilisation of Local Resources and Opportunities for Sustainable Development”*

### **CORE VALUES**

*The core values include Professionalism, Partnership, Transparency, and Teamwork*



## **FOREWORD**

The 2020/21 – 2024/25 Third Five Year District Development Plan provides a great opportunity for social economic transformation of the people of Abim District. This Plan is a strategic tool in the struggle to get the people of Abim District out of dependent peasantry population to a prosperous commercial and value addition-oriented farming and industrious community. The Vision is **“A Prosperous Developed and Peaceful District by 2030”** and the Mission is **“To steer the Local Economic Development in, Efficient and Effective Manner for Sustainable Development for the People of Abim”**

Under the Local Government Development Plan II, the major achievements were: Abim Hospital was renovated, upgrade of Wilela health center II to health center III status and construction of a health center III to that respect, completed construction of the education Complex which houses most of the District Offices, 5 teachers houses were constructed in 5 schools, District roads were maintained, a modern cattle market was constructed at Bartang market and standard cattle crushes and watering facilities in Awach, Magamaga and Abim Sub county with funding from the RPLRP and Market shades constructed, under water for production, valley tanks were constructed under the various programmes and two irrigation schemes constructed with support from the Ministry of water and Environment, these and many others covered in details in this plan.

The key priorities in the LGDP III will be guided by the NDP III strategic direction, and shall be guide towards realizing the objectives of the NDP III.

The planning process has been guided by a comprehensive planning/budget cycle, which started as far back in October 2019. This plan gives stakeholders an update of the implementation of the activities in the past five (5) years, which act as a guiding tool for priority setting for the next (5) five financial years. This plan has as well taken recognition of the five-year 2020/21 Budget Framework Paper. These five years the district is going to follow the set objectives to ensure full realization of improved household income and improved quality of life.

---

RTD CAPTAIN OMARA YUVENTINE  
CHAIRPERSON  
ABIM DISTRICT

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

Preparation of District Development Plan is a mandatory and legal requirement as stipulated in the Local Government Act Chapter 243 (As amended) and the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda 1995. It lays the strategies on the implementation of Government development initiatives with other sources of funds.

I want to acknowledge the contributions of all Stakeholders in their various capacities for their positive support to this district of Abim more especially in the preparation of this third 5-year District Development Plan (DDPIII) for 2020/21 -2024/2025 as required by the National Planning Authority.

Particular thanks go to the Central Government and other District Local Governments, District Council, District Executive Committee, and District Technical Planning Committee for their consistency in following through the planning process and participating actively.

I also owe a debt of thanks to all the NGOs/CBOs, CSOs and Development Partners for their relentless support. Many thanks go to GIZ-ICON which guided the LLGs and Heads of Departments in identification of priorities.

Special thanks go to the Technical Working Committee members, District Planner and members of the District Technical Planning Committee (DTPC) and the Heads of Department for their unique role in coordinating the formulation of this District Development Plan.

Finally, all the stakeholders are wished a fruitful and selfless implementation of the plan in a bid to facilitate the realization of the District Vision and Mission.

Thank you all for your able support, and please continue to network with us for the speedy development of our district and the Country at large.

**ECHAT MOSES**  
**CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER**  
**ABIM DISTRICT**

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

ABC	-	Abstinence, Behavioral Change and Condom use
ACDO-	-	Assistant Community Development Officer
ACORD	-	Agency for Co-operation and Research in Development
AMREF	-	African Medical Research Foundation
AO	-	Agriculture Officer
ART	-	Anti Retroviral Therapy
ARV	-	Anti Retroviral
AWP	-	Annual Work Plan
BDR	-	Birth and Death Registration
BFP	-	Budget Framework Paper
CAO	-	Chief Administrative Officer
CBG	-	Capacity Building Grant
CBO	-	Community Based Organization
CBP	-	Capacity Building Plan
CDO	-	Community Development Officer
CFO	-	Chief Finance Officer
COME	-	Christian Outreach Ministry and Education
CORP	-	Community Resource Person
CPA	-	Certified Public Accountant
CPC	-	Child Protection Committee
CSO	-	Civil Society Organization
CVCs	-	Community Volunteer Care-givers
DAC	-	District AIDS Committee
DANIDA	-	Danish Agency for International Development
DAO	-	District Agricultural Officer
DAT	-	District AIDS Task Force
DCO	-	District Commercial Officer
DDMC	-	District Disaster Management Committee
DDP	-	District Development Plan
DE	-	District Engineer
DEC	-	District Executive Committee / District Environment Committee
DEO	-	District Education Officer
DFO	-	District Fisheries Officer/ District Forest Officer
DHO	-	District Health Officer
DNC	-	District NAADs Coordinator
DPC	-	District Production Coordinator
DPU	-	District Planning Unit
DSC	-	District Service Commissioner
DSOER	-	District State of Environment Report
DTPC	-	District Technical Planning Committee
DWD	-	Directorate of Water Development
DWO	-	District Water Officer
DWSC	-	District Water and Sanitation Committee

ECOSAN	-	Ecological Sanitation
EQ	-	Equalization Grant
FAL	-	Functional Adult Literacy
FAR	-	Financial Acting Regulation
FBO	-	Faith Based Organization
FDS	-	Fiscal Decentralization Strategy
FES	-	Field Extension Staff
FP	-	Family Planning
FY	-	Financial Year
ADLC-	-	Abim District Local Council
GIS	-	Geographical Information System
GPS	-	Geo Positioning System
GO	-	Gender Officer
HC	-	Health Centre
HDW	-	Hand Dug Well
HIV/AIDS	-	Human Immune Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HLG	-	Higher Local Government
HOD	-	Head of Department
HRM-	-	Human Resource Management
HSD	-	Health Sub District
HU	-	Health Unit
ICT	-	Information Communication Technology
IDP	-	Internally Displace Persons
IEC	-	Information, Education and Communication
IGAs	-	Income Generating Activities
ITN	-	Insecticide Treated Nets
LAN	-	Local Area Network
LC	-	Local Council
LEC	-	Local Environment Committee
LG	-	Local Government
LGDP	-	Local Government Development Plan
LDMSD	-	Local Government Management Service Delivery
LGPAC	-	Local Government Public Accounts Committee
LLG	-	Lower Local Government
LPO	-	Local Purchase Order
MAAIF	-	Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries
MDG	-	Millennium Development Goals
MOFPED	-	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MOH	-	Ministry of Health
MOLG	-	Ministry of Local Government
NAADS	-	National Agricultural Advisory Service
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
NRC	-	Norwegian Refugee Council
NUMAT	-	Northern Uganda Malaria and Tuberculosis

OPD	-	Out Patience Department
OPM	-	Office of the Prime Minister
OVC	-	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PAF	-	Poverty Action Fund
PDCs	-	Parish Development Committee
PDU	-	Procurement and Disposal Unit
PFA	-	Prosperity for All
PHA	-	Persons with HIV/AIDS
PHC	-	Primary Health Care
PMA	-	Plan for Modernization of Agriculture
PMTCT	-	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PRDP	-	Peace Recovery and Development Programme
PP	-	Principal Personnel
PWD	-	Person with Disability
RDC	-	Resident District Commissioner
SFG	-	School Facilitation Grant
SMCs	-	School Management Committee
STI	-	Sexual Transmission Infections
STPC	-	Sub-County Technical Planning Committee
TB	-	Tuberculosis
TBA	-	Traditional Birth Attendant
TC	-	Town council
TPC	-	Technical Planning Committee
UBOS	-	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UNICEF	-	United Nations International Children Fund
UPPAR	-	Uganda Participatory Poverty Assessment Report
VCT	-	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
VHT	-	Village Health Team
VO	-	Veterinary Officer
WFP	-	World Food Programme
WHO	-	World Health Organization
WV	-	World Vision
IMR	-	Infant mortality rate
TFR	-	Total fertility rate



## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

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 National Development Planning Framework, National Planning Regulations 2015 and Sustainable Development Goals which present programme based planning in line with Uganda Vision 2040.

### **Investment Priorities.**

The district has adopted the NDPIII Programmes in line with programme priorities and strategic objectives. The cost centers include; health, education, production and marketing, trade, industry and local economic development, natural resources, works and engineering, water and environment and planning and finance. This is well aligned to the NDP III priorities. More so, the DDP III has been informed by the National Disaster Management Plan and Refugee response plan as developed by Office of the Prime Minister and COVID-19 Response Plan, Refugee Response Plan. In order to address the interventions, the District identified nine (15) programmes from the National Development Plan (NDPIII) applicable to current situation of the District which include: Agro-industrialization programme; Tourism Development Programme; Private Sector Development Programme ; Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources Programme; Sustainable Urban Development Programme; Human Capital Development Programme; Community Mobilization and Mindset Change programme ; Development Plan Implementation Programme ; Sustainable Energy Development Programme; Regional Development ; Digital transformation programme; Governance and Security programme ; Public Sector Transformation programme and Legislation and oversight functions programme.

The strategic directions of the district include Vision, Mission and theme as listed below:

### **VISION:**

***“Prosperous and Productive people able to contribute to Local and National Socio-Economic Development by 2025”***

### **MISSION**

***“To provide adequate and appropriate socio-economic services for effective and efficient service delivery in conformity to local and national development priorities”***

### **Development Goals**

1. To build a strong, accountable and transparent LG in line with Decentralisation Policy.
2. To recruit, deploy and retain staff in good working environment
3. To strengthen staff supervision at all levels for effective and efficient service delivery.
4. To build capacity of District leaders in information, research, advertisement and public relation functions.
5. To enhance local revenue generation.
6. To strengthen participatory planning processes at District, sub-county and community levels with focus on poverty reduction and equity as well as mainstreaming crosscutting issues.
7. To strengthen extension and advisory services on crop production, livestock, fisheries, vector control and marketing/ market information.
8. To increase enrolment and retention of school going-age children in primary schools.
9. To provide curative, preventive and rehabilitative health services to the population.
10. To construct and rehabilitate building infrastructure at all levels of LG
11. To provide safe and clean water; and improve sanitation levels within national set standards.
12. To improve road accessibility to socio-economic centres, productive and security areas in the district
13. To ensure planned development of urban centres
14. To encourage reforestation and restoration of the natural environment

15. To promote and encourage productive and sustainable use of wetlands.
16. To empower vulnerable groups
17. To strengthen and promote positive cultural practices.
18. To enforce labour and Child Laws
19. To formalise ownership of all government Lands

### **Objectives of the plan**

1. To transform Agriculture production from subsistence to commercial agriculture
2. To strengthen extension and advisory services and institutional capacity for effective delivery of agricultural extension services on crop, livestock, fisheries, vector control, and marketing/market information.
3. To increase enrolment and retention of school going-age children in primary schools.
4. To provide curative, preventive and rehabilitative health services to the population.
5. To provide safe and clean water; and improve sanitation levels within national set standards.
6. To improve road accessibility to socio-economic centers, productive and security areas in the district
7. To ensure planned development of urban centers, encourage reforestation, restoration and sustainable use of the natural environment/wetlands
8. To strengthen and promote positive cultural practices and enforce labour and Child Laws

### **Overall strategies**

In order to achieve the set objectives, the district is to employ the following strategies:

1. Continue to build the capacity of technical staff and political leadership through the implementation of the Capacity Building Plan.
2. Improve the quantity and quality of social services (Education, Roads, Water and Health) under Human Capital Development Programme.
3. Explore ways to improve on agricultural production, preservation/storage and marketing to address the issue of food security and nutrition under Agro-industrialization Programme
4. Ensure efficient, effective and integrated monitoring and evaluation of projects and Programmes under Development Plan Implementation Programme.
5. Continue to attract donors and Non- Governmental Organizations to the district.
6. Continue with provision of safe water points to the community for improved health standard
7. Encourage an integrated approach to development, which is gender sensitive, environmentally conscious taking due regard to COVID 19 and HIV/AIDS issues.
8. Improve the level of accountability and transparency
9. Ensure retention of the girl child in school by sensitizing the public about the relevance of the education of the girl child, protection of the girl child by enforcing laws on defilement, prevent early marriages, and promote sanitation and hygiene in schools;
10. To provide more facilities to the Universal Primary Education Program including provision of school furniture, scholastic materials, classrooms;
11. Promoting Early Childhood Development education in all Government Primary Schools
12. Strengthen the operation of the existing HC's through construction of staff houses, supply of equipment and medicine.
13. Enhancing Local revenue as well as expanding the revenue base.

### **Implementation and Coordination modalities**

These Development objectives are set in order to address expected challenges facing the district. The most likely challenges include;

### **Challenges**

1. Failure to realise the whole amount budgeted.
2. Low revenue base and little funds to fully finance the planned activities

3. High poverty rates
4. Land wrangle/conflicts in the community.
5. Natural disasters such as COVID 19, Desert Locusts and Water Logging and unpredictable rainfall pattern.
6. Low prices of agricultural products
7. Low adoption of modern technologies in farming.
8. Lack of securities for accessing credit facilities coupled with high interest rates.
9. Inadequate plans for operation and maintenance of most completed projects.
10. High fertility and population growth rates.
11. High incidents of domestic violence
12. Inadequate staff and Inability to attract and retain some cadres of civil servants
13. Environmental degradation in terms of rampant bush fire, indiscriminate tree cutting
14. Inadequate and inconsistent supply of drugs and medical supplies
15. HIV&AIDS scourge and malaria
16. Lack of commitment
17. Idleness and Drunkenness

## CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

### **1.1 Background**

This chapter provides the contextual legal framework of the plan, background of the development planning process, actors and timeframe, and the district profile including key geographical information, administrative structure and demographic characteristics of the district, natural endowment, and information about the socio-economic infrastructure.

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

The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, under Chapter 35 created Local Governments whose existence was operationalized through the Local Governments Act - CAP 243 (Amended). The guiding principle in the running of the Local Governments is highlighted in the Decentralisation Policy with the objectives to:

1. Transfer power to the district, Sub- County and communities thus bringing services nearer to the population.
2. Bring political and administrative control over services to the point where they are actually delivered, thereby improving accountability and effectiveness, and promoting people's feelings of ownership over Programmes and services within their District.
3. Free local managers from central constraints and, as long-term goal, allow them to develop organizational structures tailored to local circumstances.
4. Improve financial accountability by establishing a clear link between the payment of taxes and provision of services.
5. Improve the capacity of local authorities to plan, finances, and manage the service delivery of services.
6. Promote Local Economic Development

In 2013, the Government of Uganda launched a long-term development vision, the Uganda Vision 2040, which is an all-encompassing perspective plan. The theme of this vision is to have a "Transformed Ugandan society from a peasant to a modern and prosperous country within 30 years". The Uganda Vision 2040 acts as another guide to any future planning framework in the country including those at the local government levels.

The decentralisation framework provided for under the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda and articulated in the Local Governments Act CAP 243 provides the regulatory framework for producing development plans and statistics at the various Local Government levels and also mandates to Local Governments to provide data for monitoring and evaluating programs for service delivery in their areas of operation. The development planning process and steps are provided for under Chapter X of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda that requires the meaningful participation of people in the formulation and implementation of development plans and programs. Consequently, the district planning process was guided by the NPA framework and involved collecting data from the village planning committee, PDCS and Sub-Counties and other development partners on priority development areas which were incorporated in the Plan. The priorities were then discussed at the budget conference.

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

However, on the overall the process included the following steps:

1. The district received Planning Call Circular from National Planning Authority (NPA) that included communication on national development vision / strategic objectives, goals, etc.

2. The district formed the District Planning Task Teams to support the DTPC in the DDP formulation process.
3. District communicated Planning Call Circular information to LLGs, CSOs and Stakeholders.
4. The district embarked on consultative data collection at all levels to inform the DDP formulation.
5. District held Planning Forums to discuss district development situations.
6. The district analyzed key development issues / constraints, potentials, opportunities and challenges for the HLGs.
7. The district sectors Interfaced with LLGs to clarify LLG priorities and guide LLG planning process.
8. The district reviewed and customized the broad National Development Strategic direction; sector-specific strategies, priorities and standards; and relevant crosscutting issues.

### **1.1.3 Structure of the Abim District Development Plan (DDPIII)**

The Development Plan comprises of 6 chapters. Chapter one covers the description of the past and present national / Local Government development context, programs, historical developments, planning process, profile of the district, geographical information, administrative structure, demographic characteristics, natural resources and socio-economic infrastructure.

Chapter two presents the situation analysis of the district at the present. It shows a review of sector development situations including constraints; analyses the state of crosscutting issues, District Potentials, Constraints and Challenges and Key Standard Development indicators. It also reviews sector development situation including constraints of health, education, water and sanitation, CSOs, etc., analysis of crosscutting issues and analysis of urban development.

Chapter three covers the District Strategic Direction and Plan including the Adaptation of broad National and Sector -specific Strategic directions, vision, mission and development objectives including outcomes, strategies, interventions and outputs of the programmes.

Chapter four covers the District Development Plan Implementation and Coordination strategy, institutional arrangements, Integration and Partnership Arrangements, and Pre-Requisites for Successful Implementation.

Chapter five discusses the District Financing Frameworks and Strategy showing how the DDPIII will be financed including resource mobilisation. It covers costing of priorities and results Sector Outcomes, outputs and targets, annualized costs, sources of revenues (GOU, LLR, DP or Private Sector) and Resource mobilisation strategy.

Chapter six covers the District Development Planning Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy/ arrangements, progress reporting, Joint Annual Reporting, Mid Term Review of the Plan, End of term evaluation and District Communication and Feedback strategy / arrangements.

There are Annexes, which include the Project Profiles of all planned projects in the plan period, and the DDPIII Results Framework.

### **1.1.4 Key Achievements of the Previous Plan**

The previous development plan (DDPII) for 2015/2016 – 2019/2020 had remarkable achievements. The major achievements of the previous plan (2015/16 – 2019/20) include the following:

1. Improved access to productive areas and to service points of the District as a result of expanding the District roads networks including community access Roads
2. Improved safe water coverage up to 73% as a result of drilling boreholes and implementing the Rural Growth Center water projects of Alerek, Abim, Morulem and Abim Town Council
3. Expanded Education infrastructure including construction and opening of two secondary schools of Awach and Nyakwae Seed Secondary Schools.

4. Improved market infrastructure through construction of market shares in Bartanga and Maklatin market in Abim and Abim Sub County respectively, opened markets in Alerek and Nyakwae Sub County
5. Successfully re-introduced cassava growing as both a food security and income crop
6. Improved livestock Sub Sector as a result of construction of Livestock handling facilities and livestock markets and also breed improvement using Boran and Sahiwal breeds, introduced diary breeds (Frisians) which was originally believed not to survive in the area
7. Under water for production, over 10 valley tanks constructed and 2 have been fitted with irrigation systems (Puno and Kulo Akado) in Abim and Kiru Town Council respectively
8. Expanded health infrastructure including construction of staff accommodation

However, a number of challenges have limited full attainment of the above-mentioned objectives and contributions of the local government development planning framework in Uganda to national development and local service delivery. Some of these challenges include; adapting Local Government planning to the new planning paradigm; striking a balance between bottom-up planning objectives and top-down influences expected out of the Vision 2040 and the NDP frameworks; re-orienting Local Governments from being mere service delivery units to wealth creating entities; ensuring effective civic participation in the planning process through effective engagement with civic groups (such as social enterprises, community-based associations/ cooperatives, traders and other private sector groups, etc.) as well as through effective collaboration with NGOs, FBOs, PSOs and Development Partners; and providing for changes in the legal, policy and procedure frameworks such as provisions of the PFMA 2015, annual certification of public expenditure allocations, gender and equity certification, Program based budgeting, Planning Authority (Development Plans) Regulations, and ensuring harmonization of physical planning with socio-economic planning. These challenges have to be addressed if planning is to yield effective results at all levels of government.

#### **1.1.5: Challenges Encountered during the Implementation of the Previous Plan (DDPII)**

1. low staff levels as a result of limited wage bill which affected implementation of the plan and also service delivery.
2. It was difficult to address economic issues as the plan was service delivery focused and output oriented.
3. The livestock sector was affected by the resurgence of cattle theft orchestrated by the Karamojong warriors mostly from Jie.
4. incomplete set of road equipment which delayed completion of some road works as excavators were hired amidst high demand from other Local Governments
5. low revenue base of the local government to meet the obligations and complement central Government releases

#### **1.1.6: Lessons Learnt**

1. The LGDP II focused much on service delivery, it was realized that increasing investment in the Local Economy will take us further in improving income levels of our community
2. Interventions during LGDP II did not consider the real problems such as youth unemployment and related skill development programmes, as such it did not address the issues of youth unemployment
3. In the production sector, there was more emphasis on food security other than production for markets and incomes and enhancing value addition to Agricultural products
4. The plan depended more on Government Financing, there was no focus on harnessing resources available from other external sources through a well laid down resource mobilization strategy

5. Management of land conflicts in the community: Land conflicts affect development initiatives in the community and increase households' poverty since production will be affected during wrangles. The management of land conflict is recommended to be handled by the community leaders such as traditional leaders who know the boundaries of land and area land committee before these issues of land conflicts are taken to courts of laws.
6. **Integration of environment issues into all programmes:** There is need to integrate environment into all programmes since it is a crosscutting issue. The current emphasis put on the environment is still weak due to lack of capacity at the District in terms of funding and technical skills. Environment committees, area land committees, and forest support groups need to be supported to perform their duties. There is an increasing interest in tree planting by individuals as a result of massive sensitizations by the district technical staff and politician, partners, private partners as indicated by the numerous tree plantations and an increasing demand for tree seedlings by the communities.
7. **Integration of other programmes like manufacturing and others:** The productivity of other sectors like manufacturing and agriculture, and others should be integrated with the environment programme as their sustainability heavily depends on the health of the environment and its continued supply of the necessary sustainable resources.

## **1.2. Abim District Profile**

This section provides a brief on key geographical information, administrative structure, demographic characteristics, natural endowments and socio-economic characteristics of Abim District Local Government.

### **1.2.1 Key Geographical Information**

#### **1.2.1.1 Location**

Physically, Abim District lies between latitudes 2° 30' and 4° 15'; longitudes 33° 30' and 35° 00'; Abim District covers an area of 2,337 square kilometers (902 sq mi), the district is part of the Karamoja sub-region and is bordered by Kotido District to the north and east, Napak District to the southeast and south, Abim District to the southwest and Agago District to the west. The district headquarters at Abim is located approximately 140 kilometers (87 mi), by road through Napak and 192 Kilometers Via Kotido , Northwest of Moroto

#### **1.2.1.3 Climate**

Abim District has got a wet and dry woodland savannah type of climate, characterized by an intensive hot season that lasts from December until April. The temperature typically varies from 63°F to 94°F and is rarely below 60°F or above 98°F. Record high 83°F record low 58°F Average high 76°F average low 68°F

The average hourly wind speed: Abim experiences significant seasonal variation over the course of the year. The windier part of the year lasts for 6.0 months, from October to April, with average wind speeds of more than 4.0 miles per hour. The windiest day falls in December, with an average hourly wind speed of 6.0 miles per hour. The calmer time of year lasts for 6.0 months, from April to October. The calmest day of the year falls in June, with an average hourly wind speed of 2.0 miles per hour

Abim has Unimodal rainfall pattern, Annual rainfall of 500-1500mm the rainfall is erratic temporal and spatially distributed. Rains typically start in April and last up to October a dry spell typically occurs between May and June. Rainfall after Oct is not enough to support growing of a second crop.



Abim experiences some seasonal variation in the perceived humidity. The more humid period of the year lasts for 6.8 months, from April to October, the most humid day of the year falls in May, with muggy conditions 24% of the time. The least muggy day of the year falls in January, when muggy conditions are essentially unheard

### ***Soils***

Abim has three major types of soils, namely ferralitic, vertiso and ferruginous tropical soils, other types include lithosols. The genesis of soils in Abim District has been affected by many factors such as climate, elevation. Type of parent's rock, vegetation covers topography, aggravation and Erosional processes. The ferruginous, which are the dominant have been degenerated by weathering processes and have become less productive

Ferralitic soils also occur in small patches in the whole District. Their productivity depends on favorable rainfall, adequate depth and maintenance of humic top soils. Litho-sols which are very stony and contain solid rocks are to found in the eastern part of the District. All the soils of Abim are low to medium productivity.

### ***Topography***

The stratum of Abim District extends from a whole section of Karamoja region and comprises principally of the pre-Cambrian system, the Mesozoic and Cenozoic groups and it is mainly the later pre-Cambrian. The other groups of rocks include the Mesozoic eras.

The altitude ranges between 100m to 1800m above sea level with the highest points being at Akor in Abim sub county and forms part of the plateau comprising number of levels that represent several stages of transition across under structures of the ancient basement rock. There are also beautiful magnificent sceneries offered by Labwor hills with interlocking spurs and valleys, with all the drainage flowing to the western direction.

Encroachment on the hill slopes is a major problem and a likely cause of high-level erosion most especially in Akur CFR in Abim Town Council.

### ***Hydrology***

Abim belongs to both the upper Nile and Kyoga hydrological zones with most of her rivers which are majorly seasonal forming part of the Aswa catchment through Agago river on the northern and western side and the eastern part drainage systems feeding into the Kyoga zone through Awoja Sub Catchment.

The hydrology is influenced by the topography complemented by the presence of natural forests on the hills which form the catchment for the rivers. Human activities on the hill slopes threaten the health of the hydrological systems.

### ***Land Use***

Abim District covers a total land area of 2,337, square Kilometers of which 429.78 Sqr.Km is under gazzetted Central Forest Reserves, 12.718 Sqr. Km is covered by bare rock and barren land, 36.025sqr. Kms. Is the total amount of land under subsistence agriculture, woodland outside forest reserves, Grassland and range lands is 1858.477 Kms. The land is categorized by NEMA in the Low to Medium productive soil areas of Uganda

The District is divided into two Agro-Ecological zones, semi-arid eastern of Nyakwae Alerek and part of Morulem Sub County and the wet Agro-ecological zone of Abim and Abim Sub County. Predominant crops grown in the semi-arid agro-ecological zone are sorghum, maize, finger millet, Pease, pumpkins, groundnuts and cucumber, while the wetter agro-ecological zone have millet, beans, cassava, sweat potatoes, ground nuts, sunflower, sesame, upland rice and cotton as main crops grown.

In spite of the abundant resources in term of the soils, forest, wild animals, wet lands, livestock, water, human resource, minerals, sun shine and wind, they have not been adequately utilized and developed due to a number of varied constraints. Earlier studies and reviews done in the district show the rich potential of metallic, non-gold, silver, copper, iron, other minerals are mica.

### ***Vegetation***

The vegetation pattern is typically savannah woodland dominated by tall grass species. Other main vegetation includes forests at high altitudes. There are 6 natural forests, 4 of which are predominantly planted with cassia and eucalyptus species

### ***Abim District Forest reserves by Types***

Table 1: Table Showing Distribution of Forest Reserves

<b>Reserve</b>	<b>County</b>	<b>Sub County</b>	<b>Type of forest</b>	<b>Total area</b>
<b>Angolebwal</b>	Labwor	Morulem & Nyakwae	Woody, montane and riverine	<b>20,210</b>
<b>Kanu</b>	Labwor	Abim TC, Abim SC, Awaxh SC	Woody, montane and riverine	<b>8,293</b>
<b>Alerek</b>	Labwor	Alerek & Magamaga SC	Woody, montane and riverine	<b>7,433</b>
<b>Akur</b>	Labwor	Abim TC, Abim SC, Magamaga SC & Morulem Sub County	Woody, montane and riverine	<b>6,434</b>
<b>Ating</b>	Labwor	Abim TC & Abim SC	Woody, montane and riverine	<b>1,318</b>
<b>Napono</b>	Labwor	Alerek SC	Woody, montane and riverine	<b>1,709</b>
<b>Abim</b>	Labwor	Abim SC	Woody, montane and riverine	<b>46,221</b>
<b>Total</b>				<b>91,618</b>

***Source: National Forestry Authority***

The most degenerated areas have of recent been Loyorait, Otumpili, Awach, Orwamuge, Atunga Parishes. Opongo and Rogom and Pupu Kamuya Parish

The main causes of degradation are human activities which include: -

- Cutting of wood for Bricks burning (especially commercialization of Brick
- Poor agricultural practices which has led to soil exhaustion outside forest reserves especially indiscriminate clearance for garden
- Ineffective management of forest reserves. E.g. absence of forests' guards
- Clearance of land for agriculture
- Uncontrolled periodic bush fires
- Illegal commercial Charcoal burning and timber felling
- Over grazing

### 1.2.2 Administrative Structure

Abim District comprises of the following Local Governments and Administrative Units

**Table 22: District Administrative Units**

Constituency	Sub County	Number of Parishes/ wards	Number of villages/cells
<b>Labwor</b>	Abim	6	43
	Alerek	5	55
	Abim	6	63
	Morulem	3	17
	Nyakwae	6	33
	Abim Town Council	4	18
	Awach	4	45
	Magamaga	4	21
	Kiru Town Council	3	30
	Camkok	3	20
	Opopongo	4	24
	Atunga	4	23
	Abuk Town Council	6	36
	Alerek Town Council	3	34
	Morulem Town Council	10	70
	Orwamuge Town Council	5	44
<b>Total</b>		<b>76</b>	<b>576</b>

#### **The Policy making organ**

Abim District Council the supreme organ headed by the District Chairperson who is supported by an Executive of 5 members, 3 Policy/ Sectoral Committees that deliberate policy matters and makes recommendations to the full Council of 21 Councilors of which 9 are female and 12 male.

#### **The Sectoral Committees include:**

- Finance, Administration, Planning, Investment, Information and General Purpose
- Social services
- Work and technical Services committee
- Environment and Natural Resources

#### **Statutory Bodies**

There are also statutory bodies, which are mandated by law to carry out specific roles and responsibilities to ensure effective and efficient service delivery. These include:

- Contracts Committee comprising of appointed Technical Officers
- Local Government Public Accounts Committee
- District Service Commission
- District Land Board.

#### **Office of the Resident District Commissioner**

There is also an office of the Resident District Commissioner, which represents the President in the District and ensures that both National and Local priorities are given due consideration and are implemented in an accountable manner.

### Lower Local Government

The Town Council, Sub counties, Parishes/Wards and villages/Cells have councils and executive committees, which coordinate the various functions.

### Other development partners

In addition, there are several CBOs, CSOs, NGOs and members of the private sector who work together with the district council to deliver services to the communities.

### The implementation organ

The Technical Planning Committee Chaired by the CAO undertakes the overall co-ordination of programs with the Planning Unit as the secretariat. There are 12 functional departments, with a total of 2,383 staff, including headquarter based staff, sub-county staff, Primary school teachers and Health centre staff.

The Departments include: Administration, Finance, Statutory bodies, Production, Commerce and trade, Health, Education, Works, Natural Resources, Community Based Services, Planning and Internal Audit Unit.

### Demographic Characteristics

The 2014 Population Census Final Results put the current Abim's Population at 107,066 of which 55,510 were female and 52,456 were male. The projected population for 2020 is at 152,200 persons of which 77,500 are female and 76,900 are male.

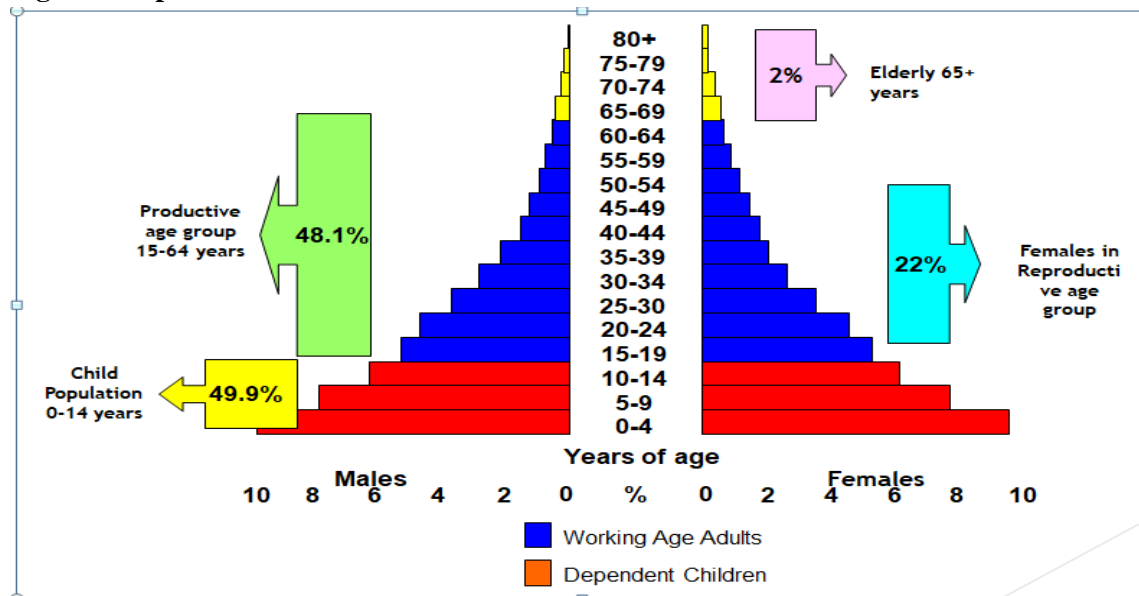
The population density of Abim is 46 people per Square Kilometre's, the annual growth rate of 6.2 fertility rate of 6.8 with an average household population of 7, sex ratio (males per 100 females) of 94.5.

**Table 3: Abim Population by Administration Units**

Sub County	Population			Households
	Males	Females	Total	
Abim	5500	5506	11006	728
Abim Town Council	7100	6800	13900	1,226
Magamaga	6300	6800	13100	922
Camkok	2700	2800	5500	0
Alerek	1801	1800	3601	1,266
Alerek Town Council	2802	2800	5602	422
Orwamuge Town Council	3900	4300	8200	1,359
Lotukei	5500	5500	11000	872
Awach	8800	8800	17600	1,984
Morulem Town Council	7400	8100	15500	1,924
Morulem	10602	10400	21002	920
Opopongo	3301	3500	6801	468
Nyakwae	8500	8600	17100	1,711
Atunga	4500	4700	9200	674
Kiru Town Council	3700	3900	7600	1,783
Abuk Town Council	2900	3000	5900	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>85307</b>	<b>87306</b>	<b>172613</b>	

## Population structure of Abim

Figure 1 Population structure of Abim



As a result of continuing high birth rates, Abim has a youthful population. About 49.3 percent of the population are under the age of 15 years, and this is shown by the red bars in the age pyramid above.

It creates a high child dependency ratio that places a heavy burden on the working age population – as represented by the blue bars - and constrains the provision of basic needs and social services. (*For reference purposes: The child dependency ratio - the number of child dependents under the age of 15 for every 100 adults in the working ages - is 103 in Uganda. This means that for every adult, there is more than one dependent child.*)

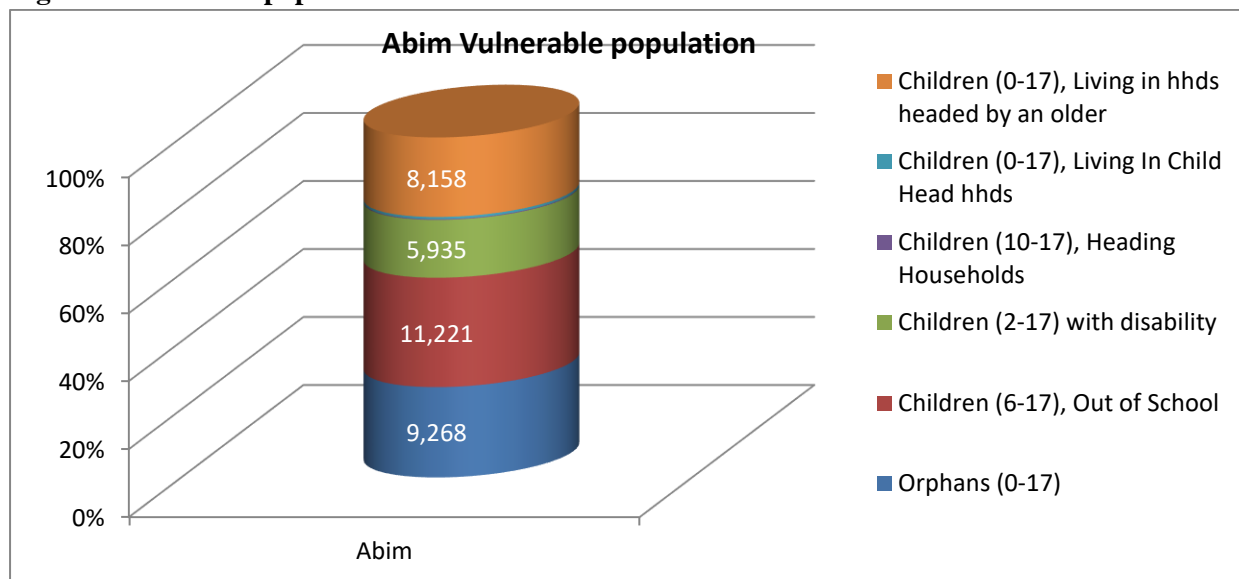
The young population also means that there is an inbuilt population momentum for future growth. Today's children will soon grow into their reproductive years. Because there will be so many couples having children, even if each woman only had about 2 children (replacement level fertility) the population would still continue to grow for another 40 – 50 years.

This idea of population momentum is vitally important. It means that the population of Abim is going to keep growing for most of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, even if birth rates start to come down now.

### Abim population trends

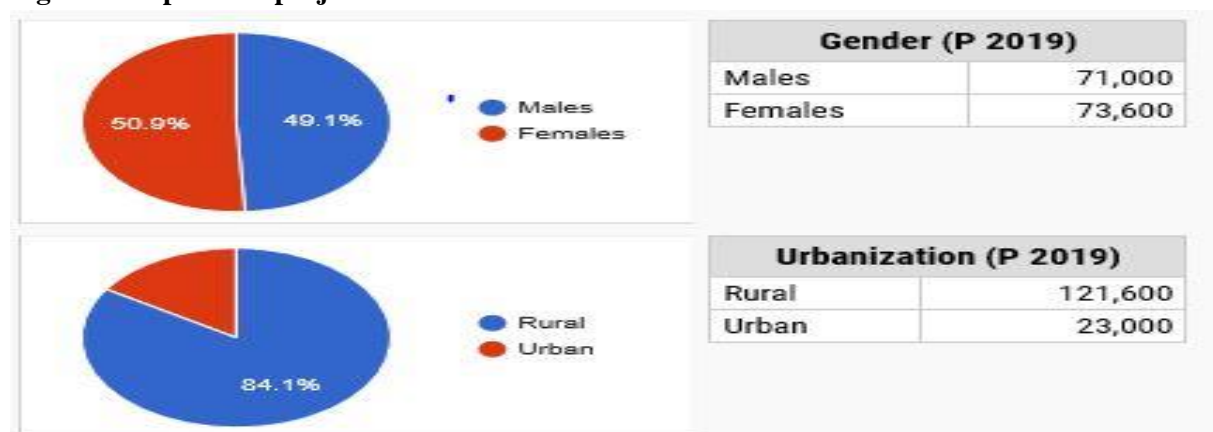
Between 2002 and 2014, the population growth rate of Abim District was 5.2% i.e. (2002- 54,000) and now 6.3% in 2014 (107,966) persons (one of the third highest growth rates in the Country. If the population is left to grow by the same rate of 6.3% and slow decline of TFR from 6.8 (2014) to 2.5 (2040), the population of Abim District is estimated to be 472,089 persons in 2040. However, if efforts are to be made to achieve 2.1 TFR by 2040, then the population will be 399,001

**Figure 2 vulnerable population of Abim**



Source: UBOS 2018

**Figure 3 Population projection 2019**



The population density of Abim is 46 people per Square kilometres, the annual growth rate of 6.2 fertility rate of 7.2 with an average household population of 5.8 sex ratio (males per 100 females) of 95.2

**Summary Population Highlights for Abim District**

- Second Highest growth rate in the country (6.2%)
- Medium population density (46 people per sq. km)
- Low urbanization rate (15.9%)
- High birth rate of 7.2 children per woman of reproductive age (15 - 45years)
- High fertility rate at young age (15–19 years) and very high in the middle of child bearing age
- Low incidence of childlessness/infertility
- High infant mortality rate of 54 per 1000 live births
- High incidence of fertility for female aged 35 years and high maternal mortality (over 108/100,000)
- High female participation in agricultural activities, and low participation in other economic activities

- High number of households depending on farming as a major source of income (90%)

## **Natural Endowments (Natural resources and their rate of exploitation)**

### **Wetlands**

The district's wetlands account for 0.7 % of the total land area and area characterized by periodic variation. Wetlands form boundaries for most administrative units. Livestock grazing and watering, rudimental fishing is done in the wetlands by the adjacent communities of Awach in dam Angaro, and Abim sub-county in Nyemo and Odongi, Kulodwong in Alerek. The main fish stock is mud fish, which are a delicacy and a nutritional boost. Wetlands are a good source of clay and sand which is used in building construction.

Permanent wetlands ease development of safe water sources, especially deep and shallow wells, since they act as water reservoirs.

Encroachment and illegal activities around wetlands and their catchments threaten the very existence of the wetlands and their ecosystem services in Abim. The major issues include:

- Encroachment for food production on the central forests reserves upstream the catchments
- Tree cutting for charcoal production along the boundaries and catchment areas
- Cultivation beyond the buffer zones of wetlands and rivers
- Rice cultivation right at the middle of wetlands is an emerging issue
- Bush burning leading to burning of wetlands

### **Minerals**

There is evidence of mineral presence in the district especially in Alerek, Morulem and Nyakwae sub County as proved by existence of extra-legal local artisan miners in the areas. Government led prospects for mineral exploration have been done in the District, however reports and communication over the same have not been shared and rare to come about with regards to viability. The district through the opportunity provided by the LED project promoted the mining sector by training these small-scale miners in geology and exploration, mining methods, mineral processing, environment management, business skills, health and safety and social issues. The main aim is to increase revenues through mineral productivity, value addition and trade and also spur the local economic development.

## **1.2.1 Social –economic infrastructure**

### **Livelihood patterns**

Most of the Households in Abim depend on land resources for livelihood, food security, construction, and as the main asset for the household. With the improving security situation and favorable government programmes such as the resettlement, rural electrification program, and the Local Economic Development (LED) programmes, there are great opportunities for venturing into large scale agriculture, irrigation, Agri-business and Agro-processing.

### **Human settlement patterns**

The human settlement pattern in Abim is influenced by the terrain and the security dynamics that characterized the area since the 1960s, much of the settlement is therefore nucleated and concentrated in camp like arrangement at the foot of the hills as the hills provided a natural defensive barrier. The kind of settlement has also influenced the land use in the District with much of the human activities concentrated around the hills. However, this situation is rapidly changing with the realization of relative peace with people now resettling in formally abandoned pen land.

### **Productive resources**



Land constitutes over 89% of the value of the ‘asset basket’ of the community of Abim, livestock and other cover 11% of the productive assets.

### Economic activities

**Table 4: Economic activities**

Sub county	Main Economic Activity				
	Agriculture	Trade	Manufacturing	Service	Other
Abim	44.5	3.5	0.0	7.1	48.3
Abim Tc	24.3	1.5	0.1	7.6	64.6
Alerek	0.3	0.0	4.7	55.4	18.5
Abim	54.5	0.6	0.0	2.8	30.0
Morulem	53.2	1.6	0.1	5.5	24.2
Nyakwae	62.4	0.8	-	2.1	34.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>33.6</b>

Source: CIS May 2011

**Table 5: Household Economy and Welfare**

	Number	Percent
Households that received remittances from abroad in the last 12 months	1,720	9.5
Households where any member possesses a bank account	4,046	22.4
Households that depend on subsistence farming as a main source of livelihood	15,682	86.7
Households with at least one member engaged in a non-agricultural household-based enterprise	14,823	96.8
Households where (members aged 5 years and above) consume less than two meals in a day	9,996	55.3

Source: UBOS 2014

### 1.2.2 Natural Resource Endowments

#### Good Climatic Conditions

The district is endowed with good climatic conditions that favor agricultural activities. The wet season extends from April to October and the dry season is from November to March. But there have been unusual changes in the climate over the years which have greatly affected agricultural production and productivity within the district.

#### Soils

The soil in the district is loamy and suitable for rain fed Agriculture with 90% of cultivatable land taken by Loam soil.

#### Minerals

According to the surveys conducted, the district has scattered deposits of gold, nickel, lime stone, granites, marbles etc. in the Eastern, South-Eastern and Northern parts. There is need for more surveys and geological studies to establish the quantity of these minerals and to further explore the existence of other minerals and oil deposits.

#### Energy

The district is endowed with sustainable energy sources that support agro-industrialisation Programme, human capital development Programme and other key Programmes in promoting development. The energy sources include hydroelectricity power covering almost all the Sub-County Headquarters and rural growth centres to support small scale processing and domestic use; solar energy used at household levels and institutions majorly for lighting and charcoal energy used by the majority of people at households' levels for cooking. However, the use of bio-gas as alternative source of energy is still limited within the district.

### **1.2.3 Social-Economic Infrastructure**

#### **Livelihood Patterns**

Agriculture is the most common economic activity in the District. The majority of farmers are small holders who grow both perennial and annual crops. The perennial crops include Bananas, and peas while the annuals include Maize, sweet potatoes, beans, simsim, cotton, sunflower, soya beans, cassava and groundnuts. A number of farmers have also adopted agro forestry to cope with the impact of climate change including apiary.

Livestock rearing is also a livelihood option adopted by many farmers and the animals kept include: Cattle, goats, sheep, and pigs. The birds include: chicken, turkey, ducks

The number of households involved in agriculture is 57,060 and ratio of Agricultural Extension workers to farmers is 1: 19,020. The biggest challenge remains post-harvest handling and value addition.

#### **Roads**

The war in northern Uganda left a negative aftermath with destruction of roads. With support of government through PRDP and other Development Grants, many roads have been constructed both trunk, feeder and community access roads. This has boosted access to social services and markets by the farmers. Some of town councils have low-cost tarmac roads that have boosted connectivity and trade with the towns.

#### **Local Economy Analysis**

Local Economy Assessment covers a broad range of factors that impact, both positively and negatively, on business in their area and the economic well-being of individuals and communities including:

1. Business and enterprise Structure of local economy incorporating gender dimensions;
2. Mapping and documentation of natural resource endowments and assets for LGs;
3. Labour market and Welfare (including gender perspectives);
4. Estimation of household Income levels; and
5. Identification of areas facing high levels of deprivation and economic exclusion as well as key underlying economic and social barriers to economic participation, etc.

#### **Human Settlement Pattern**

The settlement pattern is majorly linear along the major roads although there are a number of nucleated settlements especially in the rural areas influenced by the land ownership pattern. Due to business interest, number of people have also started settling within the Town councils and rural growth centers. The housing units range from those constructed with permanent materials, semi-permanent and temporary ones using mud and grass.

## CHAPTER TWO SITUATION ANALYSIS

### 2.1 Analysis of District Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (Based on broad development Issues)

**Table 6: District POCC Analysis**

Dimensions	Potential	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<b>ICT (information and Communication Technology)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Established ICT Office in the District structure</li> <li>• Availability of power connections to power ICT services and equipment</li> <li>• existing Knowledge base of ICT</li> <li>• Availability of MIS and sector databases (DHIS2, PBS, EMIS, OVC and GIS) and other online data kits</li> <li>• Existence of guidelines and laws e.g. standing orders, constitution, MOUs governing ICT</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical Support from UBOS and Ministries, Departments and Agencies</li> <li>• Donor support from UNICEF in terms of computers, tablets and wifi modems</li> <li>• Availability of training opportunities on ICT</li> <li>• Masts are in place to boost internet connectivity constructed by the different telecommunication networks</li> <li>• telephone networks and mobile internet connection distributed evenly across the District and accessible through a variety of devices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate staff with ICT skills, staff not yet recruited</li> <li>• Inadequate funding for ICT development in the district</li> <li>• Poor management of ICT infrastructure, Poor maintenance of computers</li> <li>• inability to establish and maintain a District website</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Power fluctuations/interruptions</li> <li>• Unreliable internet connectivity</li> <li>• Misuse of ICT equipment and product</li> </ul>
<b>Land, Urban Development and Physical Planning</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of spacious undeveloped land for</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trainable staff</li> <li>• Opening of regional land offices in</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absence of substantive land officer and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of land records</li> </ul>

<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Potential</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
	<p>agriculture, industrial parks, recreation and infrastructure development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of supportive laws, policies and guidelines for land management</li> <li>• Presence of the district staff surveyor</li> <li>• Strong political will to ensure land is sustainably managed</li> <li>• Availability of Land management equipment</li> <li>• functional land management committees and District land board</li> </ul>	<p>Moroto to facilitate easy registration and titling of land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The development of Electronic land management information system</li> <li>• Having a physical planner at the Town Council</li> <li>• Flexibility provided by the DDEG guidelines to fund Physical planning and land registration for Government lands</li> </ul>	<p>Physical planner</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited or no funding to the sector</li> <li>• Absence of approved District Physical development plans</li> <li>• Absence of land use plans</li> <li>• Poor land use management systems</li> <li>• Holding of land without demarcation including even Government premises</li> <li>• Unplanned developments</li> <li>• Untilled lands</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land disputes due to unclear boundaries</li> <li>• No proper rights for various pieces of land ownerships</li> <li>• None registration of fragile ecosystems like forests, wetlands and hill tops</li> </ul>
<b>Water for production</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High surface water potential</li> <li>• Suitable geographical formations for surface water harvesting technologies such as valley dams, valley tanks and water ponds</li> <li>• existence of 6 valley dams and over 10</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• supportive policies, plans, projects and funding from the Ministry of water and Environment as well as Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• local funding for water for production is not available</li> <li>• there are no partners to support development of water for production facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most of the valley dams are silted</li> <li>• un functional user committees as most of the facilities are located far from the community</li> </ul>

Dimensions	Potential	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
	valley tanks a cross the district		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>limited capacity to maintain water for production facilities</li> </ul>	
<b>Transport</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fair road networks</li> <li>Roads committees in place</li> <li>good road interconnectivity</li> <li>availability of road maintenance equipment</li> <li>Available land for possible air fields</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funding through the Uganda Road funds for road maintenance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>no other funding to the transport sector other than the Uganda Road Funds which cannot maintain all the roads in a year</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incompetent plant and machine operators.</li> <li>Sourcing of excavator is very difficult as many districts demand it at the same time</li> <li>Operation and maintenance of community access roads</li> <li>negative attitude of the community towards maintenance of community access roads using self-help initiatives</li> </ul>
<b>Energy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of sun shine for most part of the day across all seasons providing potential for solar energy development</li> <li>fairly strong winds distributed across the seasons for wind power generation for water extraction and lighting and irrigation</li> <li>Availability of livestock</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of knowledge and technologies for wind and solar energy development</li> <li>Favorable Government Policies and programmes for rural electrification</li> <li>Private sector initiatives to promote solar systems for lighting, water extraction for irrigation and small-scale value addition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>limited Financing to the Local government to venture into energy programmes</li> <li>low intake of alternative energy sources by the community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High cost of alternative energy sources due to their technology</li> <li>Policy issues which give monopoly of energy production and distribution to designated companies</li> </ul>

Dimensions	Potential	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
	wastes for Bio-gass production for domestic use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>availability for bio-gas technology for institutions using schools and other institution latrines</li> </ul>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Human and Social Development</li> </ul>				
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of trained and committed personnel</li> <li>the availability of Literature and standard manuals/guidelines from the Centre enables easy facilitation of Capacity Building initiatives</li> <li>positive attitude, will and support from the District Top political leadership and top Management</li> <li>the District has the capacity to attract a number of service providers and development partners in the health sector</li> <li>fairly Distributed Health</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financing through Government grants and programmes like, PHC, and other partners like UNICEF, WHO and UNFPA</li> <li>Technical and expertise support from the Line ministries, multinational organizations and donor communities like UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, World Vision, to mention but a few</li> <li>Willingness of CBO/NGOs to work with the sector</li> <li>Sponsorship and bursaries provided by UNICEF, Brac, Irish Aid and UNFPA which encourages the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Occasional drug stock out for essential drugs</li> <li>The staffing level is still low</li> <li>inadequate and obsolete medical equipment most especially in the Dental, and orthopedic units</li> <li>limited funding to the sector</li> <li>Rising demand for district services due to increasing population</li> <li>high population growth rates resulting from in migration from other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate staff accommodation with some of the critical staff still operating from outside of the health nits. this effectiveness</li> <li>Poor state of some infrastructure and equipment</li> <li>Poor attitude of the community towards health behavior change</li> <li>Absence of Health services in the Boarder</li> <li>long distance of existing units relative to hard to reach areas without health facilities</li> <li>Attracting and retaining critical health cadre most of whom prefer to work with private health facilities or in big towns and cities</li> <li>Transport facilities including ambulances</li> <li>limited alternative health care services to that provided by Government</li> </ul>

Dimensions	Potential	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
	<p>families across the District</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Goodwill from political leadership</li> <li>• comprehensive health care services package including HIV/AIDS, Nutrition and Reproductive Health</li> <li>• Youth friendly health services provided in all HC III</li> <li>• Health Management Team which incorporates key Health partners in the district to provide comprehensive health sector planning and service delivery</li> <li>• functional Health Information Management System</li> </ul>	<p>Locals to take up medical courses and be deployed at the District</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• periodic mentoring and training opportunities offered by the ministry of health and her partners</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<p>neighboring Districts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	
<b>Nutrition</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• presence of A district nutrition action plan</li> <li>• functional nutrition coordination committees at all levels of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development partners supporting nutrition related activities like Unicef, Andres Food International (AFI), World</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>

Dimensions	Potential	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
	<p>the local government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Qualified staff to handle nutrition related interventions</li> <li>• availability of food locally in the markets</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<p>Food Programme</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of the variety of foods rich in vitamins like orange flesh sweet potatoes.</li> </ul>		
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of HIV/AIDS essential supplies</li> <li>• Existence of ART Accredited sites</li> <li>• Availability of trained human resource</li> <li>• Trained, Informed and supportive cultural and religious leaders</li> <li>• Integration of HIV service delivery non-health events</li> <li>• existence of PLHIV groups</li> <li>• Functional lab Hub system for sample transportation</li> <li>• Existence of HIV coordination structures at all levels</li> <li>• 0.1% budget allocation to HIV</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Media support (Karibu fm)</li> <li>• Existence of Implementing Partners (IPS)s</li> <li>• Existence of a functional Hub system that facilitates early diagnosis</li> <li>• Existence and constant sharing of Implementation Guidelines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HC IIs not offering HCT</li> <li>• No specific budgetary allocations for HIV preventive services</li> <li>• No partners supporting SMC</li> <li>• Absence of Linkage system for clients to livelihood support Programmes and Educational services</li> <li>• Low capacity of the existing institutions to offer Psycho-social support</li> <li>• Inconsistent / irregular DAC/SAC meetings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Myths related to condom use</li> <li>• Occasional stock out of commodities</li> <li>• Stigma</li> <li>• low male involvement</li> <li>• Inadequate infrastructure in Lower Units</li> <li>• No comprehensive IP</li> <li>• Absence of qualified personnel to handle Children living with HIV in Schools</li> <li>• Unstable internet connections</li> </ul>



Dimensions	Potential	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trained and informed expert clients involved in HIV care</li> <li>• Availability of treatment for opportunistic infections</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak PLHA network</li> <li>• No budget at local government level to support coordination structures and other HIV/AIDS activities</li> <li>• Committees not oriented on their roles and responsibilities</li> </ul>	
<b>Water and sanitation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High ground water potential</li> <li>• Suitable geographical formations for surface water harvesting technologies such as valley dams, valley tanks and water ponds</li> <li>• Availability of a water laboratory and water quality testing kits</li> <li>• a fairly established water database</li> <li>• A fair established water and sanitation mechanism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support from long term partners like UNICEF, C&amp;D, World Vision, Goal Uganda and IAS</li> <li>• establishment of regional water offices for easy coordination and technical support to the water department</li> <li>• Availability of specific water and Environment Sector Grants</li> <li>• Informative and practicable guidelines and approaches on water and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• low staffing level in the sector, Health Assistants are not Distributed in all Sub Counties</li> <li>• High cost of hydrological studies and water source siting</li> <li>• the sector lacks transport facilities to timely monitor and collect data on functionality of water sources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• poor attitude of the community towards operation and maintenance of water facilities with community unwilling to make community contribution</li> <li>• Encroachment by pastoral communities most especially during the dry season increases the water constraint situation</li> <li>• underutilization of mostly water for production facilities</li> <li>• vandalism of water sources mostly used as ox-plough spare parts or sold as scrap metal</li> <li>• Non-reporting of broken-down water sources</li> </ul>

Dimensions	Potential	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
		<p>sanitation provided by the sector ministry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• presence of Karamojong water umbrella organization for management of piped water schemes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• limited funding which limits technological options for extraction and discharge of water</li> <li>• non-functionality of water sources and user committee</li> </ul>	
<b>Social protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social protection mainstreamed in most of the projects and government programmes including NUSAF3, Road works, SAGE, YLP,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of policy guidelines like the Social protection Policy</li> <li>• partner programmes that support Social protection for example the Adolescent development program with UNICEF support, Quality Education programme. Nutrition programme and HIV and AIDS programmes</li> <li>• Adoption of the parish model which targets the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low staffing levels in the District</li> <li>• Sustainability of some of the Social Protection Programmes like SAGE and NUSAF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the Social protection policy has not been popularized</li> </ul>

Dimensions	Potential	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
		vulnerable as the main beneficiaries of Government support		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environment and natural Resources</li> </ul>				
<b>Forests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conducive natural environment which supports tree planting</li> <li>Existence of central forest reserves</li> <li>Deployment of staff from NFA</li> <li>Enactment of the forestry and tree planting act</li> <li>Indigenous knowledge in conservation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing Private Initiatives to plant trees</li> <li>Small grants from FAO and other agencies</li> <li>NUSAF III tree planting projects</li> <li>Famer Managed Natural Regeneration projects by caritas</li> <li>Community Nursery beds from NFA distributing free seedlings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Absence of District Forestry Officer</li> <li>Absence of Local forest reserves</li> <li>Inadequate or non-allocation of funds for forestry</li> <li>Lack of management plans</li> <li>No management staff for the central reserves</li> <li>Inadequate or even no funding at all allocated to forestry sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bush fires</li> <li>Increasing Demand for forest products such as timber, fuel wood, bamboo, reeds, fiber and herbs, forked poles</li> <li>Resettlements</li> <li>Commercial Charcoal burning</li> <li>Brick baking</li> <li>Power saws</li> <li>Population expansion</li> <li>Unregulated forest resources exploitation</li> </ul>
<b>Wetlands</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institution of environmental inspectors</li> <li>Supporting laws and policies and ordinance in place</li> <li>Allocation of the wetland grant</li> <li>Existence of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water for production facilities development opportunities from the Ministry of Water and Environment and the OPM</li> <li>Availability of diverse water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of technical capacity to do comprehensive wetland and environmental monitoring</li> <li>Wetlands have not been</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Degradation of the catchment areas</li> <li>Land ownership issues which affect restoration and protection efforts</li> <li>Over grazing of wetlands as a result of the Karamojong pastoral activities</li> <li>Construction of dams and valley tanks without EIAs leading to</li> </ul>

<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Potential</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
	<p>automatic weather station</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of guidelines and operation manuals</li> <li>• Environment management plan in place SEAPS and DEAPS, DWAPs and SWAPs</li> </ul>	<p>harvesting technologies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International carbon markets</li> <li>• Support from wetland international</li> </ul>	<p>demarcated and/or even gazated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staffing gaps in the natural resources department</li> <li>• Absence of comprehensive data n environmental management issues</li> <li>• Inadequate data collection, analysis, storage and dissemination systems in place</li> <li>• Nonfunctional or weak LECs</li> <li>• Absence of local environmental legislations</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<p>disappearance of some wetlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Silting of streams as a result of degradation of catchment areas</li> <li>• Increasing number of livestock without change in the management practices</li> <li>• Bush burning</li> <li>• In migration of people from Teso and other parts of the Karamoja Sub Region with bad wetland use practices</li> <li>• Lack of awareness of environmental issues and laws</li> <li>• Over dependence on environmental resources for livelihood</li> </ul>
<b>Climate Change</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Committed leadership</li> <li>• Good Coordination mechanisms on Climate change in place</li> <li>• Focal persons in place</li> <li>• contingency plans to mitigate and manage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of supportive policy and legal regimes such as the climate change policy, Disaster management policy</li> <li>• Supportive Development partners in climate change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited financial resources</li> <li>• Lack of technical equipment and tools for Climate Change Monitoring</li> <li>• Inadequate technical knowledge for</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor attitudes towards adaptation and mitigation interventions suggested</li> </ul>

Dimensions	Potential	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
	<p>climate change impacts have been developed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ability to monitor and report the impact of climate change</li> </ul>	<p>mitigation interventions like wetlands International, FAO, WFP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funding for mitigation measures from UNDP, FAO, GIZ, wetlands International and other agencies</li> <li>Early warning systems from UNMA</li> </ul>	<p>prediction, forecasting and early warning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No weather station in the District</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local government Service Delivery</li> </ul>				
<b>Management of service delivery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Substantive Chief Administrative Officer and deputies and support staff in place</li> <li>Adequate policy and operation guidelines in place</li> <li>Committees in place including planning committees, rewards and sanctions committee, training committee and other adhoc committees</li> <li>Qualified personnel in key positions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Good political will and support</li> <li>Relative peace and security in the District</li> <li>Conducive natural environment with limited incidences natural disaster</li> <li>Responsive and hospitable community</li> <li>Fair coverage of telecommunication services and other electronic media</li> <li>Supportive legal and policy frameworks and guidelines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Staffing/human resource gap most of which are critical positions</li> <li>Skill/expertise gaps in computerized records management</li> <li>Inadequate resources and equipment</li> <li>Loses due to various factors most prominently litigation cases</li> <li>Technological gaps in terms of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Negative economic trends affect the cost of operation</li> <li>Isolated cases of political influence and social trends that cause role conflicts, compromising quality of services.</li> <li>Poor quality services from suppliers</li> </ul>

<b>Dimensions</b>	<b>Potential</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing budget provision for wage and nonwage grants and local revenue to run the sectors</li> <li>Available transport in terms of double cabin pickup, Office structure/space and equipment</li> <li>Standard reporting and planning software</li> <li>A client charter that guides service delivery</li> <li>Standard sector policies and guidelines that guide operations</li> <li>Open to innovations that improve on service delivery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reliable and committed Development partners and donors' agencies like UNICEF, GIZ, UNFPA, WFP, FAO and others</li> <li>Decentralization policy that has put in place Lower local Governments as service delivery points</li> <li>Competent suppliers and service providers and private sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>poor networks, absence of a district website, intercom.</li> <li>low wage bill hindering staff recruitment</li> </ul>	
<b>Education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hardworking and committed staff</li> <li>Facilitation to Inspectorate Section by MOES</li> <li>Substantive District Education Officer and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government goodwill to support the education system in the district.</li> <li>Ministries of education and sports policies that must be implemented give us the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of transport facilities for the department</li> <li>Inadequate operational funds for the department</li> <li>Staffing/human</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Negative economic trends affect the cost of operation of the department</li> <li>Isolated cases of political influence and social trends that cause role conflicts, compromising quality of services. For example,</li> </ul>

Dimensions	Potential	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
	<p>Inspector of schools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adequate policy and operation guidelines in place E.g. UPE policy, Gender Policy and others</li> <li>• Committees in place including The Social Services Committee that over sees Education Issues in the District</li> <li>• Existing budget provision for wage and nonwage grants, Development grants like USE, UPE, SFG</li> <li>• Standard reporting and planning software (EMIS)</li> <li>• A client charter that guides service delivery</li> <li>• Standard sector policies and guidelines that guide operations</li> <li>• Open to innovations</li> </ul>	<p>direction of the department's actions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good political will and support in the District</li> <li>• Relative peace and security in the District</li> <li>• Conducive natural environment with very few incidences of extremities such as bad weather and natural Disaster</li> <li>• Responsive and supportive community</li> <li>• Fair coverage of telecommunication services and other electronic media which has promoted use of mobile Apps for education Monitoring and reporting</li> <li>• Supportive legal and policy frameworks and guidelines</li> <li>• Reliable and committed Development partners and</li> </ul>	<p>resource gap of 68% most of which are critical positions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skill/ expertise gaps in computerized application for Education management</li> <li>• Inadequate resources and equipment</li> <li>• Technological gaps in terms of poor networks, absence of a district website, intercom.</li> <li>• Inadequate storage space for Education Supplies</li> </ul>	<p>influencing parents not to contribute to school's development programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor quality services from suppliers</li> </ul>

Dimensions	Potential	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
	that improve on service delivery	donors' agencies like UNICEF, WFP, VSO, World Vision, Irish Aid and others <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Competent suppliers and service providers and private sector</li> </ul>		
Youth unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A dynamic and energetic young population</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government skilling programmers;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uneducated and unskilled labour force</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited formal employment opportunities</li> </ul>
Inadequate access to basic social services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Good staffing level of 94% for education department</li> <li>Good coverage of schools and health facilities with 95% parishes with a health facility and a school</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support from development partners like UNICEF, World Vision</li> <li>UGIFT project for construction of Secondary Schools and health facilities</li> </ul>		

## 2.2 LG Performance on Key development indicators

The table below shows Key Development Indicators in Abim District

**Table 7: Key Development Indicators**

Category	Indicator	District	National
<b>Goal:</b> Increase Average Household Incomes and Improve the Quality of Life of the people in Abim	Life expectancy at birth	52	60
	Population growth Rate	3.5	3
	Proportion of population below poverty line	70	21.4
<b>Objectives</b>			
1. Increase productivity, inclusiveness and wellbeing of the population	Proportion of Households dependent on subsistence agriculture as main source of livelihood	90.5	55
	Proportion of labour force transiting to gainful employment	15	55
	Wetland cover	8	12



	Forest cover	7	18
	Proportion of people having access to electricity to national grid	0	30
	Average year of school	3	11
	Infant mortality Rate/1000	144	44
	Maternal mortality ratio/100,000	329	320
	Under 5 mortality rate/1000	85	59
	Total fertility rate	7.1	4
	Rural water coverage	20	79
	Urban Water coverage	80	100
1. Consolidate and increase stock and quality of productive infrastructure bn	Number of secondary schools with access to internet broad.	0	8
	Number of primary schools with access to internet broad band	0	16
	Number of Sub Counties & Town Council with access to internet broad band	0	6
	Paved roads as a percentage of total roads	12%	
3. Enhance value addition in key growth opportunities	Increase in number of value addition facilities	01	20
	Increase in volume of value addition products (tons)	500	1500
4. Strengthen private sector capacity to drive growth and create jobs	Reduced youth unemployment	65	
	Number of new enterprises developed and functional	30	50
	Number SACCOs registered and functional	40	
	Total Savings in the SACCOs as a percentage in the District budget	3	
5. Strengthen the role of the District Local Government in development	Number of LED initiatives established by LG and functional	0	7
	Percentage of local revenue to the district budget	1.5	5

### 2.3 Development situation analysis.

Economic Development situation focuses on the identified six dimensions of Key growth opportunities, Economic/ Productive infrastructure, Human and Social Development, Environment and Natural Resources, Urban Development and Physical Planning and the LG Management and Services delivery as discussed below.

#### 2.3.1 Key Growth Opportunities

##### **Agriculture**

Agriculture is the major livelihood activity in the district with up to 86.7% of the Households depending on it. Agriculture plays a big role in transformation through a profitable, competitive, and sustainable agricultural and agro industrialization, the agricultural sector is driven by the goal of increasing commercialization and competitiveness of agricultural production and agro-processing.

**Table 8: Agriculture Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges**

Potential	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of qualified and competent staff</li> <li>• Available vast land for agricultural production</li> <li>• Availability of a functional laboratory</li> <li>• Presence of Agro-input dealers in the district.</li> <li>• Availability of farmers associations.</li> <li>• Availability of storage facilities.</li> <li>• Silos</li> <li>• Existence of a general laboratory to cater for livestock and plant clinics</li> <li>• Availability of a cold chain</li> <li>• Access to veterinary drugs and vaccines</li> <li>• Good animal handling facilities constructed</li> <li>• Availability of livestock market structures for livestock and livestock products both within the district and the region</li> <li>• livestock markets information system</li> <li>• Water facilities for livestock and pasture for livestock</li> <li>• Availability of breeds that are fairly resistant to the common livestock diseases</li> <li>• Traditional attachment of the local community to livestock</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government and development Partner programmes- Agri-LED, Agro-industrialization, etc.</li> <li>• Large population with Agriculture as their main livelihood activity</li> <li>• Supportive development partners.</li> <li>• Government sector grants available.</li> <li>• Supportive Government policy, plans and programmes.</li> <li>• Existence of Local markets and access to external markets</li> <li>• Farmer groups and associations with tractors and accessories for Agricultural Mechanization</li> <li>• Existence of community stores</li> <li>• Available Market information platforms</li> <li>• Electricity supply for Agro-industrial purposes of value addition</li> <li>• Road funds for community access to productive farmlands</li> <li>• Trained and equipped Community Animal health care workers</li> <li>• Supportive government policies, plans and programmes on livestock production improvement.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• limited access to agricultural inputs</li> <li>• Poor access roads to production areas</li> <li>• Inadequate extension workers in some sub counties.</li> <li>• Unpredictable weather pattern.</li> <li>• Low adoption of improved technologies.</li> <li>• High incidence of pest and diseases.</li> <li>• Low level of production and productivity.</li> <li>• Inadequate number of veterinary workers</li> <li>• Inadequate funding for the Sub Sector</li> <li>• Inadequate equipment for the laboratory</li> <li>• High prevalence of livestock diseases</li> <li>• Low production and productivity of the indigenous livestock breeds.</li> <li>• Low survival rate of improved livestock breeds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Price volatility and market in access</li> <li>• Increasing incidences of pests and diseases, and other hazards related to Climate Change.</li> <li>• High level of land fragmentation.</li> <li>• Low level of agriculture mechanization leading to low acreage opened.</li> <li>• High cost of improved technologies.</li> <li>• Emergence of invasive weeds.</li> <li>• Low levels of value addition.</li> <li>• Limited access to markets.</li> <li>• Limited access to agricultural finance.</li> <li>• Increasing incidences of pests, vectors and diseases, and other hazards related to Climate Change.</li> <li>• Limited access to quality veterinary inputs.</li> <li>• Animal thefts which causes uncontrolled movement of animals across borders.</li> <li>• Inadequate data and data</li> </ul>

Potential	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing community interests in the livestock sector</li> <li>Increased demand for animal products.</li> <li>Availability of open land and rangeland for livestock grazing.</li> <li>Availability of markets for livestock both within and outside the region.</li> <li>Availability of government grants.</li> <li>Supportive government policies, plans and programmes.</li> <li>Electricity supply for agro-industrial purposes of value addition</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>collection resources on livestock numbers and conditions</li> <li>Low adoption rate of improved breeds by farmers</li> </ul>

Source: Abim District

**Table 9: Analysis of Issues in Agriculture**

Issues/challenges	Causes	Trends	Population segment most impacted	Geographical Distribution	Existing interventions	Partners/interventions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low levels of production and productivity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Climate change leading to unpredictable weather patterns resulting to low yields.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The rainfall has been varying from below normal in the normal rainy season to above normal of the</li> </ul>	<p>Female headed households 97% of who depend on Agriculture, 75% of young person's 15-34 years headed households and 87% of</p>	<p>Evenly distributed throughout the district but most affected are the drier belts of Alerek and Nyakwae Sub County</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distribution of improved seed varieties</li> <li>Breed improvement through introduction of improved livestock breeds</li> <li>Mechanization through</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduction of community vulnerability to risks.</li> <li>Improved community asset management. by caritas Kotido</li> <li>Women and youth employment, climate-smart agricultural, livestock</li> </ul>

Issues/challenges	Causes	Trends	Population segment most impacted	Geographical Distribution	Existing interventions	Partners/interventions
		average and above normal rains in the non-rainy seasons between 2014-2015 to 2019-2020	households in general who depend on agriculture as the main economic activity		provision of tractors and animal traction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• providing early warning information</li> <li>• promotion of cassava growing</li> </ul>	management, SILC and FAL by Caritas Kotido
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low adoption of improved technologies by farmers due to over reliance on rudimentary technologies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only 25% of households use improved seeds where as 98% use traditional seeds</li> </ul>	Female headed households 97% of who depend on Agriculture, 75% of young person's 15-34 years headed households and 87% of households in general who depend on agriculture as the main economic activity	Mostly the hard to reach communities in Opopongo and Magamaga Sub Counties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of Demonstrations using the 4-acre model</li> <li>• Continuous farmer education and sensitization</li> <li>• encouraging adoption through farmer associations</li> <li>• use of model farmers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• use of voucher system to enable model farmers access variety of improved seeds by Caritas Kotido</li> <li>• Farmer education and sensitization by SASAKAWA African Association</li> <li>• Support learning visits for farmers</li> </ul>

Issues/challenges	Causes	Trends	Population segment most impacted	Geographical Distribution	Existing interventions	Partners/interventions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited access to agro-inputs due to very few agro-input dealers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Persistent in the last 10 years</li> </ul>	All age groups involved in agriculture	Cuts across most Sub Counties except for Morulem TC and Abim Town Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>provision of inputs through PMG and Operation wealth creation</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High pests, vector and diseases prevalence</li> </ul>					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impact of HIV and AIDS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Persistent in the last 5 years</li> </ul>	Men and women in the productive age group of 15 to 45 years	Abim Town Council, Abim and Morulem Sub County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health Education</li> <li>Engagement of cultural leaders on traditional harmful and risky behaviour that promote transmission of HIV</li> <li>Continuous HIV counselling and testing</li> <li>eMTCT, HCT and SMC activities</li> </ul>	Complementary activities in support of the local government efforts

Issues/challenges	Causes	Trends	Population segment most impacted	Geographical Distribution	Existing interventions	Partners/interventions
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Media campaigns</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low profitability of agricultural production</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited access to better markets for the products</li> </ul>	Persistent in the last 10 years	Men and women in the productive age group of 15 to 45 years who are engaged in Agriculture	Cuts across all farming communities in the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>opening of markets closer to the communities</li> <li>formation and registration of farmer associations for joint marketing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training group leaders and farmer organization leaders on collective marketing by SASAKAWA African Association</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High level of post-harvest losses</li> </ul>	Persistent	Female headed households 97% of who depend on Agriculture, 75% of young person's 15-34 years headed households and 87% of households in general who depend on agriculture as the main	Cuts across all Sub Counties in the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training of farmers on post-harvest handling</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>provision of silos at subsidized prices by mercy corps and Goal Dynamics project</li> </ul>

Issues/challenges	Causes	Trends	Population segment most impacted	Geographical Distribution	Existing interventions	Partners/interventions
			economic activity			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor post-harvest handling resulting to poor quality products</li> </ul>	Emerging	Men and women in the productive age group of 15 to 45 years who are engaged in Agriculture	Cuts across all Sub Counties in the District	Training of farmers on post-harvest handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training of group leaders and farmer organizations on postharvest management in Awach and Abim</li> <li>Demonstration of post-harvest management technologies</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High cost of manual labour</li> </ul>	Changed rapidly from 3,000 for 4 hours work to 4000 and 5000 for 6 hours	Female headed households 97% of who depend on Agriculture, 75% of young person's 15-34 years headed households and 87% of households in general who depend on agriculture as the main economy	Abim TC, Kiru TC, Morulem SC and Abim SC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formation of farmer groups to provide joint labour</li> <li>mechanization for land preparation</li> <li>promote ox-traction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training of machine operators and technicians by</li> </ul>

Issues/challenges	Causes	Trends	Population segment most impacted	Geographical Distribution	Existing interventions	Partners/interventions
			ic activity			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate extension service providers both at district and sub counties .</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Failure to attract the required cadre of extension workers as the required skilled workers are lacking in the region</li> </ul>	Currently 1 extension workers are for 2700 farmers against the national target of 1:500 and only 25% of households are receiving extension services with only 3.9% of adult household members having received training in Agriculture	Cuts across all age groups who are involved, or whose lives are impacted upon by Agriculture	Cuts across all Sub Counties in the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recruitment of extension workers</li> <li>having one extension worker to cover 2 Sub Counties</li> <li>affirmative action to allow recruitment of Diploma Holders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>complementary extension services by NGO staff</li> <li>Conduct farmer field days</li> <li>Support learning visits for farmers</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low levels of agriculture mechanization leading to low acreage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High cost of agricultural mechanization making acquisition and maintenance of agricultural machinery very difficult</li> </ul>	Persistent	Female headed households 97% of who depend on Agriculture, 75% of young person's 15-34 years headed households and	Cuts across all Sub Counties in the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tractors have been provided to farmer associations under NAADS to be accessed by other farmers at subsidized costs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>training of machine operators and capacity building of the Associations</li> </ul>



Issues/challenges	Causes	Trends	Population segment most impacted	Geographical Distribution	Existing interventions	Partners/interventions
			87% of households in general who depend on agriculture as the main economic activity			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low coverage of water for production facilities to support irrigation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High cost of construction of water for production facilities</li> </ul>	persistent	Cuts across all age groups who are involved, or whose lives are impacted upon by Agriculture in both crop and livestock production	Cuts across all Sub Counties in the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of valley tanks and valley dams</li> </ul>	No partner interventions
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited knowledge on cheaper irrigation technologies</li> </ul>	Persistent	Female headed households 97% of who depend on Agriculture, 75% of young person's 15-34	Cuts across all Sub Counties in the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Setting up small scale irrigation schemes by MOWE for demonstration purposes</li> </ul>	No partner interventions

Issues/challenges	Causes	Trends	Population segment most impacted	Geographical Distribution	Existing interventions	Partners/interventions
			years headed households and 87% of households in general who depend on agriculture as the main economic activity			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Presence of rampant livestock theft by armed Karamojong warriors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Traditional and cultural practices among the Karamojong that encourages cattle theft</li> </ul>	Resurging / worsening	Cuts across all age groups who are involved, or whose lives are impacted upon by Agriculture in both crop and livestock production	Cuts across all Sub Counties in the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>advocacy for resumption disarmament</li> </ul>	Initiate and support peace programmes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor state access roads within the community to support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate funds allocated for maintenance of the increase</li> </ul>	Persistent	Female headed households 97% of who depend on Agriculture,	Opopong o, Magamag a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Routine maintenance of selected roads</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>opening and rehabilitation of community access roads using labour intensive public</li> </ul>

Issues/challenges	Causes	Trends	Population segment most impacted	Geographical Distribution	Existing interventions	Partners/interventions
transportation of inputs	limited number of community access roads		75% of young person's 15-34 years headed households and 87% of households in general who depend on agriculture as the main economic activity			works by caritas

### Tourism

Though the District has some tourism potential, the tourism sector in Abim is still not developed due to untapped tourism potentials and as such no database on tourism sites, non-financing of the tourism sector at local governments, tourism office just introduced in the Local government staff structure but not recruited yet.

The tourism potentials in the District Include: Beautiful sceneries and Rich Biodiversity for eco-tourism, Rich culture, cultural events, mountain climbing, site seeing, wild life tracking and hunting (buffalos) along the wild life corridors

**Table 10: Tourism POCC Analysis**

Potential	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Beautiful sceneries and Rich Bio-diversity for eco-tourism</li> <li>Rich culture, cultural events</li> <li>mountain climbing</li> <li>site seeing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Karamoja cultural events provide an opportunity to market our rich culture</li> <li>The Kidepo Critical Land scape project which developed a business plan for the area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unmapped tourism potentials and as such no database on tourism sites</li> <li>limited or Non-financing of the tourism sector at local governments,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tourism office just introduced in the Local government staff structure but not recruited yet.</li> <li>low skills base for tourism development</li> <li>absence of tourism operators and</li> </ul>

Potential	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>wild life tracking and hunting (buffalos) along the wild life corridors</li> <li>outdoor camping and picnics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Being on the route and proximity to Kidepo national Park</li> <li>creation of the Tourism department in the Local Government structure</li> <li>Growth in the hospitality sector with good hotel facilities</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tourism information centres</li> <li>unpaved trunk roads making tourist to prefer alternative routes to Kidepo National park</li> </ul>

The issues affecting Tourism in the District Include:

- Unmapped tourism potentials and as such no documentations and marketing of tourism in the District
- limited or Non-financing of the tourism sector at local governments,
- Tourism office just introduced in the Local government staff structure but nor recruited yet.
- low skills base for tourism development
- absence of private tourism operators and tourism information centres
- Unpaved trunk roads making tourist to prefer alternative routes to Kidepo National park there denying the District advantage of proximity and on routes advantages.

Issues/challenges	Causes	Trends	Population segment most impacted	Geographical Distribution	Existing interventions	Partners/interventions
Unmapped tourism potentials and as such no documentations and marketing of tourism in the District	Tourism sector had been centralized for a long time	Emerging	All age groups but mostly youth who have an opportunity for employment in the tourism sector	Across all the District	Mapping of possible tourism products, sites and services	Support to conservation and restoration efforts by NFA and wetlands international
	limited tourism knowledge and skill base in the district	Persistent	Youth both male and female who have an opportunity for employment in the	Across all the District	Non	Non

Issues/challenges	Causes	Trends	Population segment most impacted	Geographical Distribution	Existing interventions	Partners/interventions
			tourism sector			
	Insecurity which limited movement locally	Persistent	All age groups who are potential beneficiaries of tourism products and services	Nyakwae, Magamaga, Morulem, Awach, Alerek and Abim Sub County	Deployment of UPDF	Support to peace initiatives and Dialogues with the communities.
limited or Non-financing of the tourism sector at local governments	Low Local revenue base	Improving	All age groups and all gender who are potential beneficiaries of tourism products and services	Across all the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Revenue Mobilization</li> <li>organization of cultural events to market tourism potential</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>support cultural activities</li> <li>funding of the Local revenue mobilization strategy</li> </ul>

### Trade, Industry and Cooperatives

The department of Trade, Industry and Local Economic Development is composed of Three (3) sectors; i.e. Cooperative Development, Trade and Industries and Tourism Development.

Its mandate is to mobilize farmers and traders for productive economic activities that results to improved livelihood hence eradicating poverty.

The department of TILED is newly created from production and marketing with inadequate data bank on trade related information.

**Table 11: Trade, Industry and Cooperatives POCC**

Potentials	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Innovative growth of industrial activities.</li> <li>There is existence of economic activities in the sector</li> <li>IT application and compliance</li> <li>Modern technology availability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public and Private Partnership (PPP) collaboration</li> <li>Availability of many data users</li> <li>Variety of investible enterprises for value addition.</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional trade blocks and markets exist.</li> <li>• Availability of land for industrial development</li> <li>• Land space available for construction works</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Constraints</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited innovations</li> <li>• Insufficient data processing skills.</li> <li>• Limited access and affordability of modern technologies.</li> <li>• Limited supply and high costs of power</li> <li>• Limited innovations.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Challenges</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited capital for expansion of manufacturing businesses.</li> <li>• Inadequate funding</li> <li>• Inadequate staffing</li> <li>• Uncooperative stakeholders/partners/ hence presenting false data</li> <li>• Limited knowledge and skills to use modern technologies</li> <li>• Low production and supply of raw materials.</li> </ul>

### Financial Services

The district lacks financial facilities like Banks and other credit institutions. The district has not been able to attract banks and other financial institutions due to poverty, low level of basic financial literacy and the majority of the population are engaged in subsistence Agriculture that has low demand to formal financial institutions. Access to financial services has improved and non-banking institutions (i.e., credit institutions, MDIs, other micro finance institutions, SACCOs, VSLA, and NGOs) play an important role in providing services to rural underserved communities through accelerated outreach. Under the presidential initiative on wealth and Job creation (Emyooga), the district mobilized and registered 36 (thirty-six) Emyooga SACCOs across the district with eighteen (18) in Abim East County, eighteen (18) in Abim County and six (06) other SACCOs

**Table 12: Financial Services POCC**

<p><b>Potentials</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local revenue committee taskforce in place</li> <li>• Local revenue enhancement plan</li> </ul>	<p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The LED Policy underlines the need for operation of formal financial services to support local enterprises</li> <li>• Availability of Agency Banking</li> <li>• Availability of Mobile Money facility</li> </ul>
<p><b>Constraints</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of financial facilities</li> </ul>	<p><b>Challenges</b></p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low revenue base</li> <li>• Informal financial services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of credit institutions in the district to offer credit to both prospective and potential entrepreneurs</li> </ul>
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### 2.3.2 Economic/Productive Infrastructure

#### Water for Production

At the moment there is no heavy investment in water for Production. However, the district has the two valley tanks four functional dams to support water for production

**Table 13: Water for Production POCC**

<b>Potentials</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of two valley dams for desilting.</li> <li>• Four functional dams to support water for production.</li> </ul>	<b>Opportunities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of water bodies</li> </ul>
<b>Constraints</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low safe water coverage</li> </ul>	<b>Challenges</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited investment in Water for Production</li> </ul>

### 2.3.4. Works Roads

#### District road network:

Abim District has a total road network of 685.845 kilometers distributed as 198.0 km, 33.96 km, 236.9 km and 216.985 being district, Urban, community access and central roads respectively.

**Table 14: Composition of the Road Network in the District and condition**

Sn	Category	Paved Network (Km)	Unpaved Network (Km)	Total (Km)	Road Condition In %		
					Good	Fair	Poor
1	Trunk Roads	0	147	147		68	31.9%
2	District Road	0	189.8	189.8	52	13	35
3	Community Access Road	0	236.6	236.6	7	4.6	88.3

#### Bridges

The following table shows the conditions and type of bridges in the district.

**Table 15: Condition and Type of Bridges**

No	Name of Bridge	Type of Structure	Road Name	Sub-county	Chainage	Condition of Structure
01	Katabok	Box Culvert	Kiru-Oreta-Tu	Morulem TC	0+9.412	Good
02	Lions Bridge	Box culvert	Kiru-Oreta-Tu	Nyakwae	0+46.334	Demolished, repair and abandoned
02	Winam	Box culvert	Abuk-Awach-	Awach	0+16.062	Bad and repair underway
03	Amita	Box culvert	Abim New cor Agago	Abim	0+12.798	Fair condition and Needs repair
04	Loyoroit	Truss Bridge	Abim-Kotido	Alerek	0+17.06	Good

05	Angorom	Box culvert	Abim-Kotido	Camkok	17.06+3.292	Good
06	Kailoong	Box culvert	Abim-Kotido	Camkok	3.292+14.00	Good

**Table 16: Distribution of roads in sub-counties by type**

Lower Local Government	District Roads	Community Access Roads	Total Roads networks	Status in percentages (%)		
				in Kilometres	in Kilometres	in Kilometers
<b>SUB-COUNTIES</b>						
Abim SC	12	45.5	57.5	95	5	
Abim TC	00	00	00	NA	NA	NA
Alerek SC	22	50	72	90	5	5
Awach S	16	18.5	34.5	95	5	00
Kiru TC	13	00	13	100	00	00
Abim SC	24	21	45	80	20	00
Magamaga SC	14	13.9	27.9	95	5	00
Morulem SC	63	60.4	123.4	95	5	00
Nyakwae Sub County	34	27.6	61.6	85	00	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>236.9</b>	<b>434.9</b>	<b>91.875</b>	<b>5.625</b>	<b>2.5</b>

**Table 17: Roads by purpose and Condition**

S/N	Name of the road (or starting point and ending point in the parish)	Length (Km)	Public Facilities accessible through this CAR	Connecting to National/District Road Yes/No	Condition	Upgrading / Rehabilitation	
						Year	Remarks
1.	Otumpilli Kotholu Koninu	7	HC III, Sub County Hqtrs, Schools	Yes	Fair	2016	Needs up grading to a District Road
2.	Kawang Tyen Yao	1	Sub County Hqtrs	Yes	Bad	No	Needs Rehabilitation.
3.	Loyoroit Kakutha	2	HC III	Yes	Fair	2014	Needs Rehabilitation
4.	Otumpilli Bithing	3	HC III, Sub County Hqtrs, Schools	Yes	Fair	2013	Needs rehabilitation
5.	Gulotworo Agur	3	Primary School.	Yes	\Fair	2018	Needs up grading to a District Road
6.	Wilela to District Road	2	HC II	Yes	Bad	No	Needs Rehabilitation
7.	Konino Kagrui	11	Valley Tank	No	Bad	2010	Needs Rehabilitation
8.	Chamkok Kothidany	18	No	Yes	Bad	No	Needs Rehabilitation
9.	Koya Kaladu	3	No	No	Bad	2010	Needs Rehabilitation



S/ N	Name of the road (or starting point and ending point in the parish)	Length (Km)	Public Facilities accessible through this CAR	Connecting to National/District Road Yes/No	Condition	Upgrading / Rehabilitation	
						Year	Remarks
10.	Awach Gotapwou Barlyech	9.0	HC II, Schools, Church Sub County Hqtrs and market	Yes	Fair	2019	Needs up grading to a District Road
11.	Awach BarAbim	7.5	Schools Sub County Hqtrs and Market	Yes	Fair	2012	Needs up grading to a District Road
12.	Awach Amita Boarder	6.0	Gov't prison, HC III and Market	Yes	Fair	2019	Needs up grading to a District Road
13.	BarAbim Gotojwang	2.0	Pri. Sch	Yes	Fair	2016	Needs up grading to a District Road
14.	Gangming Abuk	7.0	District Hqtrs and Central Police Station	Yes	Fair	2018	Needs up grading to a District Road
15.	Rachkoko Abuk	8.0	District Hqtrs and Central Police Station	Yes	Fair	2017	Needs up grading to a District Road
16.	Amita Awach Boarder	5.0	Gov't prison, HC III and Market	Yes	Fair	2019	Needs up grading to a District Road
17.	Arembwola Angiro	1.5	HC II	Yes	Bad	No	Needs rehabilitation
18.	Obworo Aroo	1.5	HC II and Schools	Yes	Fair	2015	Needs up grading to a District Road
19.	Obworo Apelkori	1.5	HC II	Yes	Fair	2010	Needs rehabilitation
20.	Otalabar Apok Adwal	15	HC II and Schools	Yes	Fair	2019	Needs up grading to a District Road
21.	Otalabar Atugo	3.0	HC II and Schools	Yes	Bad	No	Needs rehabilitation
22.	Obworo Okiling	10.0	HC II	Yes	Bad	No	Needs rehabilitation
23.	Kanu Adwal	8.0	HC II and Schools	Yes	Bad	No	Needs Rehabilitation.

S/ N	Name of the road (or starting point and ending point in the parish)	Length (Km)	Public Facilities accessible through this CAR	Connecting to National/District Road Yes/No	Condition	Upgrading / Rehabilitation	
						Year	Remarks
24.	Apeipopong Asuruga Nyarkidi	11.0	No	Yes	Bad	No	Needs rehabilitation
25.	Kathebakume Othuthua	4.0	HC III and Schools	Yes	Fair	2018	Needs up grading to a district road
26.	Oreta Bula	1.5	HC II and Schools	Yes	Bad	No	Needs rehabilitation
27.	Rogom To Trunk Road	1.7	HC III and Schools	Yes	Bad	No	Needs rehabilitation
28.	Agule Trunk Road	0.4	HC II and Schools	Yes	Fair	2018	Needs up grading to a district road
29.	Kobulin Kothirwai Apeitholim	9.0	No	Yes	Bad	No	Needs rehabilitation
30.	Wilela Akwangagwel	4.5	HC II and Schools	Yes	Bad	No	Needs rehabilitation
31.	Gulobedi Okii	6.0	Schools and HC III	Yes	Fair	2013	Needs up grading to a district road
32.	Aremo Dam Omagal	8.0	Schools and HC III	Yes	Fair	2018	Needs up grading to a district road
33.	Aremo - New Sub County Head Quarters	8.0	Schools and HC III	Yes	Fair	2017	Needs up grading to a district road
34.	Yarayara Alir	4.0	Schools and HC II	Yes	Fair	2017	Needs up grading to a district road
35.	Alir Aojapiro	4.0	Schools and HC III	Yes	Bad	No	Needs rehabilitation
36.	Akwangagwel Car	0.4	School	Yes	Bad	No	Needs rehabilitation
37.	Lalanatidi Asuruga Nyarkidi	6.2	School	Yes	Bad	No	Needs rehabilitation
38.	Adea Nyarkidi	8.0	Schools and HC II	Yes	Bad	No	Needs rehabilitation
39.	Rachkoko Akanyakure Orwamuge	12.0	Schools and HC II	Yes	Bad	No	Needs rehabilitation
40.	Apeidukanith Obolokome	2.5	Schools and HC II	Yes	Bad	No	Needs rehabilitation
41.	Arimatholim Moroto Road	2.7	Schools and HC II	Yes	Bad	No	Needs rehabilitation
42.	Aywellu Odolo	3.0	Schools and HC II	Yes	Bad	No	Needs rehabilitation

S/N	Name of the road (or starting point and ending point in the parish)	Length (Km)	Public Facilities accessible through this CAR	Connecting to National/District Road Yes/No	Condition	Upgrading / Rehabilitation	
						Year	Remarks
43.	Aywellu Oongokidirir	5.0	No	Yes	Bad	2009	Needs rehabilitation

**Table 18: District Roads**

S/N	Name of the road from starting point and ending point	Length (Km)	Public Facilities accessible through this CAR	Connecting to National/District Road Yes/No	Condition	Upgrading / Rehabilitation	
						Year	Remarks
1	Alerek- Katabok-Abim	43.0	Sub County Hqtrs, Health centres, Schools and Markets	Yes	Bad	2016	Needs rehabilitation
2	Abuk-Awach-Agago Boarder	17.0	Sub County Hqtrs, District Hqtrs, HC II, Market and Central Police Station.	Yes	Bad	2015	Needs rehabilitation
3	Abuk-Pupukamuya	30.0	District and Sub County Hqtrs	Yes	Bad	2016	Needs rehabilitation
4	Atunga- Koya-Nuthu	17.0	Schools, Health Centres and market	Yes	Bad	2010	Needs rehabilitation
5	Aninata- Adwal	8.0	School	Yes	Bad	2010	Needs rehabilitation
6	Alerek-Kulodwong	8.0	Health Centre, Schools and Sub County Hqtrs	Yes	Bad	2009	Needs rehabilitation
7	BarAbim	11.0	Sub County Hqtrs, Schools,	Yes	Bad	2002	Needs rehabilitation

			Market, and Health Centres				
8	Adea- Tyenopok-Gulopono	9.0	Sub County Hqtrs, Schools, Market, and Health Centres	Yes	Bad	2015	Needs rehabilitation
9	Opopongo	4.0	Health Centre and a School	Yes	Good	2019	Needs maintenance
10	Katala Road	5.4	Health Centre and a School	Yes	Good	2019	Needs maintenance
11	Aremo-Angolebwal	5.4	Health Centre, market and Schools	Yes	Bad	2010	Needs rehabilitation
12	Rachkoko-Akwangagwel	4.4	Health Centre, market and Schools	Yes	Fair	2019	Needs rehabilitation
13	Apeipopong	4.0	Health Centre and School	Yes	Bad	2010	Needs rehabilitation
14	Barlyech-Orwamuge	8.0	Health Centre, market and Schools	Yes	Bad	2013	Needs rehabilitation
15	Abuk Rachkoko	7.2	District Hqtrs, Central Police Station and Market	Yes	Fair	2018	Needs rehabilitation
16	Katabok-Aywelu	11.0	Schools and Health Centre.	Yes	Bad	2010	Needs rehabilitation
17	Otumpili-Olem	4.0	Sub County Hqtrs, Schools, market and HC III	Yes	Good	2019	Needs maintenance

**Table 19: National Roads**

S/N	Name of the road from starting point and ending point	Length in KMs	Remarks
1	Abim Abim Boarder	27.15	Bad Condition
2	Kiru Oreta Turtugo	56.00	Fair Condition
3	Oreta Kobulin	18.00	Bad Condition

4	Oreta Akwanamor	47.00	Bad Condition
5	Abim Agago Boarder	18.75	Bad Condition
6	Abim Kotido Boarder	38.43	Fair Condition

### Achievements

- Mechanized maintenance of District roads 33 Kms
- Routine maintenance of District roads 140 kms
- Installation of 52 lines of concrete culverts

### Challenges

- Incompetent plant and machine operators.
- Sourcing of excavator is very difficult as many districts demand it at the same time

### Energy

Over 95% of the households', institutions and industrial energy demand and consumption in the district is from biomass mainly in the form of firewood and charcoal yet it is used inefficiently. Over 96% of the rural populations utilize firewood and while 50% of the urban population use charcoal as their main source of energy for cooking. The use of other improved sources of energy such as gas, biogas and briquettes are insignificant.

The other sources of energy are petroleum products. In Abim petroleum, related products like kerosene, diesel and petrol are the major energy sources mostly used for transportation. However, about 95% of the households in the district also depend on kerosene for lighting with its negative health impacts. The high price of fuel tends to influence the prices of moving goods and people. The current trend of increasing prices for these commodities has had a considerable impact on the development of the local economy and on the wellbeing of the people.

Although the supply of electricity cannot be influenced by Abim district, aiding the development of access and the promotion of electricity consumption - including aspects of energy efficiency could be promoted.

Another source of energy is the solar photovoltaic system, which supplies basic electricity to meet institutional and household energy demands. This has great potential due to its efficiency, but the prohibitive initial cost makes it difficult to afford by many households. However, data on the percentage of households and institutions that are using the system is not available.

**Table 20: Energy Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges.**

<p><b>Potential</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of petroleum products</li> <li>• Availability of biomass energy sources</li> </ul>	<p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alternative sources of energy other than electricity</li> <li>• Rural Electrification Programme</li> </ul>
<p><b>Constraints</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate electricity supply</li> </ul>	<p><b>Challenges.</b></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Current trend of increasing prices of the petroleum products</li> <li>• Limited industrialization and value addition</li> </ul>
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### 2.3.3 Human and Social Development

Human and Social development is about improving the well-being of every individual in a society so they can reach their full potential. The success of society is linked to the well-being of each and every member of the community. This requires the removal of barriers so that every person in Abim can journey towards their dreams with confidence and dignity. It is refusing to believe that people who live in poverty will always be poor.

The people of Abim must have the opportunity to grow, develop their own skills and contribute to their families and communities in a meaningful way. If they are healthy, well-educated and trained to enter the workforce and are able to make a decent wage, they are better equipped to meet their needs and be successful.

#### Health

Health department continues to prioritize interventions that are demonstrably cost effective with the largest impact on promoting health, preventing disease and reducing morbidity and mortality defined in the Uganda National Minimum Health Care Package (UNMHCP) under the multi-sectoral approach with a view of providing essential care for all but with focus on Maternal Care, New-born Care and Family Planning. The other components include, among others, provision of Essential Medicines and Health Supplies (EMHS), Communicable and Non-communicable disease control and environmental health. The sector therefore focuses on improving set interventions for positive progress in support of the resolutions of the World Health Assembly and World Health Organization.

In view of the above, the Department has implemented a number of activities in the above reference under the following program area in the previous financial years;

- a) Reproductive Maternal Neonatal Child Adolescent Health (RMNCAH)
- b) Health promotion.
- c) Disease surveillance.
- d) Communicable and Non-communicable
- e) Hygiene and sanitation
- f) Administrative supportive supervision
- g) Vector borne disease control.
- h) Other primary health care activities.

**Table 21: Summary of Health Units by Ownership**

Category	Government	NGO	Private	Total
1. Hospital	1	0	0	1
2. Health Center IV	0	0	0	0
3. Health Center III	4	1	0	5
4. Health Center II	15	0	0	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21</b>

**Table 22: Distribution of Health Units by Level by Sub-County by Ownership 2019**

Sub county	Government				NGO				Total
	Hospital	HCIV	HC III	HC II	Hospital	HCIV	HC III	HC II	
Abim	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	5
Abim TC	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kiru TC	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Awach	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Abim	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Morulem	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	4
Nyakwae	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	4
Magamaga	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Alerek	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21</b>

**Human Resource**

The health sector is committed to attainment and maintenance of an adequately sized, equitably distributed, appropriately skilled, motivated and productive workforce. The staffing level as at 30<sup>th</sup> December 2019 is as below.

**Table 23: Abim District Health Staff by health center level as at December 2019**

No	Level	No of Health units	No of posts Recommended	Total No of posts filled	Percentage filled
1	District Health Office	1	9	6	66%
2	District Hospital	1	185	158	85%
3	Health Centre III	5	95	46	48%
4	Health Centre II	15	135	71	52%
5	Town Council	2	4	1	25%
<b>Total</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>55%</b>

**Table 24: Abim District Health staff by category**

Staff Category	Number of Male/Female	Total	Remarks
District Health Officer	Male (0) Female (0)	0	To be recruited 2021
Assistant District Health Officer (Environmental Health)	Male (0) Female (0)	0	To be recruited 2021

Asst Dist Health Officer (Maternal Child Health/ Nursing)	Male (0) Female (1)	1	Filled
Senior Environmental Health Officer	Male (0) Female (0)	0	To be recruited 2021
Senior Health Educator	Male (0) Female (0)	0	To be recruited 2021
Bio-Statistician	Male (1) Female (0)	1	Filled
Cold Chain Technician	Male (1) Female (0)	1	Filled
Stores Assistant	Male (2) Female (0)	2	1 for Hospital and 1 for DHO
Driver	Male (4) Female (0)	4	Filled
Principle Medical Officer	Male (0) Female (0)	1	Vacant
Medical Officer Special Grade (Community)	Male (0) Female (0)	0	Not filled
Senior Medical Officer	Male (1) Female (0)	1	Recently recruited
Medical Officer	Male (2) Female (1)	3	Filled
Dental Surgeon	Male (0) Female (0)	0	Vacant
Public Health dental officer	Male (0) Female (0)	0	Vacant
Dental Assistant	Male (1) Female (0)	1	Filled
Pharmacist	Male (1) Female (0)	1	Filled
Dispenser	Male (2) Female (0)	2	Filled
Principal Nursing Officer	Male (0) Female (0)	0	Retired needs replacement
Senior Nursing Officer	Male (1) Female (2)	3	Filled
Nursing Officer/ Nursing	Male (4) Female (17)	21	Filled
Nursing Officer/ Midwifery	Male (0) Female (6)	6	Filled
Nursing Officer/ Psychiatry	Male (0) Female (0)	0	Vacant
Public Health Nurse	Male (1) Female (1)	2	Filled
Enrolled Psychiatric Nurse	Male (0) Female (1)	1	Filled
Enrolled Nurse	Male (24) Female (32)	56	Filled
Senior Clinical Medical Officer	Male (0) Female (0)	0	
Medical Clinical Officer	Male (0) Female (0)	0	
Senior Clinical Officer	Male (8) Female (0)	8	Filled
Clinical Officer	Male (4) Female (2)	6	Filled
Senior Registered Nurse	Male (0) Female (0)	0	
Enrolled Clinical Nurse	Male (0) Female (0)	0	
Registered Nurse	Male (0) Female (0)	0	
Registered Mid-Wife	Male (0) Female (0)	0	
Enrolled Mid-Wife	Male (0) Female (23)	23	Filled
Nurse	Male (0) Female (0)	0	
Health Educator	Male (1) Female (0)	1	Filled



Senior Laboratory Technologist	Male (0) Female (0)	0	
Psychiatric Clinical Officer	Male (1) Female (0)	1	
Ophthalmic Clinical Officer	Male (0) Female (0)	0	There is serious need for this service
Health Inspector	Male (2) Female (0)	2	One at District and one for TC
Assistant Entomological Officer (Medical)	Male (0) Female (0)	0	
Radiographer	Male (0) Female (0)	0	Abandoned Duty
Physiotherapist	Male (0) Female (0)	0	
Occupation Therapist	Male (0) Female (0)	0	There is serious need for this service
Orthopaedic Officer	Male (2) Female (0)	2	Filled
Assistant Health Educator	Male (0) Female (0)	0	Vacant
Anaesthetic Officer	Male (0) Female (0)	0	Failed to attract
Laboratory Technologist	Male (1) Female (0)	1	Filled
Laboratory Technician	Male (3) Female (0)	3	Filled
Laboratory Assistant	Male (3) Female (1)	4	Filled
Senior Hospital Administrator	Male (0) Female (0)	0	
Hospital Administrator	Male (0) Female (0)	0	Transferred service recently
Human Resource Officer	Male (1) Female (0)	0	
Medical Social Worker	Male (0) Female (1)	1	
Nutritionist	Male (1) Female (0)	1	
Supplies Officer	Male (0) Female (0)	0	
Senior Accounts Assistant	Male (1) Female (0)	1	
Stenographer Secretary	Male (0) Female (1)	1	
Records Assistant	Male (0) Female (1)	1	
Accounts Assistant	Male (1) Female (0)	1	
Office Typist	Male (0) Female (1)	1	
Nursing Assistant	Male (19) Female (28)	47	
Health Assistant	Male (5) Female (1)	6	More required
Porter	Male (6) Female (15)	21	
Askari	Male (20) Female (2)	22	
<b>Total</b>	<b>Male (124) Female (137)</b>	<b>261</b>	

The District Recommended establishment is **378 personnel** for District health Office, Hospital and Sub county health units, the total posts filled are **261** giving a performance of **61%**. This includes both the trained health workers, administrative and support staff in public health facilities.

The health department faces the challenge of;

- health workers required for key services in some levels of health care e.g. lack of public health dental officers and mental health nurses both at Hospital and Health centre III level.
- The current policy on health staffing is guided by a level of the facility and not the catchment population, making some health facilities serve bigger workloads because of bigger catchment

population, most of our health Units provide services to the neighbouring districts of Agago, Abim and Kotido District.

## Water and Sanitation

The district water office is charged with the responsibility for prioritizing water and sanitation development conditional grant activities with the view of giving equal opportunity to the poorest communities and recognizing issues of gender equality and social inclusion.

This sector carries out the monitoring roles and evaluates the sector development programs and ensuring effectiveness and efficiency in service delivery to the community. It is also prudent for planning for sanitation and hygiene facilities in small Towns and Rural Growth Centers (RGCs) and Public places like markets and as well as creating awareness on sanitation education and sanitation promotion activities in areas where water facilities have been constructed.

The technology currently used in provision of safe water is through construction of pipe water scheme; mainly in small Towns and Rural growth centers, construction of Deep bore holes and Rain water harvesting tanks constructed at households' level and institutions, surface water from valley dams and tanks, embankment dams are being harvested for both livestock and human consumption and as well as water for crop production mainly achieved under Water for Production (WfP).

Abim District has about 379 Water points majorly bore holes, 4 Piped water supply scheme schemes. Safe water coverage is at 78% arising from 76% and 89% for rural and urban respectively with the least safe water coverage in Awach Sub County at 41% and the highest safe water coverage in Abim Sub County at 95 %.

The District has 264 functional water points implying 70% functionality level with the least being Morulem Sub county at 62% and the highest Awach Sub County at 78%.

**Table 25 Safe water Points by Type and Sub County in the District**

Sources		Borehole	Tap Stands	Protected Springs	Kiosks	% coverage
Abim TC	Number	40		1		
	No of Population served	12,485				
Abim	Number	31				
	No of Population served	7,467				
Atunga	Number	20				
	No of Population served	6,166				
Kiru TC	Number	28				
	No of Population served	12,197				
Abuk	Number	10				
	No of Population served					

Orwamuge TC	Number	13				
	No of Population served	15,319				
Awach	Number	22	1			
	No of Population served	22,037				
Lotuke	Number	21				
	No of Population served	7,495				
Morulem TC	Number	34				
	No of Population served	20,318				
Morulem	Number	32				
	No of Population served	8,878				
Nyakwae	Number	27	1			
	No of Population served	14,998				
Opopongo	Number	20				
	No of Population served	4,939				
Camkok	Number	5				
	No of Population served					
Alerek	Number	33				
	No of Population served	9,365				
Alerek TC	Number	12				
	No of Population served	5,036				
Magamaga	Number	27				
	No of Population served	9,344				
Total District Population served per water point 156.043						

### Education

Education Department consists of four sections, namely Administrative Section, Inspectorate Section, Special Needs education (SNE) Section and Games and Sports Section and ECD. Administration, being the mainstream section of the sector has a key mandate to oversee and supervise all the other sections.

Collectively, all the sections work towards achievement of the sector's core mandate to coordinate and provide education services to all the people of Abim district, hence, the Sector's Mission Statement: To contribute to the quality of life of Abim district through well-coordinated quality education that is inclusive, related, equitable and accessible to all the people of Abim irrespective of differences based on gender, religion, tribe or disability."

There is a total of 41 Primary Schools in district, distributed all throughout the district. The 41 Primary Schools include 35 Government Aided Primary Schools and 6 private primary schools including community schools.

Secondary Education is provided in 5 Government Aided Schools and 2 privately owned secondary school. The district has 2 BTVET institutions one of which is Government aided and the other being run by a CSO

The importance of the Department in the Local Economy is that; an enlightened and healthy Human resource is essential to facilitate development. The availability of appropriate and adequate human capital facilitates increase in productivity, technological growth necessary to spur development.

### Basic statistics and data relevant to the planning of the sector

The situation of the education Department is statistically represented as follow:

**Table 26: Distribution of Learning Institutions per Sub County**

S/No.	Sub County	Primary school		Total	Secondary schools		Total	Tertiary institution		Total
		Gov't	Private		Gov't	Private		Gov't	Private	
1	Alerek	2	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
2	Abim	6	0	6	0	1	1	0	0	0
3	Abim TC	2	3	5	1	0	1	0	0	0
4	Awach	3	1	4	1	0	1	0	0	0
5	Kiru TC	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Abim	4	0	4	1	0	1	0	1	1
7	Magamaga	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Morulem	8	0	8	1	0	1	0	0	0
9	Nyakwae	5	1	6	1	0	1	1	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>35</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>

**Table 27: No. of latrine stances in Pre - Primary, Primary and Secondary school**

Description	Pre-primary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Toilets exclusively for teachers	4	22	4	1
Toilets exclusively for girls	12	1000	20	2
Toilets exclusively for boys	12	1148	10	2
Mixed use	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2170</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>5</b>

**Table 28: No. of Rooms in Pre - Primary, Primary, Secondary School and tertiary institutions**

Description	Pre-primary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
Classrooms	12	309	49	4	<b>374</b>
Libraries	0	0	3	1	<b>4</b>
Store rooms	4	35	10	2	<b>51</b>
Offices					
Staffrooms					
Latrines (blocks)	28	603	34	4	<b>660</b>
Teachers' houses	0	164	32	0	<b>196</b>
Computer Lab	0	0	3	1	<b>4</b>
Workshops	0	0	3	1	<b>4</b>
Furniture /desks	180	2148	593	60	<b>2981</b>
Fence	0	8	3	0	<b>11</b>

**Table 29: Enrolment**

CATEGORY	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Pre-primary			
Primary	15,184	14,656	29,840
Secondary	1,667	1,520	3,187
Tertiary	70	21	91

*Source (Education Department)*

**Table 30: Quality and skills of the human resource**

Category	Total	Number of Male/Female	Total
Teacher (Post Graduate)		Male (2) Female (0)	2

<b>Teacher (Degree Holder)</b>		Male (23) Female (7)	30
<b>Teacher (Grade V)</b>		Male (106) Female (39)	145
<b>Teacher (Grade III)</b>		Male (231) Female (97)	328
<b>Parents Teacher (untrained)</b>		Male (0) Female (0)	0
<b>Totals</b>		<b>Male (362) Female (143)</b>	<b>505 of which</b>
<b>Special Needs</b>		Male (4) Female (1)	

**Key Sector Development Indicators:**

- Primary school Completion rate 68%
- Pupil-Teacher ratio (Primary) is 65:1 and
- Pupil- Classroom ratio is 106:1.
- Pupil latrine stance ratio 49:1
- Staffing 94% (505) against 537 staff ceiling (staffing gap of 32 (6%))
- Student-Teacher ratio (Secondary) is 60:1, while Student-Classroom ratio is 80:1.
- Pupil desk ratio is 14:1 whereas the national standard figure is 3:1
- Proportion of dropouts is 5% for Male and 4.3% for female
- Primary Leaving Examination pass rate is 90%.
- School completion rate is 56% for male and 51% for female.
- Average Distance to the nearest school is 3km for Primary and 10kms for secondary
- Cost of education is so high and unaffordable to majority of the parents.
- There are 2 formal vocational training Institutions i.e. Abim technical school and Arid land vocational training school
- Teaching materials are inadequate as indicated by Pupil text book ratio of 12:1
- There is teachers' motivation/incentive of providing staff houses under NUSAF, PRDP/DDEG and SFG project.
- There minimum involvement/participation of parents in school Programmes.
- School feeding interventions exists but in only about 10 schools for few children.
- There are no Food and Nutrition, Right to Food related topics, theoretical or Practical, in the school curriculum, there is need to introduce such cross-cutting issues

**Table 31: Sector Performance**

Performance indicator	National standards	Actual Performance
<b>Minimum Quality Standards for primary school infrastructure</b>		
Pupils -Teacher Ratio/primary	40:1	65:1
Pupils -Desk Ratio/primary	3:1	14:1
Pupils-latrine stance ratio/Primary	40:1	54:1
Pupils-Classroom ratio/Primary	53:1	106:1
Pupils-Textbook ratio/primary		12:1
Permanent accommodation for teachers	At least 4 teachers	3 teachers
Water harvesting facility	At least 10,000 litres per school	10,000 litres per school
Changing room	At least 1 changing room per school	
<b>Minimum Service delivery standards/norms for every secondary school are:</b>		
Pupils -Teacher Ratio/Secondary	40:1	60:1
Pupils -Desk Ratio/Secondary	3:1	6:1

Pupils-latrine stance ratio/Secondary	40:1	48:1
Pupils-Textbook ratio/Secondary		8:1
Pupils-Classroom ratio/secondary	60:1	80:1
Water harvesting facility	At least 10,000 litres per school	At least 10,000 litres per school
Permanent accommodation for teachers	At least 4 teachers	
Changing room	At least 1 changing room per school	At least 1 changing room per school
Sick bay	At least 1 sick bay per school	At least 1 sick bay per school
Laboratory	At least 1 multipurpose laboratory per school	At least 1 multipurpose laboratory per school

Table 32: **Community Development and Social Protection POCC**

<p><b>Potentials</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical Personnel</li> <li>• Political will from the district in supporting children activities.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of Policies and guidelines on child protection and youth</li> <li>• <b>Availability of development partners</b></li> <li>• Availability of labour laws</li> </ul>
<p><b>Constraints</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sector does not have proper means of transport</li> <li>• Limited participation of community in FAL programs</li> <li>• High illiteracy rate</li> </ul>	<p><b>Challenges</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knowledge gap in Gender issues</li> <li>• Inadequate funding to the sector</li> <li>• Exploitation of workers at all levels</li> <li>• Declining positive cultural values and norms</li> <li>• High prevalence of child abuse</li> <li>• High prevalence of GBV</li> </ul>

## **Environment and Natural Resource**

### **Forestry**

The Forest cover in Abim is mostly of a single layer canopy, The Natural central reserves cover is 42,978.3 Hectares (429.78 Sq. Kms), private plantations approximately 50 acres, Project plantations 25 acres (most less than 3 years old), There is increasing encroachment in all the reserves However some patches still remain intact

The challenges with the forestry sub sector are:

- Absence of District Forestry Officer
- Absence of Local forest reserves
- Inadequate or non-allocation of funds for forestry
- Lack of management plans
- Inadequate or even no funding at all
- Bush fires

- Increasing Demand for forest products such as timber, fuel wood, bamboo, reeds, fiber and herbs, forked poles
- Resettlements
- Commercial Charcoal burning
- Brick baking
- Power saws
- Population expansion
- Unregulated forest resources exploitation

### ***Wetlands***

The wetlands in Abim are mainly seasonal in nature, according to NEMA; the wetlands that exhibit a high diversity of plant species are usually seasonal in nature, which is the common characteristic of wetlands in Abim.

The rate of encroachment into the wetlands in Abim is still minimal as people have not yet adopted crops that are associated with wetlands. However, wetland areas of Nyemo and Odongi, Pul and Angaro have been encroached by vegetable growers, rice growing is emerging in the Area of Ora Pul. Wetland areas in Kanu are covered with trees and are largely not encroached except for Oima.

The river banks on the other hand have been heavily degraded as most of the trees were cut off for timber; the wetland catchment areas have also been degraded. As a result of illegal commercial charcoal burning.

### ***Environment***

Solid waste management is one of the greatest challenges in Abim District. The increasing urban population in Abim Town Council and other rural growth canters are most affected by this problem with common wastes including vegetable wastes, plastics, peelings, kitchen wastes, metals, polythene bags, including human excreta being disposed in the open without any management plans and facilities. Pollution is also an emerging issue, there are two main issues that contribute to poor air quality these include indoor air pollution and outdoor air pollution. 97% of households in Abim use biomass fuels for cooking and lighting, some of these generate pollutants and harmful gasses with considerable health implications. The outdoor is mostly a result of bush burning.

#### **2.3.4 Urban development and Physical Planning**

The Agenda 2030 SDG11 and the African Agenda 2063 advocate for a well-planned and managed urbanization as a force for sustainable development. The NDP III aims to leverage urbanization as a driver for socio-economic transformation.

The district has a number of up-coming Rural Growth Centres (RGCs) but the main Central Business District (CBD) is Abim Town Council. Some of these centres are witnessing a growing number of inhabitants, mushrooming residential and business buildings and infrastructural developments like roads. These developments are seen coming in a haphazard manner without approvals by the physical planning committees.

Table 33: **POCC Urban Development and Physical Housing**

<p>Potentials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Availability of land</b></li> <li>• <b>Skilled personnel</b></li> </ul>	<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Availability Private Developers</b></li> <li>• <b>Availability of development partners</b></li> <li>• <b>Availability of modern building materials</b></li> </ul>
<p>Constraints</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>uncoordinated planning and developments</b></li> <li>• <b>Inadequate decent housing</b></li> <li>• <b>Encroachment into unfenced public land</b></li> <li>• <b>Inadequate funds.</b></li> <li>• <b>Inadequate equipment and surveying tools</b></li> <li>• <b>Non-functional. physical planning committees</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>Challenges</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited knowledge among communities in urban centers.</li> <li>• Dominance of informal settlements</li> <li>• Deficiency in quality and quantity of social services</li> <li>• Lack of investment plans</li> <li>• Growing urbanization</li> <li>• Political interference</li> <li>• Lack of a Physical Plan</li> <li>• Complexity of the land tenure system that hinder physical planning</li> <li>• Lack of building codes/standards</li> </ul>

However, the level of urbanization in Abim district is still very low. The urbanization process in the district is characterized by uncoordinated planning and developments leading to unrestricted widespread of rural growth centres. Urbanization has not been matched with a corresponding increase in provision of services and infrastructural facilities like roads, housing, education, health, sewage and sanitation including waste management facilities and landfills.

Over 95% of the Rural Growth Centres are occupied by informal settlements. There are inadequate urban services and few amenities in most of the rural growth centres. For instance, only about 20% have water in their households, about 28% buy water from venders and about 52% fetch water from boreholes and natural springs. Only about 5% have access to power energy much as the national grid passed through some of the centres. Traditional pit latrines are dominant excreta management system in most



of the rural growth centres. There exist limited or none waste disposal facilities of landfills, incinerators, and lagoons.

The district has no sewage systems in all urban areas including the Town council. Waste sorting for proper management and disposals is inexistent at urban areas posing serious health threats to the urban dwellers. Landfills are inexistent in almost all the urban areas. Waste transportation services are inexistent at the urban areas for collection and disposal of wastes generated. Therefore, this third development plan needs to take care of physical planning and infrastructural development for better service delivery in these upcoming urban centres through proper surveying and planning for sustainable development.

### Physical Planning

The land resources are mostly privately owned under the customary land tenure system. This contributes to unsustainable land management practices currently being observed. With increasing urban development, and its related changes in land use priorities, most of the developments on lands are not approved and authorized because the community are unwilling to pay the necessary development fees. There are also land management challenges resulting from in migration from outside the district presenting in terms of land conflicts and environment management challenges, this situation is worsened by the following conditions;

- Absence of substantive land officer and Physical planner
- Limited or no funding to the sector
- Absence of approved District Physical development plans
- Absence of land use plans
- Poor land use management systems
- Holding of land without demarcation including even Government premises
- Unplanned developments

Land Use	Percentage of land use
Tree Cover	94.616
Shrubs cover	0.837
Grass land	1.634
Cultivated land	2.901
Regularly Flooded land/aquatic vegetation	0.000
Bare areas	0.001
Built up areas	0.008
Open water	0.001

- Untilled lands

### Housing

The housing situation in Abim is characterized by inadequate homes in terms of quality and quantity in both rural and urban areas. About 95% of the households in Abim have their houses constructed with temporal materials while only 5% have constructed houses using permanent materials. The majority of the permanent houses are in the Urban Growth Centres compared to the rural areas.

The Urban growth Centres have affordable houses; however, the hygiene and sanitation are still wanting including promoting good environmental practices and economic empowerment to impact the lives of vulnerable communities in Urban Growth centres.

### 2.3.5 LG Management and Service Delivery

The decentralization policy of taking services nearer to the people requires LGs to provide and ensure that the population has access to basic social services. These include social service delivery points such as schools, health facilities, roads, extension services and management of natural resources among others.

The LG Management and Service Delivery Administration department is mandated to oversee the management of the entire district and the Lower Local Governments. They are responsible for administration, human resources, local revenue and Records and information management of the district.

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

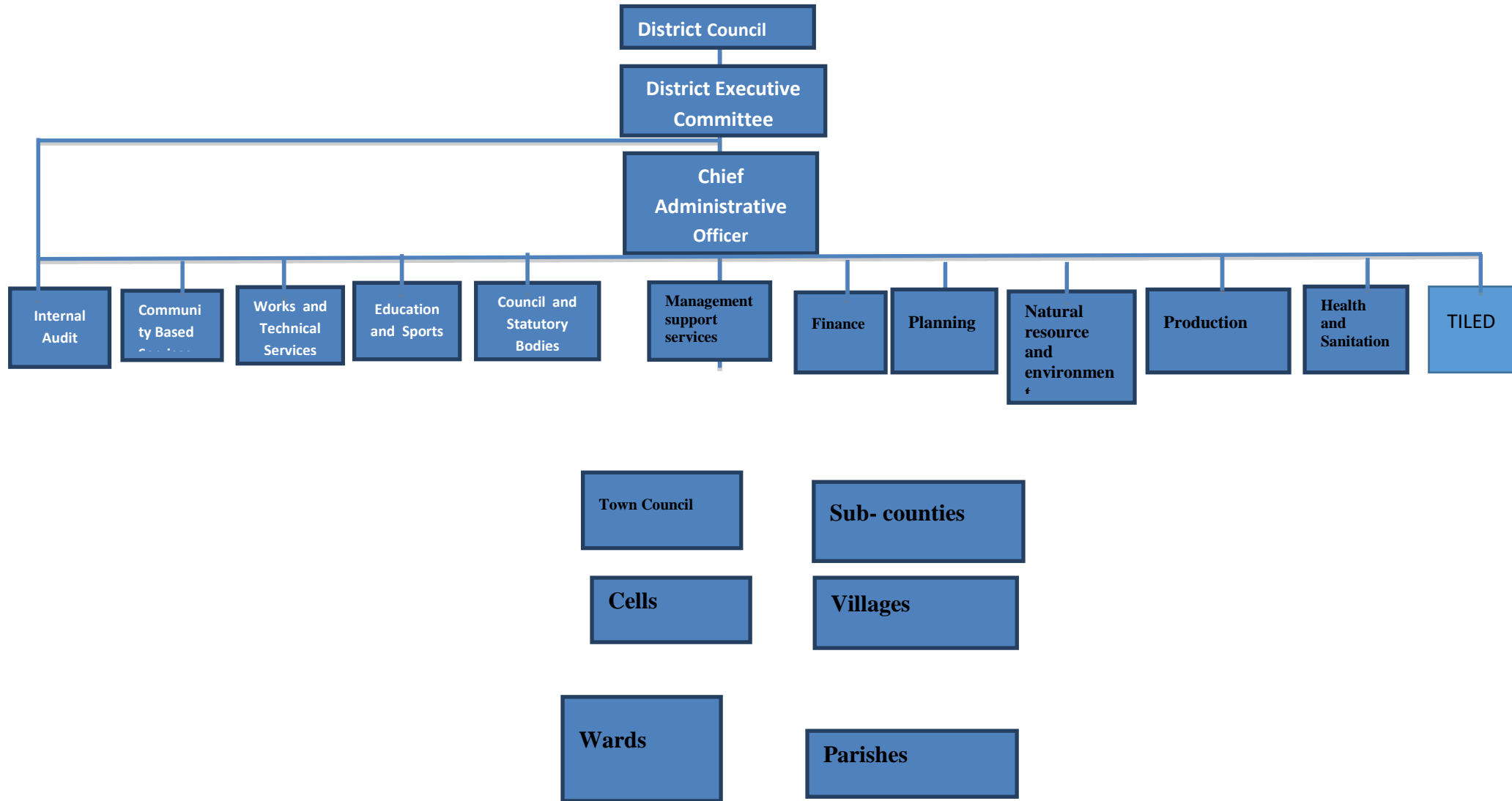
Abim district has one county and is managed by Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), while the ten sub-counties are being headed by substantive Senior Assistant Secretary and the 6 Town Councils managed by Town Clerks. The Chief Administrative Officer is the Chief Executive and Accounting Officer of the district. The District Chairperson is the political head of the district. He performs the oversight function in the entire district including the LLG councils.

The Goal of the District Council is to serve the community through a coordinated delivery of service that focuses on national and local priorities and promotes sustainable social and economic development of the district.

Under the decentralization system, council is the top most political governing, planning and policy body of the district; decentralization system was introduced with the view to improve public service delivery and also to increase citizens' participation in development.

The most challenging problem with decentralization is now the inability of local governments to raise locally generated revenue. Citizens' participation in the implementation of development projects and sustainability of those projects is still a big challenge and yet a number of projects have been implemented to improve the living condition of the citizens in various communities

Figure 13 presents the organizational chart for Abim District Local Government.



#### 2.4 Staffing structure and staffing level by functions;

At district level, out of the 135 approved posts, only 57 positions are filled and 78 posts are vacant. This represents only nearly 32.5% of the total approved posts at higher local government and this is below the acceptable national norm of sixty five percent

Only Community Based Services department and planning departments have fair staffing. The worst departments affected included; Production, Trade, Industry and Local Economic Development and Natural resources and Environment. Without adequate and competent staffing in the mentioned departments, the goal of increased household income and improved quality of life cannot be achieved.

**Table 34: Abim District Local Government staffing level by Department at Head Quarters**

S/No	Department	Number of Approved Posts	Posts Filled	Percentage Filled	Posts Vacant	Percentage Vacant
1	Administration	44	7	15.9	37	84.1
2	Finance	13	8	61.5	5	38.6
3	Statutory Bodies	6	5	83.3	1	16.7
4	Production	16	5	31.3	11	68.8
5	Health	8	5	62.5	3	37.5
6	Education and Sports	7	2	28.6	5	71.4
7	Works	13	9	69.2	4	30.8
8	Natural Resources	10	6	60	4	40
9	Community Based Services	6	5	83.3	1	16.7
10	Planning	3	3	100	0	0.0
11	Internal Audit	2	1	50	1	50
12	Trade, Industry and Local Economic Development	7	1	14.3	6	85.7
	Total	135	57	42.2	78	57.8

**Source: Human resource department**

#### 2.4 Summary of Synthesis of development issues informing the LGDP formulation

1. Low agricultural productivity and value addition, poor storage infrastructure, poor market access and low competitiveness for products in domestic and external, limited access to agricultural financial services and weak coordination and institutional planning
2. Undeveloped Tourism Sector, limited diversification of tourism products and lack of innovation and creativity; poor tourism infrastructure (roads, electricity water and ICT).
3. Exposure to hazards and disasters to due to limited capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigations

4. Rampant degradation of the environment and natural resources caused by limited environmental education and awareness, limited alternative sources of livelihood and limited adoption of appropriate technology
5. Absence of appropriate incentives for good environmental management practices
6. Weak coordination and institutional capacity gaps in planning and implementation
7. Weak government supportive environment constraints private sector development viii. Limited access to electricity, water and ICT; limited access to reliable and clean energy due to over reliance on biomass
8. The current urban development is unsustainable due to; inadequacies in physical planning and plan implementation resulting into; unplanned settlement, a deficiency in quantity and or quality of social services, public infrastructure and housing and jobless urban growth
9. Human capital is characterized by low labour productivity, this is mainly attributed to; weak foundation for human capital (ECD), lack of appropriate knowledge, skills and attitude, poor population health and safety, poor population management, limited social protection and lack of institutionalise and integrated human resource planning and development
10. Lack of national value system; a weak sense of responsibility and ownership of development programs among the citizens.
11. High crime rate, weak societal security structure, limited access to and affordability of justice, weak policy legal and regulatory framework for effective governance and corruption.
12. There is imbalance in development of the district potential; this is due to; Sub-County income poverty, limited and undeveloped value chain, inadequate economic and social infrastructure and poor local leadership and weak public sector

**CHAPTER THREE:  
DDP STRATEGIC DIRECTION AND PLAN**

**3.1 Abim District Vision and Mission**

*This section outlines the District Vision, Mission, Goals, and Strategic Objectives,*

**District Vision:**

*“A Prosperous Developed and Peaceful District by 2030”*

**District Mission:**

*“To steer the Local Economic Development in, Efficient and Effective Manner for Sustainable Development for the People of Abim”*

**Theme:**

*“Sustainable Industrialization for inclusive growth”*

**Goal:**

*“To Increase Average Household Incomes and Improve the Quality of Life of the people of Abim”*

**Strategic Development Objectives**

The followings are the strategic Development objectives of the DDPIII aligned to NDPIII objectives and programmes adopted by the district:

1. To transform Agriculture production from subsistence to commercial agriculture
2. To strengthen extension and advisory services and institutional capacity for effective delivery of agricultural extension services on crop, livestock, fisheries, vector control, and marketing/market information.
3. To increase enrolment and retention of school going-age children in primary schools.
4. To provide curative, preventive and rehabilitative health services to the population.
5. To provide safe and clean water; and improve sanitation levels within national set standards.
6. To improve road accessibility to socio-economic centers, productive and security areas in the district
7. To ensure planned development of urban centers, encourage reforestation, restoration and sustainable use of the natural environment/wetlands
8. To strengthen and promote positive cultural practices and enforce labor and child laws.

**3.1.1 Adoption of National Goal, Overall Objective and Programs**

This Development Plan has been formulated within the Framework of **the Uganda Vision 2040 and the 3<sup>rd</sup> National Development Plan** for the period **2020/2021 to 2024/25**, focusing on the NDPIII theme of Industrialisation for inclusive growth, employment and sustainable wealth creation and the NDPIII Goal to increase household incomes and improve quality of life.

The NDP III Objectives are:

1. Enhance value addition in Key Growth Opportunities
2. Strengthen the Private sector to drive growth and create jobs
3. Consolidate and increase the Stock and Quality of Productive Infrastructure
4. Increase productivity and wellbeing of the population

## 5. Strengthen the role of State in development.

Under NDP III, it is advocated that government will pursue strategies to increase production, expand exports and reduce imports by promoting resource-led industrialisation. From previous experience, priority will be on increased agricultural production/productivity and agro-processing, mineral beneficiation, oil refining, tourism expansion, and labour-intensive light manufacturing (including cottage industries).

A well sequenced infrastructure investment in energy, roads, rail, industrial parks, and mechanized irrigation schemes to support increased production/productivity for export expansion and import substitution will be pursued.

Increased production of more skilled, motivated and healthy workforce for the industrial sector as well as a modernised agricultural sector is a priority as well.

Finally, the expansion of manufacturing industry will be critical in the pursuit of accelerated rates of economic growth hence the focus on industrialisation as the engine for take-off. Adding value to raw materials that are produced locally is critical. The forward and backward linkages created within the economy will result into increased demand for agricultural, mineral, oil and gas related commodities through providing opportunities for producers and suppliers of inputs, job creation for a relatively larger number of gainfully employed unskilled or semi-skilled workers especially those not integrated in the formal economy, which increases household incomes and overall domestic demand, and finally higher labour productivity due to changes in the methods of production. With industrialisation, the ensuing movement of labour from agriculture to industry will lead to increased productivity and higher incomes.

In the DDPIII Context, commercial agriculture is emerging in some sub-counties and integrated agricultural value chains linking production, through agro-processing to marketing are being established and deepened. In addition, government to designate areas for establishment of serviced industrial parks. Attaining and maintaining a desirable level of growth will require setting up of new resource-based industries that will create employment, increase domestic savings and consequently lead to increased investment and national income. This is because the industrialisation process initiates and triggers changes in methods of production, thereby increasing incomes and productivity. The percentage of productivity and wealth of those engaged in manufacturing and other industries is rising while productivity and real incomes in rural agriculture remain low in the district. Tourism is another area where progress has been registered. Need the uniqueness, diversity and virgin nature of our tourism attractions. However, banking and financial services are concentrated in the urban areas. Under NDP III, it is proposed that government will pursue strategies to increase production, expand exports and reduce imports by promoting resource-led industrialisation. Nationally, priority will be to increase agricultural production/productivity and agro-processing, mineral beneficiation, oil refining, tourism expansion, and labour-intensive light manufacturing (including cottage industries).

A well sequenced infrastructure investment in energy, roads, rail, industrial parks, and mechanized irrigation schemes to support increased production/productivity for export expansion and import substitution will benefit our district as well. Mind-set change for increased production of more skilled, motivated and healthy workforce will lead to the progress industrial and modernised agricultural.

### 3.1.2 Alignment of Sustainable Development Goals to the National Development Plan III and District Development Plan III

This Development Plan has been developed putting into consideration the Sustainable Development Goals and National Development Plan III in relation to service delivery and infrastructural development projects. Below is the summary of the relationship.

**Table 35: Linkage between SDGs, NDP III and DDP) III**

<b>Sustainable Development Goals</b>	<b>Third National Development Plan (NDPIII)</b>	<b>Third District Development Plan (DDPIII)</b>
<b>Goal 1:</b> No poverty: "End poverty in all its forms everywhere"	The overall goal is "increased household and improved quality of life" "Reduced poverty rates from 21.4% to 14.2%	Improve food security and household incomes linked to Agro-Industrialisation programme in the DDPIII
<b>Goal 2:</b> Zero hunger: "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture."	Increasing productivity, inclusiveness and wellbeing of the population. Rate of growth of agricultural sector from 3.8% to 5.1%, reduction in the percentage of households dependent on subsistence agriculture as a main source of livelihood from 64.9% to 55%	Improve agricultural productivity and value addition to agricultural products, sustainable food production system as link to agro-industrialisation programme in our DDPIII
<b>Goal 3:</b> Good health and wellbeing for people:	"Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages." Improve access and quality of social services	Achieve universal health coverage for all through reduced morbidity and mortality of the local population as link to Human Capital Development Programme in our DDPIII
<b>Goal 4:</b> Quality education: "Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all."	Improve access and quality of social services, institutionalise training of ECD caregivers and enforce the regulatory and quality assurance system of ECD	Implement UPE, USE and vocational training for both boys and girls in all Sub-Countries in all public and private schools link to Human Capital Development programme in the DDPIII
<b>Goal 5:</b> Gender equality: "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls "	Improve access and quality of social services, reduce vulnerability and gender inequality along the lifecycle.	Promote empowerment and access to socio-economic services for all women and girls to social services and livelihood programmes such as UWEP, YLP, OWC under Community empowerment and mind-set change programme in the DDPIII
<b>Goal 6:</b> Clean water and sanitation:	"Ensure availability and sustainable management of	To improve access to quality social services through the provision of safe water under
	Water and sanitation for all." Improve access and quality of social services	



		Human Capital Development Programme:
<b>Goal 7:</b> Affordable and clean energy:	"Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all."	Energy development Programme: aims to increase access and consumption of clean energy. Increased electricity consumption per capita from 100kwh to 578kwh; Reduction in the cost of electricity to USD 5 cents for all processing and manufacturing enterprises. Increased population with access to electricity;
<b>Goal 8:</b> Decent work and Economic Growth: Promote sustained, inclusive economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Agro-industrialisation aims at increasing commercialization and competitiveness of production and agro processing whereas Innovation, technologies development and transfer programme aim at increasing development, technology development and transfer programme through the development of a well-coordinated STI eco-system	Promote value addition to local products through creation of several factories to boost incomes as indicated in Agro-industrialisation programme and Human Capital Development Programme in our DDPIII
<b>Goal 9:</b> Industry, Innovation, Infrastructure "Build resilience infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation	Agro-industrialisation programme aims at increase commercialization and competitiveness of agricultural production and agro processing	Promote value addition to local products through creation of several factories to boost incomes. Use of ICT has been emphasized and expansion of broadband infrastructure with support from NITA-U
<b>Goal 10:</b> Reducing inequalities: Reduced Income Inequality within and among countries (Gini coefficient);	"Reduce income inequality from 0.41 to 0.38.	Encourage commercial banks to set up branches In Abim for inclusive financial management for all.
<b>Goal 11:</b> Sustainable cities and communities: Make cities and human settlement inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	Sustainable Urbanisation and Housing programme; Improve physical development of communities:	Improve physical development of the Town and prepare the District Physical Development Plan.
<b>Goal 12:</b> Responsible consumption and production	Manufacturing programme aims at increasing the product range and scale for import replacement and improved terms of trade	Target to improve on the quality of what we produce and increase its consumption locally
<b>Goal 13:</b> Climate action:	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by regulating emissions and promoting developments in renewable energy."	Promote afforestation and use of renewable energy technologies and adopt climate change interventions as a priority of the District

<b>Goal 14:</b> Life below water:	Stop and reverse the degradation of Water resources;	Promote fish farming and sustainable utilisation of mud fish in the District
<b>Goal 15:</b> Life on land:	Protect, Increased forest cover; from 9.5percent to 18 per cent; Sustainable development of petroleum resources and spur economic development in a sustainable manner	District will prioritize preserving biodiversity of forest and wetlands eco-systems as a percentage of total land mass.
<b>Goal 16:</b> Peace, justice and Governance and Security Programme:	Governance and security programme address this goal in the NDPIII	The District will prioritize reducing violence against women and children with stronger local council judicial systems.
<b>Goal 17:</b> Partnerships for the goals	Enhance partnerships with non-state actors for effective service delivery; Private Sector Development programme addresses this goal	The District adopted Private Sector Development Programme to strengthen PPP partnerships in the DDPIII

**Table 36: DDP Goals, Overall objectives, and Programs (Adopted from NDPIII)**

<b>NDPIII Goal: Increase Average Household Incomes and Improve the Quality of Life of Ugandans</b>	
<b>Overall Objectives:</b>	1. Enhance value addition in Key Growth Opportunities
	2. Strengthen private sector capacity to drive growth and create jobs
	3. Consolidate and increase stock and quality of Productive Infrastructure
	4. Increase productivity and wellbeing of population
	5. V. Strengthen the role of the State in development
<b>Programs that Abim DLG will contribute to:</b>	1. Agro Industrialisation
	2. Tourism Development
	3. Water, Climate Change and Environment Management
	4. Private Sector Development
	5. Human Capital Development
	6. Community Mobilisation and Mind-set Change
	7. Development Plan Implementation
	8. Sustainable Urban Development
	9. Sustainable Energy Development
	10. Safety Transport Infrastructure and Services
	11. Public Sector Transformation Programme
	12. Regional Development Programme
	13. Digital Transformation Programme
	14. Governance and Security programme
	15. Legislation and oversight programme

### **3.3: Key District Development Plan Results and Targets**

**In this section**, the district has summarised the key DDP development results. The programme objectives are achieved through the implementation interventions (**in Section 3.4**) and these should contribute to the

attainment of the key development results and targets. The DDP Key Results Areas and Targets must be aligned with the NDPIII's.

**Table 37: Key Development Plan Results and Targets**

Key Development Results	Indicator	Baseline data	2024/25
		2019/2020	Target
Increased and stable household earnings from Agro-enterprises	Average household income from Agro-enterprises	2,900,000	5,000,000
Increased food security	% of households that are food secure	65%	90%
Increased employment and labour productivity in Agro-industry	Labour productivity per worker in agriculture sector	21.40%	15.50%
Increased volume of Agro-products	% change in agricultural productivity	26%	50%
Increased value-added agricultural exports	Jobs created along the Agro value chains	307	382
1. Increased tourism receipts	Proportion of Revenue generated	0%	12%
2. Increased employment/jobs created along the tourism value chain	Number of Jobs created per year	0	200
Increased private investments	1. Enterprise employment rate	1.80%	3.20%
Increased market share of locally manufactured goods and services	2. New business density (new registrations per 1000 people ages 15-64)	1.80%	3.20%
Increased employment	Number of people employed	4000	4400
Increased survival and growth of MSMEs	3. Percentage of MSMEs that are able to operate for more than two years	50%	65%
1. Orderly, secure and safe urban areas	1. Affordable housing	80%	90%
2. Resilient urban ecosystem	2. Planned settlements	70%	85%
3. Reduced street vending in urban areas	Access to social services	80%	90%
Increased U-5 children developmentally on track in learning, health, and psychological wellbeing	1. Proportion of children U-5 on track in learning, health, and psychological wellbeing by gender	39%	55%
Improved competences in literacy and numeracy and proficiency	2. Literacy rate	29.50%	37.50%
Increased completion rates of basic education	Completion rates for boys and gals	Boys (33%)	37.50%
		Girls (19%)	24.50%
Reduced Morbidity of the population	Morbidity rate of the population		
1. Increase access to social protection (health insurance, retirement benefits, SAGE)	% Access to social protection (health insurance, retirement benefits, SAGE);	67%	77%

Improved realisation of development results	Percentage achievement of NDP targets	80%	80%
Improved alignment of the national budget to the NDP	Percentage of budget compliance to the NDP	58%	75%
Enhanced use of data for evidence-based policy and decision making	Percentage increase in unqualified audit opinion	100%	100%
Enhanced tax base	Percentage improvement in value for money audit ratings	100%	100%
Enhanced financing of local government investments decentralised plans	1. Proportion of direct budget transfers to local government	15.60%	18%
Improved realisation of development results	2. Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes	0.50%	2%

### 3.4: Summary of Adopted and/or Adapted programmes and DDP programmes objectives

The district has adapted the NDPIII Programmes in line with sector priorities and strategic objectives. The sectors include; health, education, production and marketing, trade, industry and local economic development, natural resources, works and engineering, water and environment and planning and finance. This is well aligned to the NDP III priorities. More so, the DDP III has been informed by the National Disaster Management Plan and Refugee response plan as developed by Office of the Prime Minister and COVID-19 Response Plan, Refugee Response Plan

**Table 38: Adopted and/or Adapted Programmes and DDP Programmes Objectives**

LGDP contributes to NDPIII Programmes, examples	The adapted NDPIII Programme Objectives
<b>Agro-Industrialization</b>	1. To Increase agricultural production and productivity in the district
	2. To improve post-harvest handling, storage and bulking
	3. Scale up agro-processing (Volumes, Range and Depth)
	4. Increase market access of products in domestic and international markets
<b>Tourism Development</b>	1. To increase tourism receipts
<b>Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resource Management, Land and Water Management programme</b>	5. To increase forest, tree and wetland coverage, restore bare hills and protect mountainous areas and rangeland
	6. Maintain and /or restore a clean, healthy and productive environment
	7. Reduce human and economic loss from natural hazards and disasters

	8. Increase incomes and employment through sustainable use and value addition to water, forests and other natural resources
<b>Private Sector Development programme</b>	1. To sustainably lower the costs of doing business
	2. To promote local content in public programs
	3. To strengthen the enabling environment and enforcement of standards
	4. To strengthen the roles of government in unlocking investment in strategic economic sectors
	5. To strengthen the organizational and institutional capacity of the private sector to drive growth
	6. To increase the capacity of local institutions in-terms of technical expertise and financial resources
	Increased partnership in local development to increase household incomes, generate revenues and improved service delivery
<b>Sustainable Urban Development programme</b>	1. To increase economic opportunities in urban areas
	2. To promote urban housing market and provide decent housing for all
	3. To promote green and inclusive urban areas
	4. To strengthen urban policies and physical planning
	5. To leverage digital technologies for smart planning, management and governance
<b>Human Capital development programme</b>	1. To improve the foundation for human capital development
	2. To produce appropriate knowledgeable, skilled and ethical labour force (sports, science and technology etc)
	3. To improve population health, safety and management
	4. To reduce the vulnerability and gender inequality along the lifecycle

<p><b>Community Mobilization and Mind-set Change programme</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Enhance effective mobilization of families, communities and citizens for national development</li> <li>2. Strengthen institutional capacity of lower local governments and non-state actors for effective mobilization of communities</li> <li>3. Promote and inculcate the National Vision and value chain</li> <li>4. Improve on response to child rights violation.</li> <li>5. To strengthen the capacity of women for entrepreneurship development</li> <li>6. To support the vulnerable communities for inclusive participation in development</li> <li>7. To enhance youth participations in government programmes for sustainable development</li> </ol>
<p><b>Development Plan Implementation programme</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To strengthen capacity for development planning</li> <li>2. To strengthen budgeting and resource mobilization</li> <li>3. To strengthen capacity for implementation to ensure a focus on results</li> <li>4. To strengthen coordination, monitoring and reporting frameworks and systems</li> <li>5. To strengthen the capacity of the national statistics system to generate data for national development</li> <li>6. To strengthen the research and evaluation function to better inform planning and plan implementation</li> <li>7. To strengthen value for money</li> </ol>
<p><b>Public Sector Transformation programme</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To develop and review Human Resource Planning and Development, Plans, Standards and Guidelines, as well as coordinating their implementation</li> <li>2. To provide policy direction, supervision and technical support for the efficient and prudent management of the wage bill, payroll, pension and gratuity in the Public Service;</li> </ol>

	<p>3. To formulate and co-ordinate Performance enhancement initiatives/interventions in the Public Service</p> <p>4. To enable effective implementation of Government Human Resource Management policies through automation of HR functions and processes and to foster integration with other key Government systems to enhance efficiency in service delivery</p> <p>5. To develop and monitor implementation of HRM policies, procedures and guidelines for management of the Public Service</p>
<b>Public Safety and Infrastructure services programme</b>	<p>1. Optimize transport infrastructure and services investment across all modes;</p> <p>2. Prioritize transport asset management;</p> <p>3. Promote integrated land use and transport planning;</p> <p>4. Reduce the cost of transport infrastructure and services;</p> <p>5. Strengthen, and harmonize policy, legal, regulatory, and institutional framework for infrastructure and services;</p> <p>6. Transport interconnectivity to promote intraregional trade and reduce poverty.</p>
<b>Digital Transformation programme</b>	<p>1. Enhance usage of ICT in national development and service delivery</p> <p>2. Enhance ICT research and Innovation</p> <p>3. Increase the ICT human resource capital</p>
<b>Sustainable Urban Development programme</b>	<p>1. To increase economic opportunities in urban areas</p> <p>2. To promote urban housing market and provide decent housing for all</p> <p>3. To promote green and inclusive urban areas</p> <p>4. To strengthen urban policies and physical planning</p> <p>5. To leverage digital technologies for smart planning, management and governance</p>

<b>Water, Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources Management</b>	1. To Increase forest, tree and wetland coverage, restore bare hills and protect mountainous areas and rangeland
	2. Maintain and /or restore a clean, healthy and productive environment
	3. Reduce human and economic loss from natural hazards and disasters
	4. Increase incomes and employment through sustainable use and value addition to water, forests and other natural resources
	5. Ensure availability of adequate and reliable quality fresh water resources for all uses
	6. Promote inclusive climate resilient and low emissions developments at all levels
	7. Strengthen land use and management
Sustainable energy development programme	1. To increase access to clean and safe energy sources
	2. Mainstream issues of energy into the plans and budgets
	3. Build capacity of the community on sustainable use of energy including use of energy efficient technology options

**3.5: DDP Programme Objectives, Outcomes, Interventions/Outputs**

The Abim District Local Government Development Plan adapts / localizes the NDPIII interventions and outputs that are aligned with the Programme objectives, results and targets in Section 3.2. But the adapted programmes and interventions are informed by the development

**Table 39: DDP Programme Objectives, Outcomes, Interventions/Outputs**

Strategic Objective 1: To transform Agriculture production from subsistence to commercial agriculture			
<b>Adopted Programme: Agro- Industrialization</b>			
<b>Development Challenges/Issues:</b>			
1. Low agricultural productivity and value addition,			
2. Poor storage infrastructure,			
3. Poor market access and low competitiveness for products in domestic and external,			
4. Limited access to agricultural financial services and			
5. Weak coordination and institutional planning			
<b>Program outcomes and results:</b>	<b>Key Outcome Indicators</b>	<b>Status: 2019/20</b>	<b>Target: 2024/25</b>
Improved agricultural technologies and innovations.	No. of agricultural technologies and innovations adopted by farmers.	5	41



Strengthened agriculture extension services	No. of farmers accessing agricultural extension services.	8,916	112,558
Strengthened agricultural inputs markets and distribution systems	Proportion of farmers accessing quality inputs	2,814	70,924
Increased access of water for production	No. of farmers accessing water for production	2423	3500
Increased sustainable land use for agricultural investments	Proportion of commercial farmers with documented lands for investments	16	87
Strengthened farmer organizations and cooperatives	Proportion of farmers organized under farmer groups & Cooperatives	15,000	65,500
Increased resilience on agriculture to climate change	No. of farmers practicing climate smart agriculture	6,000	33,154
Increased access to agricultural insurance	Proportion of farmers accessing agricultural insurance	0	33,154
Appropriate SLM technologies adopted	No. of appropriate Soil and Land Management (SLM) technologies adopted by type	4	20
<b>Adapted/Adopted Program Objectives (Includes objectives on cross cutting challenges)</b>	<b>Adapted/Adopted Interventions and Outputs includes interventions to address cross cutting issues and concerns</b>		
<b>Adopted/Adapted Programme objectives</b>			
Adopted/Adapted Programme objective 1	1. To improve household food and nutrition security		
Adopted/Adapted interventions 1	1. Increase agricultural research and technology development.		
	2. Strengthen agricultural extension system		
	3. Strengthen agricultural inputs, markets and distribution systems		
	4. Increase access to water for agricultural production (Irrigation, water for livestock, aquaculture-fish ponds/caging)		
	5. Strengthen land use regulation		
	6. Strengthen farmer organizations (Cluster Farming) and cooperatives		
	7. Strengthen systems of management of pest, vectors and diseases		
	8. Increase access to and use of agricultural mechanization		
	9. Training & demonstrations on crop agronomic & Protection practices / fish production practices and animal husbandry management practices		
Adopted/Adapted programme objective 2	To increase agricultural production and productivity.		
Adopted/Adapted interventions 2	10. Increase agricultural research and technology development.		
	11. Strengthen agricultural extension system		
	12. Strengthen agricultural inputs, markets and distribution systems		

	13. Increase access to water for agricultural production (Irrigation, water for livestock, aquaculture-fish ponds/caging)
	14. Strengthen land use regulation
	15. Strengthen farmer organizations (Cluster Farming) and cooperatives
	16. Strengthen systems of management of pest, vectors and diseases
	17. Increase access to and use of agricultural mechanization
	18. Training & demonstrations on crop agronomic & Protection practices / fish production practices and animal husbandry management practices
Adopted/Adapted outputs 2	1. Improved agricultural technologies and innovations generated
	2. Agriculture extension strengthened
	3. Efficient agricultural inputs markets and distribution systems strengthened
	4. Access of water for production increased
	5. Efficient land use for agricultural investment promoted
	6. Strong farmer organizations and cooperatives strengthened
	7. Systems of management of pest, vectors and diseases strengthened
	8. Access to and use of agricultural mechanization increased
Project 1:	Supply of improved seeds and Planting materials
Likely Risks	Low adoption rate by farmers
Mitigation Measures	Provision of agricultural extension services
Project 2	Supply of Oxen and ox- ploughs
Likely Risks	Outbreak of livestock diseases
Mitigation Measures	Vaccination and treatment of oxen
Project 3	Supply of tractors and its implement to farmers
Likely Risks	Limited funding
Mitigation Measures	Mobilization of fund
Project 4	Supply of in-calf heifers
Likely Risks	Limited funding
Mitigation Measures	Mobilization of fund
Project 5	Supply of day-old chick (Broilers, Layers etc.)
Likely Risks	Outbreak of poultry diseases
Mitigation Measures	Vaccination and treatment
Project 6	Supply of fish fingerlings
Likely Risks	Limited funding
Mitigation Measures	Mobilization of fund
Project 7	Supply of modern bee-hives
Likely Risks	Limited funding
Mitigation Measures	Mobilization of fund
Project 8	Construction of fish ponds
Likely Risks	Limited funding
Mitigation Measures	Mobilization of fund
Project 9	De-silting of valley dams
Likely Risks	Limited funding
Mitigation Measures	Mobilization of fund
Project 10	<i>Supply of tree and fruits seedlings</i>
Likely Risks	<i>Limited funding</i>
Mitigation Measures	<i>Mobilization of fund</i>

Adopted/Adapted programme objective 3	To improve on value addition and marketing
Adapted Interventions 3	Enhance agricultural marketing skills at all levels
	Improve transportation and logistics facilities for effective product marketing and distribution
	Increase capabilities in analysis, negotiation and development of international market opportunities
	Develop and operationalize the agricultural market information systems
Adapted Output 3	Improved capacity in agricultural marketing
	Value addition facilities established
	Increased specialized agricultural skills
	Improved access to market information by farmers
Project 1:	Construction of community access roads
Likely Risks	<i>Limited funding</i>
Mitigation Measures	<i>Mobilization of fund</i>
Project 2	Supply of milk coolers
Likely Risks	Limited funding
Mitigation Measures	Mobilization of fund
Project 3	Construction of cattle crushes
Likely Risks	Limited funding
Mitigation Measures	Mobilization of fund
Project 4	Supply of honey harvesting and processing equipment
Likely Risks	Limited funding
Mitigation Measures	Mobilization of fund
Project 5	Construction of slaughter slabs in the new town councils
Likely Risks	Limited funding
Mitigation Measures	Mobilization of fund
Adopted/Adapted programme objective 4	To improve the production capacity of farmers in the district
Adopted/Adapted programme objective 4	To Improve post-harvest handling, storage and bulking
Adopted/Adapted interventions	Develop adequate storage and value addition infrastructure
Adopted/Adapted outputs 4	Increased storage capacity
	Reduced Post harvest losses
	Increased Marketable Volumes
	Fish inspection, handling and quality assurance conducted in all fish markets
Project 1	<i>Construction of storage facilities</i>
Likely risks	<i>Low agricultural productivity and value addition</i>
Mitigation measures	<i>Developing adequate storage and value addition infrastructure</i>
Project 2	<i>Supply of plastic/metallic silos</i>
Likely risks	<i>Limited funding</i>
Mitigation measures	<i>Mobilization of fund</i>
Project 3	<i>Construction of market stalls</i>
Likely risks	<i>Limited funding</i>
Mitigation measures	<i>Mobilization of fund</i>
<b>E.g. Improve post-harvest handling</b>	<b>E.g. Promote establishment of post harvesting handling, storage and processing infrastructure</b>

and storage of agricultural products			
<b>Programme Outputs</b>	<b>Outputs and Targets (Quantify)</b>	<b>Actions (Strategic Activities)-</b>	<b>Departments/Act ors</b>
1. Improved agricultural technologies and innovations generated/promoted	41 technologies/innovations	Multiplication of improved agricultural technologies; Training of farmers	Agriculture
2. Agriculture extension strengthened	112,558 farmers accessed extension services	Training of farmers, Field/home/farm visits; Setting up demonstrations; External study tours, Organizing field days	Agriculture
3. Efficient agricultural inputs markets and distribution systems strengthened	70,924 accessed quality agricultural inputs	Distribution of seeds/planting materials; Inspection and certification; Promotion of LSB.	Agriculture
4. Access of water for production increased	101,811 farmers accessed water for production	Desilting of dams/valley tanks; Setting up solar powered irrigation equipment	Agriculture
5. Efficient land use for agricultural investment promoted	87 commercial farmers with documented land titles	Registration of land titles	Agriculture
6. Strong farmer organizations and cooperatives strengthened	65000 farmers registered in farmers' organizations	Registration of farmers/farmers' organizations; Training of farmers on group dynamics	Agriculture
7. Increased resilience on agriculture climate change	33,154 farmers	Training farmers on climate smart agriculture	Agriculture
8. Increased access to agricultural insurance	33,154 farmers	Mobilization/sensitization of farmers/communities	Agriculture
9. Appropriate Soil and Land Management (SLM) technologies adopted	20 SLM technologies adopted	Training farmers on soil and water conservation; Training farmers on sustainable agriculture	Community
<b>Strategic Objective 2: To strengthen extension and advisory services and institutional capacity for effective delivery of agricultural extension services on crop, livestock, fisheries, vector control, and marketing/market information. .</b>			
<b>Adopted Programme: Agro- Industrialization</b>			
<b>Development Challenges/Issues:</b>			
1. Low agricultural productivity and value addition,			
2. Poor storage infrastructure,			
3. Poor market access and low competitiveness for products in domestic and external,			
4. Limited access to agricultural financial services and			

5. Weak coordination and institutional planning				
<b>Program outcomes and results:</b>	Key Outcome Indicators	<b>Status</b>		<b>Target 2024/25</b>
		<b>2019/20</b>		
Strengthened agriculture extension services	No. of farmers accessing agricultural extension services	8,916	112,558	
Strengthened agricultural inputs markets and distribution systems	Proportion of farmers accessing quality inputs	2,814	70,924	
Increased access of water for production	No. of farmers accessing water for production	18,426	101,811	
<b>Adapted/Adopted Program Objectives (Includes objectives on cross cutting challenges)</b>	<b>Adapted/Adopted Interventions and Outputs includes interventions to address cross cutting issues and concerns</b>			
<b>Adopted/Adopted Programme objectives</b>				
Programme objective 1	1. To improve household food and nutrition security			
Programme objective 2	2. To increase agricultural production and productivity			
<b>Adapted/Adopted Interventions</b>				
Adapted/Adopted Intervention 1	1. Increase agricultural research and technology development.			
Adapted/Adopted Intervention 2	2. Strengthen agricultural extension system			
Adapted/Adopted Intervention 3	3. Increase access to water for agricultural production (Irrigation, water for livestock, aquaculture-fish ponds/caging)			
Adapted/Adopted Intervention 4	4. Cattle crushes			
Adapted/Adopted Intervention 5	5. Training & demonstrations on crop agronomic & Protection practices / fish production practices and animal husbandry management practices			
<b>Adapted/Adopted Outputs</b>				
Adapted Output 1:	1. Improved agricultural technologies and innovations generated			
Adapted Output 2:	2. Agriculture extension strengthened			
Adapted Output 3:	3. Access of water for production increased			
Adapted Output 4:	4. Strong farmer organizations and cooperatives strengthened			
Project 1	Setting up demonstrations on improved agricultural technologies			
Likely risks	Low adoption rate by farmers			
Mitigation measures	Provision of agricultural extension services			
Project 2	Procurement of assorted extension kits and motorcycles			
Likely risks	Limited funding			
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Focus</b>	<b>Qualifications and Skills required</b>	<b>Status (Existing qualifications and skills)</b>	<b>Estimated Gaps</b>

Agro- Industrialization	Production Coordination Office (District production Officer- DPO)	<i>Qualifications</i> - Bachelor Degree in Fisheries or Agriculture or Veterinary science PLUS a post graduate qualification in any of the above. Post graduate diploma in management and public administration is an added advantage.	<i>Qualification</i> -Bachelor Degree in Agriculture and Post graduate certificate in rice processing	- MSc.in crop
		<i>Skills required:</i> - Planning, organizing and coordinating skills; Human resource management skills; Project management skills; Financial management skills; Leadership skills; Communicatio n skills; Monitoring and evaluation skills		- Project management skills

		<i>Approved number in the structure- One</i>	<i>Skills- Planning, organizing and coordinating skills; Human resource management skills; Financial management skills; Leadership skills; Communication skills; Monitoring and evaluation skills</i>	
			<i>Filled number- 1</i>	
	Crop (Principal Agricultural Officer- PCO)	<i>Qualifications</i> - Bachelor Degree in Agriculture or Agricultural Extension services PLUS post graduate qualification in Agriculture.	<i>Qualification</i> - Bachelor Degree in Agriculture	- Post graduate qualification in Agriculture
		<i>Skills required:</i> - Coaching and mentoring skills; Planning, organizing and coordination skills;	<i>Skills-</i> Coaching and mentoring skills; Planning, organizing and coordination skills;	- Monitoring and evaluation skills
		Financial management skills; Communication skills; Monitoring and evaluation;	Financial management skills; Communication skills	- Agro processing

		Value addition skills.		
		<i>Approved number in the structure- One</i>	<i>Filled number- Nil</i>	NB- One PCO should be recruited
Crop (Senior Agricultural Officer)		<i>Qualifications</i> - Bachelor Degree in Agriculture or Agricultural Extension services.	<i>Qualifications</i> - Bachelor Degree in Agriculture	- Post graduate qualification in Agriculture
		<i>Skills required-</i> Planning, organizing and coordination skills; Communication skills.	<i>Filled number- One</i>	
		<i>Approved number in the structure- One</i>		
Crop (Agricultural Officers)		<i>Qualifications</i> - Bachelor Degree in Agriculture or Agricultural Extension services.	<i>Qualifications</i> - Bachelor Degree in Agriculture/ Agricultural Extension services	-Project management skills
		<i>Skills required-</i> Planning, organizing and coordinating skills; Coaching and mentoring skills; Communication skills, Project management skills, Value addition skills,	<i>Skills-</i> Planning, organizing and coordinating skills; Coaching and mentoring skills; Communication skills	- Agro processing



		Crop pests and diseases identification.		
		<i>Approved number in the structure- 16</i>	<i>Filled number- 6</i>	- Plant pathology/protection
				NB- 10 Agricultural Officer should be recruited
	Crop (Senior Agricultural Engineer)	<i>Qualifications</i> - Bachelor Degree in Agricultural Engineering or Mechanical Engineering PLUS a post graduate diploma in Agriculture/farm planning. <i>Skills required-</i> Planning, organizing and coordinating skills; Project management skills; Communication skills <i>Approved number in the structure- One</i>	NIL	One Senior Agricultural Engineer should be recruited
	Livestock (Principal Veterinary Officer)	<i>Qualifications</i> - Bachelor Degree in Veterinary Medicine PLUS post graduate diploma in	1	Nil

		related veterinary discipline.		
		<i>Skills required-</i> Planning, organizing and coordinating skills; Financial management skills.		
		<i>Approved number in the structure-</i> One		
	Livestock (Senior Veterinary Officer)	<i>Qualification-</i> Bachelor Degree in Veterinary Medicine.	NIL	One Senior Veterinary Officer should be recruited
		<i>Skills required-</i> Coaching and mentoring skills; Planning, organizing and coordinating skills; Communication skills.		
		<i>Approved number in the structure-</i> One		
	Livestock (Veterinary Officers)	<i>Qualification-</i> Bachelor Degree in Veterinary Medicine.	4	12 Veterinary Officers should be recruited
		<i>Skills required-</i> Project management skills;		

		Communication skills.		
		<i>Approved number in the structure- 16</i>		
	Livestock (Animal Production Officer)	<i>Qualification- Bachelor Degree in Animal Health and Production</i>	NIL	One Animal Production Officer should be recruited
		<i>Skills required- Coaching and mentoring skills; Planning, organizing and coordinating skills; Financial management skills.</i>		
		<i>Approved number in the structure- One</i>		
	Livestock (Assistant Veterinary Officers)	<i>Qualification- Diploma in Animal Health, Animal Husbandry, dairy Husbandry or Ranch management.</i>	<i>Qualifications- Diploma in Animal Husbandry</i>	Project management skills; Artificial insemination skills
		<i>Skills required- Project management skills; Communication skills; Artificial insemination skills.</i>	<i>Skills- Communication skills</i>	NB- Assistant Veterinary Officers should be recruited

		<i>Approved number in the structure- 16</i>	<i>Filled number- 7</i>	
Fisheries (Principal Fisheries Officer)	<i>Qualifications</i> - Bachelor Degree in Fisheries, Zoology or Aquatic biology.	PLUS, post graduate diploma in Fisheries.  <i>Skills required-</i> Coaching and mentoring skills; Planning, organizing and coordinating skills; Financial management skills; Communication skills.	NIL	One Principal Fisheries Officer should be recruited
	<i>Approved number in the structure- One</i>			
Fisheries (Senior Fisheries Officer)	<i>Qualifications</i> - Bachelor Degree in Fisheries, Zoology or Aquatic biology.	<i>Qualification</i> - Bachelor Degree in Fisheries.		- Project planning skills
	<i>Skills required-</i> Project planning skills; Planning, organizing and coordinating skills; Mobilization	<i>Skills-</i> Planning, organizing and coordinating skills; Mobilization and training skills.		

		and training skills.		
		<i>Approved number in the structure- One</i>	<i>Filled number- zero</i>	
	Fisheries (Fisheries Officer- Aquaculture)	<i>Qualification- Bachelor Degree in Fisheries, Zoology or Aquatic biology.</i>	NIL	One Fisheries Officer- Aquaculture should be recruited
		<i>Skills required- Project management skills; Communication skills.</i>		
		<i>Approved number in the structure- One</i>		
	Fisheries (Fisheries Officer- Sub county level)	<i>Qualification- Bachelor Degree in Fisheries, Zoology or Aquatic biology.</i>	NIL	Two fisheries Officers should be recruited
		<i>Skills required- Information technology skills; Planning, and coordinating skills; Project management skills; Ethics and integrity skills; Public relation and customer care skills; Communication skills.</i>		

		<i>Approved number in the structure- 2</i>		
Entomology (Principal Entomologist)	<i>Qualifications</i> - Bachelor Degree in Entomology and parasitology PLUS post graduate diploma in Entomology.	NIL	One Principal Entomologist should be recruited	
	<i>Skills required-</i> Human resource management skills; Coaching and mentoring skills; Financial management skills; Managerial and analytical skills; Networking skills.			
	<i>Approved number in the structure- One</i>			
Entomology (Senior Entomologist)	<i>Qualifications</i> - Bachelor Degree in Entomology and parasitology.	NIL	One Senior Entomologist should be recruited.	
	<i>Skills required-</i> Planning, organizing and coordinating skills; Coaching and mentoring skills;			

		Communication skills.		
		Approved number in the structure- One		
<b>Strategic Objective 1: Promote domestic and in bound tourism</b>				
<b>Adopted Programme: Tourism Development</b>				
<b>Development Challenges/Issues:</b>				
1. Limited branding, marketing and promotion;				
2. Inadequate tourism infrastructure due to low investment in tourism infrastructure;				
3. Undeveloped, narrow product range, and under-conserved;				
4. Inadequate and unskilled manpower/personnel;				
5. Depletion of natural and cultural heritage; and,				
6. Weak institutional, policy and regulatory framework due to weak co-ordination, outdated and non-deterrent laws, and small staff strength.				
7. There are limited tourism products and services, remoteness of tourism sites; lack of guest facilities- local hotels and poor Internet connectivity.				
<b>Program outcomes and results:</b>	<b>Key Outcome Indicators</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Target 2024/2025</b>	
		<b>2019/20</b>		
Increased tourist arrivals and stay within the district.	Amount of LLR generated	0	200	
	No. of local and international Tourists disaggregated by sex	50 (Local)	77	
		10 (Inter)		
	Percentage of Tourist facilities visited	23%	30	
	No. of Tourism promotion activities initiated and mainstreamed in development Plan	5	20	
	No. of local Tourism products developed by category	3	10	
	No. of private sector actors attracted to invest in tourism facilities	5	10	
No. of linkages created with UWA, UTB and other operators in Tourism Industry	5	20		
Increased the stock and quality of tourism infrastructure	No. and name of the tourism sites identified	5	10	
	No. and name of hospitality facilities within the District	5	40	
	No. and name of the private sector actors investing in tourism facilities	5	40	
	Percentage of Tourism sites accessible and safe for recreational purposes	0%	10%	
Increased employment opportunities for the	No. of employment /Jobs created disaggregated by sex	100	200	

local population of the District	Percentage of Income derived from Tourism	0	2%
<b>Adapted/Adopted Program Objectives (Includes objectives on cross cutting challenges)</b>	<b>Adapted/Adopted Interventions and Outputs includes interventions to address cross cutting issues and concerns</b>		
<b>Adopted/Adapted Programme objectives</b>			
programme objective 1	1. Develop a pool of skilled personnel along the tourism value chain		
programme objective 2	2. Increase the stock and quality of tourism infrastructures		
programme objective 3	3. Improve, develop and diversify tourism products and services		
<b>Adopted/Adapted Objective 1</b>	<b>Develop a pool of skilled personnel along the tourism value chain</b>		
	<b>Adapted/Adopted Interventions</b>		
Intervention 1	1. Developing a District Tourist attraction magazines and dissemination		
Intervention 2	2. Organizing Miss Tourism Abim to market the district		
Intervention 3	3. Developing travel itinerary/guide and dissemination		
Intervention 4	4. Recruitment of Tour guides to facilitate tourism activities		
Adapted/Adopted Intervention 5	5. Linkages with Uganda Wild Life Authority, Uganda Tourism Board and other private sector actors in tourism industry		
Intervention 6	6. Engagement meeting with different stakeholders in the Tourism Industry		
Intervention 7	7. Training of actors in the tourism and hospitality sector in management		
Intervention 8	8. Promoting local and agro-based tourism		
	<b>Adapted/Adopted Outputs</b>		
Adapted Output 1:	1. District Tourist attraction magazines developed and disseminated		
Adapted Output 2:	2. Miss Tourism Abim selected on yearly basis as marketing tools		
Adapted Output 3:	3. Travel itinerary/guide developed and disseminated		
Adapted Output 4:	4. Tour guides recruited and capacity built		
Adapted Output 5:	5. Linkages created with Uganda Wild Life Authority, Uganda Tourism Board and other private sector actors in tourism industry		
Adapted Output 6:	6. Engagement meeting with different stakeholders in the Tourism Industry conducted		
Adapted Output 7:	7. Actors in the tourism and hospitality sector trained in management		
Adapted Output 8:	8. Local and agro-based tourism promoted		
<b>Adapted Objective: 2</b>	<b>Increase the stock and quality of tourism infrastructures</b>		
Adapted Intervention 1	1. Mapping all potential tourism sites and identification of infrastructure needs.		
Adapted Intervention 2	2. Partnering with the private sector actors to invest in the tourism facilities such as hotels, recreational centers among others		
Adapted Intervention 3	3. Promote establishment of eco-tourism resorts		
Adapted Intervention 4	4. Promotes establishment of bio-diversity conservation areas in partnership with institutions of learning		
Adapted Intervention 5	5. Promote conservation of attractive cultural heritage sites		
Adapted Intervention 6	6. Construction of cultural and religious Centre		
Adapted Intervention 7	7. Promotion of mountain climbing		



<b>Adapted Output:</b>			
Adapted Output: 1	1. Potential tourism sites mapped and development needs identified		
Adapted Output: 2	2. Private sector actors attracted to invest in tourism through Public Private Partnership		
Adapted Output: 3	3. Eco-Tourism cottages/resorts established in partnership with private sectors		
Adapted Output: 4	4. Bio-diversity conservation areas established		
Adapted Output: 5	5. Cultural sites and practices preserved/conserved		
Adapted Output: 6	Religious and Cultural Centre constructed at Wipolo martyrs' shrine		
Adapted Output: 7	6. Potential tourism sites mapped and development needs identified		
<b>Adapted/Adopted objective 3</b>	<b>Improve, develop and diversify tourism products and services</b>		
Adapted/Adopted Intervention 1	1. Organizing Tourism Day grace by show case of various tourist attractions		
Adapted/Adopted Intervention 2	2. Promotion of local arts and handcraft and other traditional practices to attract tourists		
	<b>Adapted/Adopted Outputs</b>		
Adapted Output 1:	1. Annual Tourism Day grace by show case of various tourist attractions organized		
Adapted Output 2:	2. Local art and handicrafts promoted		
<b>Programme Outputs (Check for alignment with the PIAPs)</b>	<b>Outputs and Targets (Quantify)</b>	<b>Actions (Strategic Activities)- Check for alignment with the PIAPs</b>	<b>Departments/Act ors</b>
1. District Tourist attraction magazines developed and disseminated	5	Brand Image: Build a positive and competitive image of the destination by increasing market presence in key source markets and improving destination awareness in domestic and key source markets	Trade /PSA
2. Annual Tourism Day grace by show case of various tourist attractions organized	5	Brand Image: Build a positive and competitive image of the destination by increasing market presence in key source markets and improving destination awareness in domestic and key source markets	Trade /PSA
3. Miss Tourism Abim selected on yearly basis as marketing tools	5	Brand Image: Build a positive and competitive image of the destination by increasing market presence in key source markets and improving destination awareness in domestic and key source markets	Trade /PSA
4. Travel itinerary/guide	5	Brand Image: Build a positive and competitive image of the destination by increasing	Trade /PSA

developed and disseminated		market presence in key source markets and improving destination awareness in domestic and key source markets	
5. Tour guides recruited and capacity built	2	Brand Image: Build a positive and competitive image of the destination by increasing market presence in key source markets and improving destination awareness in domestic and key source markets	Trade /PSA
6. Local art and handcrafts promoted	40	Diversify tourism products e.g. cultural and map potential across the country including conducting hazard risk and vulnerability mapping for tourism areas	Trade /PSA
7. Linkages created with Uganda Wild Life Authority, Uganda Tourism Board and other private sector actors in tourism industry	10	Build Market Structures to promote access to Source Markets through trade representation and Tourism Information centres	Trade /PSA
8. Engagement meeting with different stakeholders in the Tourism Industry conducted	20	Build Market Structures to promote access to Source Markets through trade representation and Tourism Information Centre's	Trade /PSA
9. Actors in the tourism and hospitality sector trained in management	10	Brand Image: Build a positive and competitive image of the destination by increasing market presence in key source markets and improving destination awareness in domestic and key source markets	Trade /PSA
10. Local and agro-based tourism promoted	10	Diversify tourism products e.g. cultural and map potential across the country including conducting hazard risk and vulnerability mapping for tourism areas	Trade /PSA
11. Potential tourism sites mapped and development needs identified	10	Diversify tourism products e.g. cultural and map potential across the country including conducting hazard risk and	Trade /PSA

		vulnerability mapping for tourism areas		
12. Private sector actors attracted to invest in tourism through Public Private Partnership	10	Increase the number of hotel rooms and food and beverage facilities	Trade /PSA	
13. Eco-Tourism cottages/resorts established in partnership with private sectors	1	Increase the number of hotel rooms and food and beverage facilities	Trade /PSA	
14. Bio-diversity conservation areas established	1	Build Market Structures to promote access to Source Markets through trade representation and Tourism Information Centre's	Trade /PSA	
15. Cultural sites and practices preserved/conserved	1	Build Market Structures to promote access to Source Markets through trade representation and Tourism Information Centre's	Trade /PSA	
16. Religious and Cultural Centre constructed	1	Build Market Structures to promote access to Source Markets through trade representation and Tourism Information centres	Trade /PSA	
17. Potential tourism sites mapped and development needs identified	10	Build Market Structures to promote access to Source Markets through trade representation and Tourism Information centres	Trade /PSA	
Project 1:	Construction of cultural and religious resort			
Likely Risks	Low number of tourists visiting the site			
Mitigation Measures	Engagement and massive promotional activities			
Project 2:	Establishment of Bio-diversity conservation areas in partnership with institution of higher learning			
Likely Risks:	Limited skills and facilities for conservation			
Mitigation Measures:	Capacity Building and Resource Mobilization			
Project 3:	Establishment of Eco-Tourism Resorts/cottages in partnership with the private sector actors			
Likely Risks:	Limited capacity of the private sector actors			
Mitigation Measures:	Public Private Partnership			
<b>Table 1 (b): Showing Human Resource Requirements to fully implement the Tourism Development Programme</b>				
Programme	Focus	Qualifications and Skills required	Status	Estimated Gaps
			(Existing qualification and skills)	

Tourism Development Programme	Tourism Officer Conservator	Degree in Tourism Related Courses	Vacant	01 staff
		Degree in antiquities and another related course	Vacant	01 staff
	District Commercial Officer	Degree plus post graduate in related field	01 Officer at principal level with the pre-requisite qualification	Promotion to District Commercial Officer
<b>Strategic Objective 1:</b>				
<b>Adopted programme: Private Sector Development</b>				
<b>Development Challenges/Issues:</b>				
1. A weak and uncompetitive private sectors to sustainably drive growth due to:				
2. High cost of doing business				
3. Limited capacity in terms of Business Development skills and capital amongst the population				
4. Absence of strong supporting environment				
5. High Taxes on MSMEs				
6. Inadequate government investments and partnerships with the private sector in key growth				
7. Low level of value addition and processing				
8. Limited number of marketing infrastructures				
9. Limited market linkages both locally and internationally				
<b>Program outcomes and results:</b>	<b>Key Outcome Indicators</b>		<b>Status</b>	<b>Target 2024/25</b>
			<b>2019/20</b>	
1. Increased private investments through Public private partnerships;	Product and market information systems developed		0	20
2. Increased market share of locally produced goods and services;	Measures undertaken to increase the capacity of the local contractors to participate in public investment programmes across sectors		10%	30
3. Increased employment and income of the population;	Formation of producer cooperatives and pooling of resources for credit facilitated		21	26
4. Increased survival and growth of MSMEs	Clients' Business continuity and sustainability Strengthened		40%	60%
5. Increased local utilization of indigenous resources	Support measures undertaken to foster organic bottom up formation of cooperatives		30%	40%
6. Increased the capacity of local institutions in-terms of technical expertise and financial resources	Increased availability of borrower information		54 Emyooga SACCOs	120 SACCOs/MSMEs

7. Increased partnership in local development to increase household incomes, generate revenues and improved service delivery	One stop centres for business registration and licensing established	0	03 Common user facilities for MSMEs
<b>Adapted/Adopted Program Objectives (Includes objectives on cross cutting challenges)</b>	<b>Adapted/Adopted Interventions and Outputs includes interventions to address cross cutting issues and concerns</b>		
<b>Adapted Objectives 1:</b>	<b>1. 1. Sustainably lower the costs of doing business</b>		
Adapted Intervention 1:	1. Mobilization of financial resources to widen the options for financing private investment		
Adapted Intervention 2:	2. Introduction of innovation fund/crop finance/Revolving Fund		
Adapted Intervention 3:	3. Constructions of urban and rural Markets		
Adapted Intervention 4:	4. Constructions of storage facilities		
Adapted Intervention 5:	5. Establishment of processing and value addition plant		
Adapted Intervention 6:	6. Initiation of Special Business startup grants such as Emyooga, Programme for MSMEs		
Adapted Intervention 7:	7. Procurement of ICT infrastructures to support E-commerce		
Adapted Intervention 8:	8. Private Public Partnership (PPPs and Private Public Dialogue (PPDs)		
Adapted Intervention 9:	9. Businesses to Business Linkages (B2B), Businesses to Financial Linkages (B2F)		
Adapted Intervention 10:	10. Collective Acquisition of Inputs and Collective Bulking and Marketing		
Adapted Intervention 11:	11. Establishment of Common user facilities for MSMEs		
Adapted Intervention 12:	12. Establishment of Industrial Parks & investment zones		
	<b>Adapted/Adopted Outputs</b>		
Adapted Output 1:	1. Innovation fund/crop finance/Revolving Fund established		
Adapted Output 2:	2. Urban and rural Markets constructed		
Adapted Output 3:	3. Storage facilities constructed and operationalized		
Adapted Output 4:	4. Processing and value addition plant Established		
Adapted Output 5:	5. Special Business startup grants established for MSMEs		
Adapted Output 6:	6. ICT infrastructures to support E-commerce procured		
Adapted Output 7:	7. Strengthening the District Investment Committee and other local fora		
Adapted Output 8:	8. Businesses to Business Linkages (B2B), Businesses to Financial Linkages (B2F) held		
Adapted Output 9:	9. Input and output acquired and marketed collectively		
Adapted Output 10:	10. Common user facilities established for MSMEs		
Adapted output 11:	11. Land acquired for Industrial Parks and Private sector attracted to invest in the district		
Adapted Output 12:	12. Model Livestock Markets Constructed and operationalized		
Adapted Output 13:	13. Businesses formalized legally		
<b>Adapted Objective 2:</b>	<b>Promote local content in public programme -Local Economic Development (LED)</b>		

Adapted Intervention 1	1. Developing and implementing the overarching local content policy framework
Adapted Intervention: 2	2. Build in conjunction with private sector economic infrastructure facilities (warehouses, taxi and bus parks, industrial parks, bulking centers, processing facilities)
Adapted Intervention: 3	3. Nurturing local enterprises (LED) for participation in local, regional and global product value chains
Adapted Intervention: 4	4. Promotion of Public Private Partnership (PPPs) and Public Private Dialogue (PPDs)
Adapted Intervention: 5	5. Developing the District Investment Profiles & Economic profiling of local opportunities for local investments
Adapted Intervention: 6	6. Providing financial incentives through non-interest loan and job trainings
Adapted Intervention: 7	7. Promoting value chain and clustered development (the creation of investment zones and common user facilities for MSMEs).
Adapted Intervention: 8	8. Promote Buy Uganda Build Uganda (BUBU) through PPDA reservation schemes during local procurement
Adapted Intervention: 9	9. Promotion of shear-nut and honey value chain
Adapted Intervention: 10	10. Mapping LED actors and carry out capacity building for LED actors and Holding of District Led Forum
Adapted Intervention: 11	11. District LED Strategy Formulation
Adapted Intervention: 12	12. Local Economic Business assessment
Adapted Intervention: 13	13. Mobilize private sectors to participate in LED initiative
	<b>Adapted /Adopted Outputs</b>
Adapted /Adopted Output 1	1. Local content policy framework developed and implemented
Adapted /Adopted Output 2	2. Local enterprises (LED) nurtured and able to participate in local, regional and global product value chains
Adapted /Adopted Output 3	3. Promotion of Public Private Partnership (PPPs) and Public Private Dialogue (PPDs) promoted
Adapted /Adopted Output 4	4. District Investment Profiles & Economic profile of local opportunities for local investments compiled and shared
Adapted /Adopted Output 5	5. Financial incentives through non-interest loan and job trainings provided
Adapted /Adopted Output 6	6. Investment zones and common user facilities for MSMEs created
Adapted /Adopted Output 7	7. Buy Uganda Build Uganda (BUBU) implemented
Adapted /Adopted Output 8	8. Shear-nut and honey value chain promoted
Adapted /Adopted Output 9	9. Capacity LED actors built and District Led Forum conducted
Adapted /Adopted Output 10	10. District LED Strategy developed and implemented
<b>Adapted Objective 3:</b>	<b>Strengthen the enabling environment and enforcement of standards</b>
Adapted Intervention: 1	1. Rationalizing and harmonizing standards institutions, and policies at locally and regional level

Adapted Intervention: 2	2. Dissemination of quality standards to MSMEs
Adapted Intervention: 3	3. Enforcement of compliance to quality standards as issues from time by UNBS
Adapted Intervention: 4	4. Linking MSMEs to UNBS for product certification and quality mark
Adapted Intervention: 5	5. Quality assurance through inspections and surveillance
Adapted Intervention: 6	6. Provision of quality testing kits and equipment
Adapted Intervention: 7	7. Training of farmers and MSMEs on quality standards and Post-Harvest Handling
Adapted Intervention: 8	8. Dissemination of trade related laws and ensuring compliance by the MSMEs
<b>Adapted Output</b>	<b>Adapted Output</b>
Adapted Output 1	1. Standards harmonized and rationalized at local and national level
Adapted Output 2	2. Quality standards disseminated to MSMEs and farmers
Adapted Output 3	3. Compliance to quality standards enforced
Adapted Output 4	4. MSMEs linked to UNBS for product certification and quality mark
Adapted Output 5	5. Quality assurance through inspections and surveillance conducted
Adapted Output 6	6. Quality assurance testing kits and equipment provided
Adapted Output 7	7. Farmers and MSMEs trained on quality standards and Post-Harvest Handling
Adapted Output 8	8. Trade related laws disseminated and complied to
<b>Adapted Objective 4:</b>	<b>Strengthen the role of government in unlocking investments in strategic economic sectors</b>
Adapted Intervention: 1	1. Increasing awareness of and access to non-financial resources
Adapted Intervention: 2	2. Establishing market information systems
Adapted Intervention: 3	3. Procurement of vehicles, motorcycles, computers, furniture & fittings and office equipment
Adapted Intervention: 4	4. Construction of tradeshow grounds to facilitate input and output trade fares
Adapted Intervention: 5	5. Establishment of District Investment Committee (DIC)
Adapted Intervention: 6	6. Organize annual trade symposium
Adapted Intervention: 7	7. Organize Market Stakeholders Platform (MSP) and Business Opportunity meeting
Adapted Intervention: 8	8. Creation of business databases through business census
Adapted Intervention: 9	9. Learning/Exchange/ Exposure visits
Adapted Intervention: 10	10. Business Round Tables (BRT)
<b>Adapted output:</b>	<b>Adapted output:</b>
Adapted output: 1	1. Awareness created and non-financial resources accessed
Adapted output: 2	2. Market Information Systems (MIS) established
Adapted output: 3	3. Vehicles, motorcycles, computers, furniture & fittings and office equipment procured
Adapted output: 4	4. Tradeshow grounds to facilitate input and output trade fares constructed
Adapted output: 5	5. District Investment Committee (DIC) established
Adapted output: 6	6. Annual trade symposium organized
Adapted output: 7	7. Market Stakeholders Platform (MSP) and Business Opportunity meeting conducted
Adapted output: 8	8. Business databases created through business census
Adapted output: 9	9. Learning/Exchange/ Exposure visits conducted

Adapted output: 10	10. Business Round Tables (BRT) conducted		
<b>Adapted Objective 5:</b>	<b>Strengthen the organizational and institutional capacity of the private sector to drive growth</b>		
Adapted Intervention: 1	1. Formation of cooperatives (SACCOs& Multipurpose), VSLAs and CSCG to increase access to financial services		
Adapted Intervention: 2	2. Facilitating pooling of savings for investment by MSMEs through EMYOOGA initiative and other special grant		
Adapted Intervention: 3	3. Capacity Building on Business Development Services (BDS) and Financial Literacy		
Adapted Intervention: 4	4. Establish and promote research and technology, innovation and business incubation centers for MSMEs		
Adapted Intervention: 5	5. Strengthen market linkages amongst farmers institutions and businesses		
Adapted Intervention: 6	6. Formation of Abim Growers Union (AGU)		
Adapted Intervention: 7	7. Formation of Abim Business Leaders Forum (ABLF)		
Adapted Intervention: 8	8. Constitute MSMEs development committee to drive growth		
Adapted Intervention: 9	9. Organization of Commodity based producer and marketing groups to benefit from collective acquisition of inputs and output sales		
Adapted Intervention: 10	10. Training on Farming as a business (FAAB)		
<b>Adapted Output:</b>	<b>Adapted Output:</b>		
Adapted Output 1:	1. Diversification and access to lending products Increased.		
Adapted Output 2:	2. Financing for medium and large size investment projects strengthen		
Adapted Output 3:	3. Business Development Services delivery intensified, skills developed and enterprises adopt corporate best practices.		
Adapted Output 4:	4. Research and innovation facilities established, strengthened and are accessible to Micro, Small, and Medium Scale Enterprises (MSMEs).		
Adapted Output 5:	5. Product and market information systems developed and regional and global business links created for registered local enterprises		
<b>Programme Outputs (Check for alignment with the PIAPs)</b>	<b>Outputs and Targets (Quantify)</b>	<b>Actions (Strategic Activities)-</b>	<b>Departments/Act ors</b>
1. Innovation fund/crop finance/Revolving Fund established	Formation of producer cooperatives and pooling of resources for credit facilitated	Promotion, registration, inspection, and auditing of Cooperative activities	Trade and Industry
2. Urban and rural Markets constructed	05 Markets constructed	Construction of urban and rural markets	Trade and Industry
3. Storage facilities constructed and operationalized	05 storage facilities constructed	Construction storage facilities	Trade and Industry
4. Processing and value addition plant Established	03 Processing facilities installed	Procurement and Installation of processing machinery	Trade and Industry
5. Special Business startup grants established for MSMEs	Increased understanding of MSMEs Credit rating	Simplify, popularize and massively train MSMEs in the processes of credit rating	Trade and Industry



6. ICT infrastructures to support E-commerce procured	Measures to increase the automation of business processes undertaken	Organize regular hands-on trainings on business automation for SMEs	Trade and Industry
7. Strengthening the District Investment Committee and other local fora	01 District Investment committee established and strengthened	Establishment of District Investment Committee	Trade and Industry
8. Businesses to Business Linkages (B2B), Businesses to Financial Linkages (B2F) held	20 Business to Business Linkages and Business to Financial Linkages	Business Opportunity meeting, Business Round Table and MSP Meeting	Trade and Industry
9. Input and output acquired and marketed collectively	Input and output acquired and marketed collectively	Collective acquisition of input and collective sale	Trade and Industry
10. Common user facilities established for MSMEs	One stop centres for business registration and licensing established	Establishment of a one-stop centre for business registration and licensing & other services	Trade and Industry
11. Land acquired for Industrial Parks and Private sector attracted to invest in the district	10 Acres of land acquired for industrial hubs	Acquisition of land for industrial hubs	Trade and Industry
12. Model Livestock Markets Constructed and operationalized	02 Model Livestock market constructed	Construction of model livestock market	Trade and Industry
13. Businesses formalized legally	25 business supported to formalize	Formation of businesses	Trade and Industry
14. Local content policy framework developed and implemented	01 Local Content policy disseminated	Dissemination of local content policy	Trade and Industry
15. Local enterprises (LED) nurtured and able to participate in local, regional and global product value chains	5 local enterprises nurtured and strengthened	Nurturing and strengthening of local enterprises	Trade and Industry
16. Promotion of Public Private Partnership (PPPs) and Public Private Dialogue (PPDs) promoted	05 PPPs created and strengthened	Organize PPPs and PPDs meeting	Trade and Industry
17. District Investment Profiles & Economic profile of local opportunities for local	01 District Investment Profile and develop and updated regularly	Development and updating of District Investment Profile	Trade and Industry

investments compiled and shared			
18. Financial incentives through non-interest loan and job trainings provided	Informal savings promoted	Promotion of VSLAs and informal savings scheme	Trade and Industry
19. Investment zones and common user facilities for MSMEs created	02 Common user facilities established	Establishment of common user facilities	Trade and Industry
20. Buy Uganda Build Uganda (BUBU) implemented	01 BUBU policy popularized	Popularization of BUBU policy	Trade and Industry
21. Shear-nut and honey value chain promoted	01 Sheanut value chain promoted	Promotion of sheanut value chain	Trade and Industry
22. Capacity LED actors built and District Led Forum conducted	25 LED Actors capacity built	Capacity building for LED Actors	Trade and Industry
23. District LED Strategy developed and implemented	01 District LED Strategy developed	Development of District LED Strategy	Trade and Industry
24. Standards harmonized and rationalized at local and national level	05 standards for grain and pulses disseminated	Popularization of grain and pulses standards	Trade and Industry
25. Quality standards disseminated to MSMEs and farmers	05 standards for grain and pulses disseminated	Popularization of grain and pulses standards	Trade and Industry
26. Compliance to quality standards enforced	Inspection and quality assurance conducted	Quality assurance and inspection visits	Trade and Industry
27. MSMEs linked to UNBS for product certification and quality mark	05 MSMEs linked to UNBS	Linking MSMEs to UNBS for Certification	Trade and Industry
28. Quality assurance through inspections and surveillance conducted	Inspection and quality assurance conducted	Quality assurance and inspection visits	Trade and Industry
29. Quality assurance testing kits and equipment provided	Quality assurance kits provided	Provision of quality assurance kits	Trade and Industry
30. Farmers and MSMEs trained on quality standards and Post-Harvest Handling	Farmers and MSMEs trained on quality standards and Post-Harvest Handling	Training of Farmers and MSMEs on quality standards and PHH	Trade and Industry

31. Trade related laws disseminated and complied to	05 Trade related laws disseminated	Dissemination of trade related laws	Trade and Industry
32. Awareness created and non-financial resources accessed	05 awareness created on non-financial resources access	Awareness creation on non-financial resources access	Trade and Industry
33. Market Information Systems (MIS) established	01 Marketing information systems developed and updated regularly	Establishment of market information systems	Trade and Industry
34. Vehicles, motorcycles, computers, furniture & fittings and office equipment procured	01 Vehicles and 03 motorcycles procured	Procurement of motor vehicles	Trade and Industry
35. Tradeshow grounds to facilitate input and output trade fares constructed	01 Trade show ground constructed	Construction of Tradeshow ground	Trade and Industry
36. District Investment Committee (DIC) established	01 District Investment Committee Established	Establishment of district Investment Committee	Trade and Industry
37. Annual trade symposium organized	05 Trade symposium organized	Organization of annual trade symposium	Trade and Industry
38. Market Stakeholders Platform (MSP) and Business Opportunity meeting conducted	05 MSPs and Business Roundtable organized	Multi stakeholders Platform meeting	Trade and Industry
39. Business databases created through business census	01 Business data base created and undated regularly	Creating of business data base	Trade and Industry
40. Learning/Exchange/ Exposure visits conducted	05 Learning Excursion organized	Learning and exposure visits	Trade and Industry
41. Business Round Tables (BRT) conducted	05 Business Round Table Organized	Business Round Table Meeting	Trade and Industry
42. Diversification and access to lending products Increased.	05 Sensitization on Financial products conducted	Mobilization and sensitization on financial products	Trade and Industry
43. Financing for medium and large size investment projects strengthen	Financing for medium and large size investment projects strengthen	Awareness creation on financial products	Trade and Industry
44. Business Development Services delivery intensified, skills developed and	Business development services provided	Provision of Business Development services	Trade and Industry

enterprises adopt corporate best practices.				
45. Research and innovation facilities established, strengthened and are accessible to Micro, Small, and Medium Scale Enterprises (MSMEs).	05 Business surveys conducted and report shared	Business surveys and dissemination of reports	Trade and Industry	
46. Product and market information systems developed and regional and global business links created for registered local enterprises	20 Quarterly market information produce and disseminated	Generation of market information and dissemination to the business community	Trade and Industry	
<b>Project 1:</b>	<b>Construction of market facilities (produce stores or silos) in the upcoming urban and rural growth Centre's</b>			
Likely Risks	High cost of doing business			
Mitigation Measures:	Provision of economic infrastructures to support business operations			
<b>Project 2:</b>	<b>Construction of processing facilities and provision of machineries</b>			
Likely Risks	Inadequate government investments and partnerships with the private sector in key growth areas			
Mitigation Measures:	Mobilization of financial resources to widen the options for financing private investment			
<b>Project 3:</b>	<b>Establishment of industrial parks and investment zones</b>			
Likely Risks	Land conflicts and availability			
Mitigation Measures:	Land acquisition and titling			
<b>Project 4:</b>	<b>Construction model livestock market</b>			
Likely Risks	Pest and diseases			
Mitigation Measures:	Provision of veterinary services			
<b>Project 5:</b>	<b>Construction of Trade Departmental office blocks and Business information hubs</b>			
Likely Risks	Limited Funding			
Mitigation Measures:	Mobilization of resources			
<b>Project 6:</b>	<b>Construction of common users' facilities (one-stop-center) for MSMEs to access investments options</b>			
Likely Risks	Limited funding			
Mitigation Measures:	Resource Mobilization			
<b>Table 2 (b): Showing Human Resource Requirements to fully implement the Tourism Development Programme</b>				
Programme	Focus	Qualifications and Skills required	Status	Estimated Gaps
			(Existing qualifications and skills)	

Private Sector Development Programme	Private Sector Development	Degree in Business Related Courses	1	N/A
		Degree in Business and other related course/PGD	Vacant	01 staff
		Degree in Business and other related course/PGD	1	N/A
		Degree in Business and other related course/PGD	Vacant	01 staff
<b>Strategic Objective 1: <i>To increase enrolment and retention of school going-age children in primary schools.</i></b>				
<b>Adopted programme: Human Capital Development</b>				
<b>Development Challenges/Issues:</b>				
1. Limited institutional and integrated human resource planning and development				
2. Inadequate funding for capital grant				
3. Long distances to educational centres				
4. Low water and sanitation coverage in the community				
5. Poor performance of primary and secondary grades				
<b>Program outcomes and results:</b>	<b>Key Outcome Indicators</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Target 2024/25</b>	
		<b>2019/20</b>		
A strong foundation for human capital development through investment in ECD and basic education built.	No of government primary schools with pre-school classes	5	30	
	No. of ECD centres established (Licensed)	5	30	
	No. of ECD caregivers trained	30	450	
	Number of classrooms constructed	2	10	
	Number of VIP stances constructed in Primary schools	10	50	
	Number of Primary Schools rehabilitated	10	50	
	Supply of Desks to Primary Schools	200	1000	
	Education Block with Multi-Purpose Hall Constructed	0	0	
	Supply of ICT equipment	3	120	
Labor force with appropriate knowledge and skills equipped	Proportion of the Basic Requirements and Minimum Standards (BRMS) in primary and Secondary schools enforced	70%	85%	
Human resource planning institutionalized	No. of institutions with human resource planning	45	50	
	Primary Teaching Services (Wage)	531	4,493	

Pre-Primary and Primary Education	Primary Schools Services UPE (LLS.)	111	555
	Secondary Capitation (USE)(LLS)	7	35
	Secondary School Construction and Rehabilitation	1	5
Education and Sports Management and Inspection	Monitoring and Supervision of Primary and Secondary Education	4	20
	Monitoring and supervision secondary Education	4	20
	Sports Development services	3	15
<b>Adapted/Adopted Program Objectives (Includes objectives on cross cutting challenges)</b>	<b>Adapted/Adopted Interventions and Outputs includes interventions to address cross cutting issues and concerns</b>		
<b>Adopted/Adapted Programme objectives</b>	<b>Adapted/Adopted Interventions</b>		
1. Improve the foundation for human capital development	1. Promoting pre-primary and primary education		
	2. Promoting Secondary Education		
	1. Promoting of ECD, Primary, Secondary services		
	2. Establishing institutional mechanisms for operationalizing ECCE in government primary schools;		
	3. Enforcing the Basic Requirements and Minimum Standards (BRMS) in primary and Secondary schools;		
	4. Rolling out Early Grade Reading (EGR) and Early Grade Maths (EGM) in all schools;		
	5. Implementing an integrated ICT enabled teaching and school inspection system; (Project)		
	6. Creating and enforce incentives and sanctions to increase parental participation in children's' education;		
	7. Enforcing fees regulation standing orders;		
	8. Designing and implementing a scholarship system linked to skills gaps;		
	9. Institutionalize and develop capacity talent identification and nurturing (Project)		
	10. Recruitment of Teachers		
	11. Construction of classrooms for primary and secondary schools		
	12. Construction of Latrine stances in Primary Schools		
	13. Construction of Vocational Institute		
	14. Procurement of school furniture (desks) for primary schools		
	15. Procurement of textbooks and Science equipment		
	16. Payment of Teachers and Staff Salaries		
17. Procurement of Laptops for Inspection			
18. Supply of water harvesting tanks in schools			
2. To produce appropriate knowledgeable, skilled and ethical labour force (sports, science and technology etc)	1. Strengthen and promote skills development services		
	2. Strengthen education and sports management and inspection		

	<b>Adapted/Adopted Outputs</b>		
Adapted Output 1:	1. A strong foundation for human capital development through investment in ECD and basic education built.		
Adapted Output 2:	2. Labor force with appropriate knowledge and skills equipped		
Adapted Output 3:	3. Human resource planning institutionalized		
Adapted Output 4:	4. Integrated water, sanitation and hygiene management strengthened		
Adapted Output 5:	5. Access to social protection increased		
Adapted Output 6:	6. Primary Teaching Services strengthened		
Adapted Output 7:	7. Primary Schools Services UPE (LLS.) strengthened		
Adapted Output 8:	8. Classrooms Constructed or Rehabilitated		
Adapted Output 9:	9. Latrine Constructed or Rehabilitated		
Adapted Output 10:	10. Provision of furniture to primary schools		
Adapted Output 11:	11. Secondary Teaching Services strengthened		
Adapted Output 12:	12. Secondary Capitation (USE)(LLS) strengthened		
Adapted Output 13:	13. Secondary School Construction and Rehabilitation		
Adapted Output 14:	14. Tertiary Education Services promoted		
Adapted Output 15:	15. Skills Development Services strengthened		
Adapted Output 16:	16. Monitoring and Supervision of Primary and Secondary Education conducted		
Adapted Output 17:	17. Monitoring and supervision secondary Education conducted		
Adapted Output 18:	18. Sports Development services strengthened		
Adapted Output 19:	19. Sector Capacity Development conducted		
Adapted Output 20:	20. Education Management Services promoted and strengthened		
Adapted Output 21:	21. Water harvesting tanks supplied in Primary Schools		
	<b>Adapted/Adopted outputs (Quantified)</b>	<b>Actions (Strategic Activities)- Check for alignment with the PIAPs</b>	<b>Departments/Act ors</b>
A strong foundation for human capital development through investment in ECD and basic education built.	30 ECD centres and 35 primary schools	ECD centres licensed under new guidelines	Education
		ECD Centres registered	
		ECD Inspection reports at least once a term	
		Proportion of children 0-8 years accessing ECD services like nutrition, PHC, sanitation among others.	
		ECD training curriculum reviewed and disseminated	
	Proportion of ECD centres implementing standardized learning framework.		
	10	Number of classrooms constructed Primary schools	
	50	Number of VIP stances constructed in	
35	Number of Primary Schools rehabilitated		
1000	Supply of Desks to Primary Schools		

	0	Education Block with Multi-Purpose Hall Constructed	
Labor force with appropriate knowledge and skills equipped	85%	Percentage of HEIs meeting the BRMS	Education
		Percentage of pre-primary schools meeting the BRMS.	
		Number of BRMS inspections in ECCE conducted.	
Human resource planning institutionalized	111	Human resource and physical infrastructure manage.	Education
		Human resources recruited to fill vacant posts.	
		National and sectorial human resource development plans developed.	
		Super-specialized human resource trained and recruited.	
Primary and secondary Teaching Services strengthened	4493	Innovative learner-led science projects in schools	Education
Primary Schools Services UPE (LLS.) and Secondary Services (USE) (LLS strengthened	555	Link primary and secondary schools to existing science based innovative hubs	Education
	45		
Classrooms Constructed or Rehabilitated	35	Number of classrooms constructed or rehabilitated to improve learner-to-classroom ratio	Education
Latrine Constructed or Rehabilitated	50	Number of latrines constructed or rehabilitated to improve learner-to-stance ratio	Education
Provision of furniture to primary schools	1000	Number of classrooms furniture procured to ensure that 100% of primary school's pupils have where to sit and write by 2025	Education
Tertiary Education Services promoted	1	All instructors trained in ICT skills	Education
Skills Development Services strengthened	1	Skill development funds operationalized	Education
		Skills development fund and incentive scheme operationalized	
		Scarce-skills TVET scholarships	
		Criterion for financing critical skills established	
Monitoring and Supervision of Primary	120	E-personnel performance management monitoring and	Education



and Secondary Education conducted		reporting system developed and implemented	
Sports Development services strengthened	120	Proportion of sports coaches.	Education
		Proportion of schools with standard sports ground in both primary and secondary schools.	
		Regional sports academies established.	
		Regional sports focused schools established.	
		Sports and recreation infrastructure standards put in place.	
		Sports and PE subjects examined in both primary and secondary.	
Sector Capacity Development conducted			
Education Management Services promoted and strengthened	121	Inspection and monitoring of primary, secondary and tertiary education	Education
<b>Strategic Objective 2: To provide curative, preventive and rehabilitative health services to the population</b>			
<b>Adopted Programme: Human Capital Development</b>			
<b>Development Challenges/Issues:</b>			
1. Limited access to sexual and reproductive health services			
2. High morbidity of the population			
2. Limited funds for the operations			
3. Emergence of			
4. Poor health seeking behaviors among the populace.			
<b>Program outcomes and results:</b>	<b>Key Outcome Indicators</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Target 2024/2025</b>
		<b>2019/20</b>	
Improve Primary Health Care Services	Facilities with Public Health Promotion services	39	195
	District Hospital Services (District Hospital)	1	1
	Number of Facilities offering Immunization Services	18	30
	Facilities with Basic Healthcare Services (HCIV-HCII-LLS)	18	30
	Standard Pit Latrine Construction (LLS.)	2	25
	Health Centre construction	4	3
	Health Centre Rehabilitation	1	16
	Maternity Ward Construction	3	5
Maternity Ward Rehabilitation	0	14	

	OPD and other ward Construction and Rehabilitation	3	13
Strengthen District Hospital Services	Hospital Health workers Services (Staff)	261	386
	Staff Houses Construction and Rehabilitation	6	22
	Theatre Construction and Rehabilitation	0	1
	Healthcare Services Monitoring and Inspection	4	20
	Administrative Capital (Purchase of Vehicle and Maintenance)	4	22
	Supply of furniture to facilities	3	30
	Supply of hospital beds	0	90
	Supply of Mattresses	0	90
	Supply of ICT equipment	2	12
<b>Adapted/Adopted Program Objectives (Includes objectives on cross cutting challenges)</b>	<b>Adapted/Adopted Interventions and Outputs includes interventions to address cross cutting issues and concerns</b>		
<b>Adopted/Adapted Programme objectives</b>	<b>Adapted/Adopted Interventions</b>		
Improve on Health and Safety of the population	1. Increase focus and investment in disease prevention;		
	2. Increase access to adolescent health services;		
	3. Increase access to family planning services		
	4. Institutionalize palliative care services;		
	5. Investing in prevention and management of NCDs;		
Promote Primary Health Care Services	1. Develop centers of excellence for delivery of specialized health care;		
	2. Strengthen the research at the secondary and tertiary levels of health care;		
	3. Implement an integrated ICT enabled system for delivery of health services; (Project)		
Strengthen District Hospital Services	1. Increase the number of specialized health professionals and other general practitioners in short supply;		
	2. Operationalize national health insurance scheme;		
	3. Improve the working environment		
Strengthen Health Management and Supervision	1. Design and implement lifelong community-based health practices		
	<b>Adapted/Adopted Outputs</b>		
Adapted Output 1:	1. Public Health Care Services Promoted		
Adapted Output 2:	2. District Hospital rehabilitated		
Adapted Output 3:	3. District Healthcare Management Services promoted		
Adapted Output 4:	4. Immunization Services strengthened		
Adapted Output 5:	5. Basic Healthcare Services (HCIV-HCII-LLS) constructed		
Adapted Output 6:	6. Standard Pit Latrine Construction (LLS.) constructed		
Adapted Output 7:	7. Non-Standard Service Delivery Capital promoted		

Adapted Output 8:	8. Health Centre construction and Rehabilitation		
Adapted Output 9:	9. Maternity Ward Construction and Rehabilitation constructed		
Adapted Output 10:	10. OPD and other ward Construction and Rehabilitation constructed/ rehabilitated		
Adapted Output 11:	11. Hospital Health workers Services strengthened		
Adapted Output 12:	12. NGO Hospital Services (LLS.) supported		
Adapted Output 13:	13. Staff Houses Construction and Rehabilitation constructed		
Adapted Output 14:	14. Theatre Constructed or Rehabilitated		
Adapted Output 15:	15. Healthcare Management Services promoted		
Adapted Output 16:	16. Healthcare Services Monitoring and Inspection conducted		
<b>Programme Outputs</b>	<b>Outputs and Targets (Quantify)</b>	<b>Actions (Strategic Activities)-</b>	<b>Departments/Act ors</b>
1. District Hospital rehabilitated.	2. 0	3. -Rehabilitation of district hospital	4. Health
5. Immunization Services strengthened	6. 20	7. -Establish and operationalize the Immunization Fund.	8. Health
9. Basic Healthcare Services (HCIV-HCII-LLS) constructed	10. 5	11. -Construct and equip HC IIIs	14. Health
		12. -Construct and equip HC IVs	
		13. -Upgrade HC IIs to IIIs and equip them	
15. Standard Pit Latrine Construction (LLS.) constructed	16. 10	17. -Construct standard pit latrine	18. Health
19. Health Centre construction and Rehabilitation	20. 10	21. -Rehabilitation and expansion of HCs in the LGs.	25. Health
		22. -Upgrade HC IIs to IIIs and equip them.	
		23. -Construct and equip HC IVs.	
		24. -Construct and equip HC IIIs.	
26. Maternity Ward Construction and Rehabilitation constructed	27. 5	28. -Construct and rehabilitate maternity ward	29. Health
30. OPD and other ward Construction and Rehabilitation constructed/ rehabilitated	31. 5	32. -Construct and rehabilitate OPD and other wards	33. Health
34. Hospital Health workers Services strengthened	35. 20	36. -Carry out In-service training for Health.	40. Health
		37. -Conduct training needs assessment and develop annual training plan at all levels.	

		38. -Review staffing norms for all levels.	
		39. -Recruitment of health workers to fill the gaps	
40. Staff Houses Construction and Rehabilitation constructed	41. 5	42. -Construction of public health sector staff houses	43. Health
44. Theatre Constructed or Rehabilitated	45. 1	46. -Procure and equip health facilities with the appropriate medical and diagnostic equipment to provide the range of services at that level	48. Health
		47. -Review of the Medical Equipment list and specifications.	
49. Healthcare Management Services promoted	50.	51. -Organizational capacity building for continuous quality improvement at all levels.	53. Health
		52. -Conduct client satisfaction surveys	
54. Healthcare Services Monitoring and Inspection conducted	55. 20	56. -Quarterly Support supervision undertaken at all levels.	58. Health
		57. -Inspect workplaces & enforce standards	
Project 1	59.	60. Upgrade of, HCIII to HCIV	61. Health
<b>Likely implementation risks</b>	62.	63. Inability of the contractors to complete work in time.	64. Health
<b>Mitigation measures</b>	65.	66. Timely award of the contracts to contractors	67. Health
Project 2	68. 2	69. Completion of maternity and construction of OPD block	70. Health
<b>Likely implementation risks</b>	71.	72. Inability of the contractors to complete work in time.	73. Health
<b>Mitigation measures</b>	74.	75. Timely award of the contracts to contractors	76. Health

**Table 52 (b): Showing Human Resource Requirements to fully implement the Human Capital Development Programme**

Programme	Focus	Qualifications and Skills required	Status	Estimated Gaps
			(Existing qualifications and skills)	
Human Capital Development Programme	Primary Health Care services	Bachelor of Medicine and Dental Surgery	1	0

		B. Science Dental Surgery	2	0
		B. Science Nursing	3	1
		Clinical Officers	18	5
		Enrolled Nurse	26	7
<b>Strategic Objective 1: To reduce environmental degradation and adverse effects of climate change as well as improve utilization of natural resources for sustainable economic growth and livelihood security.</b>				
<b>Adopted Programme: Environment, Natural Resources, Climate Change, Land and Water Management Programme</b>				
<b>Development Challenges/Issues:</b>				
Poor management of water, environment and natural resources coupled with worsening effects of climate change due to:				
1. High exposure of hazards and disasters				
2. Low disasters risks planning				
3. Rampant degradation of the environment and natural resources				
4. Limited access and uptake of meteorology information				
5. Poor coordination and institutional capacity				
6. Low water and sanitation coverage in the community				
7. Absence of appropriate incentives for good environmental management practices				
8. Low budget ceilings				
9. Natural disasters				
10. Stiff competition from other alternative use of natural resources				
<b>Program outcomes and results:</b>	<b>Key Outcome Indicators</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Target 2024/25</b>	
		<b>2019/20</b>		
Increase land area covered by forests	% of land covered by forests	1%	3.50%	
Increase land area covered by wetlands	% of land area covered by wetlands	1%	3.50%	
	Area of wetland restored and maintained	10km	75km	
	Km of wetland boundary surveyed and demarcated	21km	90km	
Increase permit holders complying with ESIA conditions at the time of spot check	Level of compliance of National programs and projects to environmental laws and standards	50%	100%	
Increase the percentage of titled land	Percentage of land registered under the different tenure systems	5%	25%	
Reduce land related conflicts	Percentage of public projects acquiring land in stipulated time	50%	75%	
	Percentage of land conflicts/disputes mediated	2%	15%	
	Percentage of customers reporting satisfaction with the Land registry services	1.50%	9%	

<b>Adapted/Adopted Program Objectives (Includes objectives on cross cutting challenges)</b>	<b>Adapted/Adopted Interventions and Outputs includes interventions to address cross cutting issues and concerns</b>
<b>Adopted/Adapted Programme objectives</b>	<b>Adapted/Adopted Interventions</b>
1. To Increase forest, tree and wetland coverage, restore bare hills and protect mountainous areas and rangeland	1. Establishing Agro forestry demonstrations
	2. Demarcation of existing forest boundaries
	3. Promote use of energy efficient cook stoves
	4. Monitoring and enforcement on use of natural resources
	5. Promote use of climate smart Agriculture
	6. Wetland demarcation
	7. Developing wetland action plan
	8. Development forest management plans
	9. Develop the District environment action plan
	10. Project screening/ EIA regulations
	11. Sensitization on sustainable use of natural resources
	12. Formulation of watershed management committees
	13. Marking of World Environment Day annually
2. To increase incomes and employment through sustainable use and value addition to water, forests and other natural resources	1. Value addition to Shea butter products
	2. Promotion of eco-based tourism
3. To reduce human and economic loss from natural hazards and disasters	1. Developing the District vulnerability, risk and hazard mapping
	2. Automation of climate information
	3. Establishment of database on greenhouse gas emissions
4. To strengthen land use and management	1. Acquiring of land titles for government land
	2. Land dispute mediation
	3. Sensitization on land rights and documentation process/requirements
	<b>Adapted/Adopted Outputs</b>
Adapted Output 1:	Forest management plan developed and implemented
Adapted Output 2:	Wetland management plans developed and implemented
Adapted Output 3:	35km of wetland banks surveyed and demarcated
Adapted Output 4:	District forest cover increased
Adapted Output 5:	Climate change actions mainstreamed into the District plan and budget
Adapted Output 6:	District environment action plan developed and implemented
Adapted Output 7:	Degraded wetlands restored
Adapted Output 8:	Projects screened
Adapted Output 9:	Survey on Government and Institutional lands conducted
Adapted Output 10:	Land titles and other certificates in various land interest issued
Adapted Output 11:	Community sensitization meetings on land matters conducted
Adapted Output 12:	4 Sensitization conducted on land matters
Adapted Output 13:	Land disputes reduced

Adapted Output 14:	District vulnerability, risk and hazard mapping developed		
Adapted Output 15:	Database on greenhouse gas emissions established		
Adapted Output 16:	Eco-based tourism promoted		
Adapted Output 17:	Monitoring and enforcement on use of natural resources done quarterly		
Adapted Output 18:	Use of climate smart Agriculture promoted		
Adapted Output 19:	Capacity of staffs built on climate change		
Adapted Output 20:	Projects monitored		
Adapted Output 21:	Wetland management committee formed and trained		
Adapted/Adopted Outputs	Outputs Targets (Quantified)	Actions (Strategic Activities)- Check for alignment with the PIAPs	Departments/Act ors
1. The degraded environmental ecosystems restored	95km	Mapping and demarcation of wetlands	NR, DNRO, CAO, NGOS
2. Forest management plan developed and implemented	5	Developing and implementing the forest management plan	NR, DNRO, COUNCIL, NGOs and CAO
3. Capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation as well as hazard/disaster risk reduction built	20	Quarterly training on climate change	NR, DNRO, CAO, NGOS
4. Quarterly Monitoring and Inspections of Environment/wetlands conducted	20	Conducting quarterly monitoring on use of NR	NR, DNRO, CAO, NGOS
5. Environment/Wetl and Action plans and Regulation developed	20	Developing and implementing wetland action plans	NR, DNRO, CAO, NGOS
6. District forest cover increased	17.50%	1.Demaracation of wetland boundaries	NR, DNRO, CAO, NGOS
		2.Promoting tree planting	
		3.Enforcement and monitoring on use of natural resources	
7. Climate change actions mainstreamed into the District plan and budget	5	1.Identifying the environment issues	NR, DNRO, CAO, NGOS
		2.mainstreaming into plans and budgets	
8. Wetland action plan developed and implemented	5	1.Identifying issues affecting sustainable sue of wetlands	NR, DNRO, CAO, NGOS
		2.Developing and implementing the action plans	
9. Projects screened	75	Screening and developing environment and social management plans for 75 projects	NR, DNRO, CAO, NGOS

10. Survey on Government and Institutional lands conducted	30 titles	Surveying and processing of titles for 30 institutional land	NR, DNRO, CAO, NGOS
11. Community sensitization meetings on land matters conducted	20	Conducting sensitization on land matters	NR, DNRO, CAO, NGOS
12. Land disputes reduced	20	Conduct land conflict mediation	NR, DNRO, CAO, NGOS
13. District vulnerability, risk and hazard mapping developed	5	Developing the vulnerability, risk and hazard mapping for the District	NR, DNRO, CAO, NGOS
14. Database on greenhouse gas emissions established	5	Collecting data and developing the green house emission data base for the District	NR, DNRO, CAO, NGOS
15. Eco-based tourism promoted	5	Mapping the potential and promoting eco based tourism	NR, DNRO, CAO, NGOS
16. Monitoring and enforcement on use of natural resources done quarterly	20	Conduct monitoring and enforcement on the sue of NR	NR, DNRO, CAO, NGOS
17. Use of climate smart Agriculture promoted	5	Promote the use of climate smart Agriculture	NR, DNRO, CAO, NGOS
18. Wetland action plans developed and implemented	5	Identify the issues and developing the action plans	NR, DNRO, CAO, NGOS

**Table 55 (b): Showing Human Resource Requirements to fully implement Environment, Climate change, Land and Water management Programme**

Programme	Focus	Qualifications and Skills required	Status	Estimated Gaps
			(Existing qualifications and skills)	
Environment, climate change and natural resources	Sustainable management of natural resources	DNRO- Environment and land management related degree plus post graduate diploma in public administration	Not filled	1
		Senior environment officer-Degree in environment	Filled	Nil



		management or any relevant field		
		Senior land management officer-Degree in land management or any relevant field	Not filled	1
		Staff surveyor-Degree in surveying	Filled	Nil
		Physical planner-Degree in Physical planning or any relevant field	2 Filled	4
		Forest officer-Degree in forestry or ant relevant field	Not Filled	1
		Cartographer-Degree in cartography or any relevant field	Not filled	1
		Registrar of titles-Degree in law, land management or any relevant field	Not filled	1

Strategic Objective 1: *To improve road accessibility to socio-economic Centre's, productive and security areas in the district*

**Adopted Programme: Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services**

**Development Challenges/Issues:**

1. Inadequate funding for roads maintenance
2. Lack of one essential road equipment (excavator)

Program outcomes and results:	Key Outcome Indicators	Status	Target 2024/25
		2019/20	
Improve accessibility to goods and services	Reduced average travel time (min/km)-District Roads	4	1.4
Improve accessibility to goods and services	Increase stock of transport infrastructure		
	· Paved Urban roads (km)		

	· Unpaved urban roads (km)	5.4	8.4
	· Unpaved District roads (km)		
	· Community access Roads (km)	79	119
Long service life of transport investment.	Average Infrastructure life span		
	· Low Cost Sealing (years)	10	10
	· Periodic road Maintenance (Gravelling) (years)	2	2
<b>Adapted/Adopted Program Objectives (Includes objectives on cross cutting challenges)</b>	<b>Adapted/Adopted Interventions and Outputs includes interventions to address cross cutting issues and concerns</b>		
<b>Adopted/Adapted Programme objectives</b>	<b>Adapted/Adopted Interventions</b>		
Adapted Objective 1	<b>Maintain District, Urban and Community Access roads</b>		
<b>Adapted/Adopted Interventions</b>	1. Manual Routine Roads maintenance of District roads		
	2. Construction of drainage structures (culvert installation) across swamps		
	3. Periodic roads maintenance of District roads		
	4. Roads Rehabilitation of District roads		
	5. Mechanize routine road maintenance of District Roads		
	6. Bottlenecks on swamps bridged		
	7. Construction of drainage structures (box culverts) across swamps		
	8. Construction of drainage structures (bridges) across rivers		
	9. Construction of Administrative Blocks and Staff Houses, Com		
<b>Adapted/Adopted Outputs</b>			
Adapted Output 1	1. 480km of Manual Routine Roads maintenance of district roads maintained		
Adapted Output 2	2. 210 meters of Drainage structures (Culvert Installation) across swamps constructed		
Adapted Output 3	3. 20kms of roads periodically maintained		
Adapted Output 4	4. 4 drainage structures (Box culverts) constructed		
Adapted Output 5	5. Two (2) drainage structures (bridges) constructed across rivers		
Adapted Output 6	6. Administrative blocks, staff houses and community halls constructed		
Adapted Output 7	6. Twenty (20) Supervision, monitoring and Inspections conducted		
	<b>Adapted/Adopted outputs (Quantified)</b>	<b>Actions (Strategic Activities)-</b>	<b>Departments/Act ors</b>
1. 172 km of Manual Routine Roads maintenance of district roads maintained	172km	Improve accessibility to goods and services.	Roads and engineering.
2. 210 meters of Drainage structures (Culvert Installation) across swamps constructed	150km	Improve accessibility to goods and services	Roads and Engineering
3. 20kms of roads periodically maintained	172km	Improve accessibility to goods and services.	Roads and engineering.

4. 4 drainage structures (Box culverts) constructed	40km	Improve accessibility to goods and services.	Roads and engineering.
5. Two (2) drainage structures (bridges) constructed across rivers	10 No.	Improve accessibility to goods and services.	Roads and engineering.
6. Administrative blocks, staff houses and community halls constructed	5km	Improve accessibility to goods and services.	Roads and engineering.
7. (20) Supervision, monitoring and Inspections conducted	200km	Improve accessibility to goods and services.	Roads and engineering.
Output 1	9 No.	Improve accessibility to goods and services.	Roads and engineering.
Project 1	20 No.	Improve accessibility to goods and services.	Roads and engineering.

**Table 58 (b): Showing Human Resource Requirements to fully implement the Integrated Transport Infrastructure and services.**

Programme	Focus	Qualifications and Skills required	Status	Estimated Gaps
			(Existing qualifications and skills)	
Safety Transport Infrastructure and services programme	Roads	Bsc Civil Engineering or BSC Engineering, Building and Civil Engineering	2	1
		Diploma in Construction Engineering	1	0
		Diploma in Mechanical Engineering	1	0

**Strategic Objective 1: To strengthen and promote positive cultural practices and enforce labor and Child Laws**

**Adopted programme: Community Mobilization and Mind-set Change**

**Development Challenges/Issues:**

1. Limited community participation and Social accountability in development Programmes

2. Mindsets problem

Program outcomes and results:	Key Outcome Indicators	Status	Target 2024/25
		2019/20	
Effective citizen/community participation in development processes;	Design and implement a program aimed at promoting household engagement in improving H/H Income	12%	39%

Increased civic competence and community awareness of development processes;	Design and put in place a CMIS to monitor community development initiatives	16	26
	Coordinate Religious and Faith Organizations (RFOs) participation in Community and National Development		
	Review and disseminate Community Mobilization and Empowerment (CME) Strategy		
Improved morality and attitudes towards development;	Develop a framework for RFOs to mainstream spirituality for mind-sets change among the populace for development	16	19
	Develop and operationalize mind-sets change Programme		
Access to social protection increased	Increased the percentage of vulnerable people with access to social assistant Grant from 5% to 15%	5%	15%
Community mobilization structures filled and equipped.	No of community mobilization structures filled and equipped	1200	3600
	1. No of cultural and religious institutions participating in community mobilization	2	16
	2. No. of families sensitized	3,007	12,028
1. Community learning and resource centers refurbished/established and equipped	No of Community learning and resource Centre's refurbished/established and equipped	1	15
Community mobilization and empowerment	Support to Women, Youths, PWDs and Older persons	186	339
	Facilitation of community Development workers	22	126
	Adult Learnings	112	608
	Gender Mainstreaming	26	130
	Children and Youths Services	56	280
	Support to Youth Councils	27	135
	Support to Disabled and the Elderly	27	135
	Cultural mainstreaming	26	130
	Labor Dispute Settlement	16	125
	Representation on women's council	27	135
	Sector capacity Development	0	11
Social Rehabilitation Services	5	48	
<b>Adapted/Adopted Program Objectives (Includes objectives on cross cutting challenges)</b>	<b>Adapted/Adopted Interventions and Outputs includes interventions to address cross cutting issues and concerns</b>		

<b>Adopted/Adapted programme objectives</b>	<b>Adapted/Adopted Objectives</b>
Adopted/Adapted programme objective 1	1. To reduce the vulnerability and gender inequality along the lifecycle
Adopted/Adapted programme objective 2	2. Enhance effective mobilization of families, communities and citizens for national development
Adopted/Adapted programme objective 3	3. Strengthen institutional capacity of lower local governments and non-state actors for effective mobilization of communities
Adopted/Adapted programme objective 4	4. Promote and inculcate the National Vision and value chain
Adopted/Adapted programme objective 5	5. Improve on response to child rights violation.
Adopted/Adapted programme objective 6	6. To strengthen the capacity of women for entrepreneurship development
Adopted/Adapted programme objective 7	7. To support the vulnerable communities for inclusive participation in development
Adopted/Adapted programme objective 8	8. To enhance youth participations in government programs for sustainable development
<b>Community Based Services</b>	<b>Community Based Services Interventions</b>
Adapted Intervention 1	1. Develop and implement a comprehensive district civic education Programme;
Adapted Intervention 2	2. Strengthen mechanism for planning, implementation and monitoring of services and community level initiatives;
Adapted Intervention 3	3. Develop and implement a comprehensive district communications strategy;
Adapted Intervention 4	4. Establish community learning and resource centers;
Adapted Intervention 5	5. Develop and popularize the district value system;
Adapted Intervention 6	6. Develop and implement an appropriate district service Programme to strengthen patriotism;
Adapted Intervention 7	7. Sensitize families to fulfill their role as the primary social units for development;
Adapted Intervention 8	8. Engage cultural and religious institutions in mobilizing communities for development;
Adapted Intervention 9	9. Payment of staff salaries
Adapted Intervention 10	10. Coordination of Special Grant for people with Disability
Adapted Intervention 11	11. Coordination of special grant for elderly persons (SAGE)
Adapted Intervention 12	12. Coordination of Special Grant for Women projects (UWEP)
Adapted Intervention 13	13. Coordination of Youth livelihood Programme (YLP)
Adapted Intervention 14	14. Coordination of FAL Programme
Adapted Intervention 15	15. Coordination of Vulnerability councils (women, Youth and PWDs)
Adapted Intervention 16	16. Coordination of Gender Programmes

Adapted Intervention 17	17. Coordination of Labor Programmes		
Adapted Intervention 18	18. Coordination of the Programme for children and the Youth.		
Adapted Intervention 19	19. Coordination of the NUSAF Programme		
<b>Community Services Outputs</b>	<b>Community Based Services Adapted Outputs</b>		
Adapted Outputs 1:	Women, Youths and PWDs supported		
Adapted Outputs 2:	26 Community Development workers facilitated		
Adapted Outputs 3:	124 Functional Adult Learning strengthened		
Adapted Outputs 4:	27 Gender Mainstreaming promoted		
Adapted Outputs 5:	27 Children and Youths Services strengthened		
Adapted Outputs 6:	27 Youth Councils supported		
Adapted Outputs 7:	27 Disabled and the Elderly supported		
Adapted Outputs 8:	15 Cultural mainstreaming strengthened		
Adapted Outputs 9:	20 Labour Dispute Settlement strengthened		
Adapted Outputs 10:	27 Representation on women's council supported		
Adapted Outputs 11:	11 Sector capacity Development implemented		
Adapted Outputs 12:	10 Social Rehabilitation Services strengthened		
Adapted Outputs 13:	26 Staff salaries paid		
Adapted Outputs 14:	30 Special Grant for people with disability coordinated		
Adapted Outputs 15:	2400 Special Grant for elderly persons (SAGE) coordinated		
Adapted Outputs 16:	100 Special Grant for Women projects (UWEP) coordinated		
Adapted Outputs 17:	120 Youth Livelihood programme coordinated		
Adapted Outputs 18:	124 FAL programme coordinated		
Adapted Outputs 19:	27 Vulnerability councils coordinated		
Adapted Outputs 20:	26 Gender and Equity programmes coordinated		
Adapted Outputs 21:	30 Labour Programmes coordinated		
Adapted Outputs 23:	27 NUSAF programme coordinated		
Adopted/Adapted Outputs	<b>Adopted/Adapted Outputs (Quantified)</b>	<b>Actions (Strategic Activities)- Check for alignment with the PIAPs</b>	<b>Departments/Act ors</b>
1. Women, Youths and PWDs supported	16	Transformational youth champions per district identified	Community
2. 124 Functional Adult Learning strengthened	124	National Civic Education Program awareness campaigns conducted	Community
3. 16 Children and Youths Services strengthened	16	National campaign to reduce teenage pregnancy, FGM, GBV, malnutrition & other harmful practices rolled out	Community
4. 15 Cultural mainstreaming strengthened	15	Integration of values of culture in school curriculums and other education programmes up to the tertiary level conducted	Community

5. 20 Labour Dispute Settlement strengthened	20	Community intangible cultural heritage researched and documented		
6. 27 Representation on women's council supported	27	Community intangible cultural heritage researched and documented	Community	
7. 11 Sector capacity Development implemented	11	Sensitization and mobilization Programmes undertaken	Community	
8. 10 Social Rehabilitation Services strengthened	10	National campaigns against harmful religious, traditional/cultural practices and beliefs conducted	Community	
9. 30 Special Grant for people with disability coordinated	30	Youths, Women, PWD's, Older persons sensitized on business formalization	Community	
10. 100 Special Grant for Women projects (UWEP) coordinated	100	Youths, Women, PWD's, Older persons sensitized on business formalization	Community	
11. 120 Youth Livelihood Programme coordinated	120	Youths, Women, PWD's, Older persons sensitized on business formalization	Community	
12. 124 FAL programme coordinated	124	Mind-set change programme established	Community	
13. 30 Labour Programmes coordinated	30	Community intangible cultural heritage researched and documented	Community	
Project 1	Construction of community block at the District H/Qs			
Likely Risks	Environmental degradation			
Mitigation Measures	Planting of trees			
Project 2	Construction of Community Halls in the newly created LLGs			
Likely Risks	Environmental degradation			
Mitigation Measures	Planting of trees			
<b>Table 62 (b): Showing Human Resource Requirements to fully implement the Community mobilization and Mind set change Programme.</b>				
Programme	Focus	Qualifications and Skills required	Status	Estimated Gaps
			(Existing qualifications and skills)	
Community Mobilization and mind-set change	Enhance career development of the CBS staff at the district level.	DCDO	Graduate with Degree in humanity	Post graduate diploma and Master degree in Public administration
		SCDO	Post graduate in Public Administration	Nil

		Senior Labor Officer	Post graduate in Public Administration	Diploma in Law
		Probation officer	Graduate	Diploma in Law
<b>Strategic Objective: <i>To consolidate and increase stock and quality of productive infrastructures.</i></b>				
<b>Adapted Programme: Sustainable Urbanization and Housing program</b>				
<b>Development Challenges/Issues:</b>				
1. Jobless urban growth				
2. Inadequacies in physical planning and plan implementation leading to a sprawl of unplanned settlements				
3. skewed national urban system				
Program outcomes and results:	Key Outcome Indicators	Status		Target 2024/255
		2019/20		
Improved performance of urban councils in physical planning and land use, and development control	Capacity of urban council built in terms of land use planning and development control	6		30
Orderly, secure and safe urban areas	Kms of paved urban roads	6		30
Strengthen Land use and management	Integrated physical and economic development plans for the District	6		30
	Proportion of LG plans aligned to the National Physical Development plan	6		30
	Compliance to physical planning regulatory framework in the urban areas (%)	6		30
Healthy and safe urban areas	% of urban solid wastes disposed of safely	10%		50%
Increased access to decent housing	Percentage of housing units with approved housing plans	5%		25%
Improved compliance to land use regulatory framework in rural and urban areas	Compliance to the urban and rural physical development plans (%)	25%		75%
	Improved enforcement and monitoring of the implementation of physical development plans	4		20
Access to clean and safe water	Proportion of urban population using safely managed drinking water services	68%		90%
Reduced urban poverty through creation of jobs and employments	Urban poverty ratio	35%		25%
Comprehensive laws, regulations, guidelines and governance frameworks for the	Capacity to develop bye laws to regulate urban development developed	6		30



urban and rural sector developed			
1. Roads developed and/or repaired in all urban Centre's	75Km of roads developed and/or repaired	75	300
Urban markets and vending locations developed	No. of markets and Vender Locations developed	1	6
Public open spaces and green belts increased, developed and preserved	No of public open spaces and green belts increased, developed and preserved	0	6
Skilling and entrepreneurship development centres established in urban areas	No of Skilling and entrepreneurship development Centre's established	6	16
Integrated physical plans developed and enforced	Integrated physical plans developed and enforced	5	25
<b>Adapted/Adopted Program Objectives (Includes objectives on cross cutting challenges)</b>	<b>Adapted/Adopted Interventions and Outputs includes interventions to address cross cutting issues and concerns</b>		
<b>Adopted/Adapted programme objectives</b>			
Adopted/Adapted programme objective 1:	1. Increase economic opportunities in urban areas		
Adopted/Adapted programme objective 2	2. Promote urban housing market and provide decent housing for all		
Adopted/Adapted programme objective 3	3. Promote green and inclusive urban areas		
Adopted/Adapted programme objective 4	4. Strengthen urban policies and physical planning		
<b>Adapted Objectives 1</b>	<b>Increase economic opportunities in urban areas</b>		
Adopted/Adapted Intervention 1	1. Increase economic opportunities in urban areas		
Adopted/Adapted Intervention 2	2. Regulate physical planning for urban houses		
Adopted/Adapted Intervention 3	3. Promote green and inclusive urban areas		
Adopted/Adapted Intervention 4	4. Enable balanced and productive local urban systems		
Adopted/Adapted Intervention 5	5. Strengthen urban policies, planning and finance		
Adopted/Adapted Intervention 6	6. Leverage digital technologies for smart urban planning, management and governance		
<b>Adapted Objectives 2</b>	<b>Promote urban housing market and provide decent housing for all</b>		

Adopted/Adapted Intervention 1	1. Develop urban roads services;		
Adopted/Adapted Intervention 2	2. Develop appropriate and affordable housing units;		
Adopted/Adapted Intervention 3	3. Develop urban markets and vending locations;		
Adopted/Adapted Intervention 4	4. Develop comprehensive solid waste management system;		
Adopted/Adapted Intervention 5	5. Conserve and restore urban natural resource assets;		
Adopted/Adapted Intervention 6	6. Development of public open spaces and green belts;		
Adopted/Adapted Intervention 7	7. Establish Skilling and entrepreneurship development centres;		
Adopted/Adapted Intervention 8	8. Develop and enforce integrated physical plans.		
Adopted/Adapted Intervention 9	9. Demarcation of plots in urban centers		
<b>Adopted/Adapted programme objective 3</b>	<b>Promote green and inclusive urban areas</b>		
Adopted/Adapted Intervention 1	1. Promote urban tree planting		
Adopted/Adapted Intervention 2	2. Promote planning for green areas		
<b>Adopted/Adapted programme objective 4</b>	<b>Strengthen urban policies and physical planning</b>		
Adopted/Adapted Intervention 1	1. Build capacity of the council in developing policies and bye laws on physical planning		
Adopted/Adapted Intervention 2	2. Conduct monitoring and enforcement on adherence to existing physical plans		
<b>Adapted/Adapted Outputs</b>	<b>Adapted/Adapted outputs (Quantified)</b>	<b>Actions (Strategic Activities)- Check for alignment with the PIAPs</b>	<b>Departments/Act ors</b>
1. Roads developed and/or repaired in all urban centers	375km of roads planned and paved	Designing and opening up of roads	Physical Planning and engineering
1. Orderly, secure and safe urban areas	Planned orderly, secure and safe urban areas	Planning for 35 urban areas	Physical Planning and engineering
2. Improved performance of urban councils in physical planning and land use, and development control	Capacity of urban council built on physical planning	Training 35 council on physical planning	Physical Planning and engineering
3. Strengthen Land use and management	Integrated physical planning	Developing 35 integrated physical development plans	Physical Planning and engineering

	Number of physical plans aligned to development plans	Aligning 35 physical plans to development plans	Physical Planning and engineering
	Increased level of compliance to existing physical plans through monitoring and enforcement	Conduct Enforcement on compliance in 35 town councils to existing plans	Physical Planning and engineering
4. Healthy and safe urban areas	Improved waste collection and disposal in urban areas	Collect and safely dispose 50% of the wastes generated in urban areas	Physical Planning and engineering
5. Increased access to decent housing	Increased access to decent housing	Design and provide cheap protop- type building plans to ensure 25% of the urban population have access to decent housing units	Physical Planning and engineering
6. Access to clean and safe water	Percentage of household accessing clean and safe water	Ensure that the physical plans provide for access to clean and safe water of at least 90% of the population	Physical Planning and engineering
7. Reduced urban poverty through creation of jobs and employments	Reduced urban poverty	Plan for employment opportunities to reduce poverty from 35% - 25%	Physical Planning and engineering
9. Urban markets and vending locations developed	Number of markets and vending centres planned and developed	55 markets and vending centres planned and developed	Physical Planning and engineering
10. Public open spaces and green belts increased, developed and preserved	Number of open spaces planned and provided	Plan and provide for 20 open spaces to act as recreation centres	Physical Planning and engineering
12. Skilling and entrepreneurship development centers established in urban areas	Number of skilling centres developed	20 skilling centres planned and developed	Physical Planning and engineering
Project 1:	<b><i>Construction or rehabilitation of urban roads</i></b>		
Likely Risks	<i>Lack of funds</i>		
Mitigation Measures	Lobby for funds		
Project 2:	<b><i>Construction of urban markets</i></b>		
Likely Risks	<i>Land conflict and limited funding</i>		
Mitigation Measures	<i>Lobby for funds</i>		
<b>Table 65 (b): Showing Human Resource Requirements to fully implement the Sustainable Urban and Housing Development Programme</b>			
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Focus</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Estimated Gaps</b>

		<b>Qualifications and Skills required</b>	<b>(Existing qualifications and skills)</b>	
Environment, climate change and natural resources	Sustainable management of natural resources	DNRO- Environment and land management related degree plus post graduate diploma in public administration	Not Filled	1
		Senior environment officer-Degree in environment management or any relevant field	Filled	Nil
		Senior land management officer-Degree in land management or any relevant field	Not Filled	1
		Staff surveyor-Degree in surveying	Filled	Nil
		Physical planner-Degree in Physical planning or any relevant field	2 Filled	4
		Forest officer-Degree in forestry or any relevant field	Filled	Nil
		Cartographer-Degree in cartography or any relevant field	Not filled	1

		Registrar of titles-Degree in law and management or any relevant field	Not filled	1
Strategic Objective 1: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all: Energy development Programme: aims to increase access and consumption of clean energy, increased electricity consumption per capita, reduction in the cost of electricity for all processing and manufacturing enterprises. As well as increased population with access to electricity;				
<b>Adopted Programme: Sustainable Energy Development Programme</b>				
<b>Development Challenges/Issues:</b>				
<b>1. Limited energy development in the rural growth centres</b>				
<b>Program outcomes and results:</b>	<b>Key Outcome Indicators</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Target 2024/25</b>	
		<b>2019/20</b>		
1. Increased access and consumption of clean energy	% of population accessing and consuming/utilizing clean energy	25%	40%	
2. Increased proportion of the population using electricity	Proportion of population accessing and utilizing electricity (%)	15%	25%	
	Proportion of institutions accessing and utilizing electricity	35%	60%	
3. Promote utilization of energy efficient practices and technologies	Proportion of population utilizing efficient energy technologies like cook stoves	30%	50%	
4. Increased access to other cheaper energy sources like solar	% of the population utilizing other alternative sources of energy other than electricity	35%	55%	
<b>Adapted/Adopted Program Objectives (Includes objectives on cross cutting challenges)</b>	<b>Adapted/Adopted Interventions and Outputs includes interventions to address cross cutting issues and concerns</b>			
<b>Adopted/Adapted Programme objectives</b>	<b>Adapted/Adopted Interventions</b>			
Adopted/Adapted Programme objective 1	1. Increase access and utilization of electricity			
Adopted/Adapted programme objective 2	2. Increase access to other cheaper energy sources like solar and bio gas			
Adopted/Adapted programme objective 3	3. Increase adaptation and use of clean energy			
Adopted/Adapted programme objective 4	4. Promote utilization of energy efficient practices and technologies			
<b>Sustainable Energy Development</b>	<b>Sustainable Energy Development Interventions</b>			
Adapted Intervention 1	1. Mainstream issues of energy into plans and budgets			
Adapted Intervention 2	2. Build capacity of the local community on use and making of energy cook stoves and bio gas			

Adapted Intervention 3	3. Develop data base on the use of energy		
Adapted Intervention 4	4. Establish energy exhibition week to expose our community to other energy sources		
Adapted Intervention 5	5. Establish PPP in provision of cheaper energy sources to the community		
Adapted Intervention 6	6. Develop energy policy and bye law for the District		
<b>Sustainable Energy services</b>	<b>Sustainable Energy Development Outputs</b>		
Adapted Outputs 1:	1. Access and utilization of electricity increased.		
Adapted Outputs 2:	2. The use of solar energy as cheap source of energy promoted		
Adapted Outputs 3:	3. PPP established in the provision of cheaper energy sources to the community		
Adapted Outputs 4:	4. Adaptation and use of clean energy increased		
Adapted Outputs 5:	5. Energy issues mainstreamed into plans and budgets		
Adapted Outputs 6:	6. Energy policy and bye law developed for the District		
Adapted Outputs 7:	7. Energy exhibition week established to expose our community to other energy sources		
Adapted Outputs 8:	8. Capacity of the local community on use and making of energy cook stoves and bio gas built		
<b>Adapted/Adopted Outputs</b>	<b>Adapted/Adopted outputs (Quantified)</b>	<b>Actions (Strategic Activities)- Check for alignment with the PIAPs</b>	<b>Departments/Act ors</b>
1. Access and utilization of electricity increased	40% of the population accessing and using clean energy	Sensitization on the value of electricity and development PPP in providing energy sources	Natural Resources, DNRO, CAO and partners
2. The use of solar energy as cheap source of energy promoted	35% of the population adopting and adapting the use of solar energy	Sensitization of the community and mapping the key stakeholders who can provide solar energy inputs and services to the community	Natural Resources, DNRO, CAO and partners
3. PPP established in the provision of cheaper energy sources to the community	2 PPP arrangement established	Identify the key stakeholders and develop PPP arrangement with them on energy	Natural Resources, DNRO, CAO and partners
4. Adaptation and use of clean energy increased	40% of the population adopting and adapting the use of clean energy	Sensitization on the value of clean energy	Natural Resources, DNRO, CAO and partners
5. Energy issues mainstreamed into plans and budgets	28 Plans and budgets	Identifying the energy issues and mainstreamed into plans	Natural Resources, DNRO, CAO and partners
6. Energy policy and bye law developed for the District	10 Policies and bye laws developed	Identifying the policy gaps, issues and crafting the bye laws and policy	Natural Resources, DNRO, CAO and partners
7. Energy exhibition week established to expose our community to other energy sources	5 exhibitions	Mapping the key partners for the exhibition and mobilizing the community to attend	Natural Resources, DNRO, CAO and partners

8. Capacity of the local community on use and making of energy cook stoves and bio gas built	20 Trainings conducted	Preparing the training guide and manual and conducting the actual training for the District stakeholders	Natural Resources, DNRO, CAO and partners
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**Table 67 (b): Showing Human Resource Requirements to fully implement the Sustainable energy Development Programme**

Programme	Focus	Qualifications and Skills required	Status	Estimated Gaps
			(Existing qualifications and skills)	
Environment, climate change and natural resources	Sustainable management of natural resources	DNRO- Environment and land management related degree plus post graduate diploma in public administration	Not filled	1
		Senior environment officer-Degree in environment management or any relevant field	Filled	Nil
		Senior land management officer-Degree in land management or any relevant field	Filled	Nil
		Staff surveyor-Degree in surveying	Filled	Nil
		Physical planner-Degree in Physical planning or any relevant field	2 Filled	4
		Forest officer-Degree in forestry or any relevant field	Not filled	1

		Cartographer-Degree in cartography or any relevant field	Not filled	1
		Registrar of titles-Degree in law, land management or any relevant field	Not filled	1

Strategic Objective: *To Strengthen capacity for implementation to ensure a focus on results*

**Adopted Programme: Development Plan Implementation**

**Development Challenges/Issues:**

1. Weak implementation of planning and budgeting
2. Weak M&E systems for supporting implementation and policy planning
3. Limited financing and fiscal management
4. Weak coordination of implementation
5. Weak systems for statistical development

Program outcomes and results:	Key Outcome Indicators	Status	Target 2024/25
		2019/20	
Improved realization of development results	Proportion of projects implemented	80%	100%
Improved alignment of the District budget to the DDPIII and NDPIII	Proportion of alignment of budget to NDPIII and DDP III	58%	100%
Effective and efficient utilization of public resources	Proportion of public resources utilized	87%	100%
Enhanced use of data for evidence-based policy and decision making	Proportion of data utilized for evidence-based policy and decision making	25%	100%
Enhanced Revenue Base	Percentage increase in actual LRR collected annually	5%	10%
Strengthened capacity for development planning	1. Proportion of projects developed	45%	100%
Increased compliance to tax obligations	1. Tax compliance rates	0.50%	65%
Increased diversification of revenue sources	2. Integrated revenue identification solution system	25%	85%
1. Increased Non-Tax Revenue	3. Percentage increase in Domestic revenue (LLR)	0.10%	15%
Improved performance	Number of staffs who benefited from Capacity Building Grant	4	20
Increased transparency and accountability	Unqualified audit reports	100%	100%



Increased implementation of audit recommendations	Proportion of recommendations discussed and implemented	80%	100%
Timely production and submission of quarterly internal audit reports	Number of reports submitted	4	20
Timely and quality quarterly District development reports produced	1. No of timely periodic reports produced	4	20
	2. No. of Quarterly performance of DDP implementation produced	4	20
Operational Integrated DDP M&E system	No. of Quarterly Physical performance Reports produced	4	20
1. Increased availability of data for policy, planning and decision making	Periodic statistical publications/disseminated	4	20
	District Statistical Abstracts updated and shared with users	4	20
1. Institutional framework for coordination of implementation established and functional	Mid Term Review of the District Development Plan conducted	1	5
	Local Government Performance Assessment conducted	1	5
	Annual Performance of the Development plans conducted	1	5
	Quarterly performance reports of the Budget conducted	4	20
	Operational planning (Budget framework paper and Budget Conferences conducted	1	5
	Quarterly monitoring and evaluation of projects conducted and reports produced	4	20
Internal Audit Services	Internal Audit SERVICES (Reports)	4	20
	Sector Capacity Development	2	4
	Sector Management and Monitoring	4	20
<b>Adapted/Adopted Program Objectives</b>	<b>Adapted/Adopted Interventions and Outputs includes interventions to address cross cutting issues and concerns</b>		
<b>Adopted/Adapted Programme objectives</b>	<b>Adapted/Adopted Interventions</b>		
Adopted/Adapted Programme objective 1	1. Strengthen capacity for development planning		
Adopted/Adapted Programme objective 2	2. Strengthen budgeting and resource mobilization		
Adopted/Adapted programme objective 3	3. Strengthen capacity for implementation to ensure a focus on results		
Adopted/Adapted programme objective 4	4. Strengthen coordination, monitoring and reporting frameworks and systems		
Adopted/Adapted programme objective 5	5. Strengthen the capacity of the national statistics system to generate data for national development		
Adopted/Adapted programme objective 6	6. Strengthen the research and evaluation function to better inform planning and plan implementation		

Adopted/Adapted programme objective 7	7. Strengthen value for money
<b>Adopted/Adapted programme objective 1</b>	<b>Strengthen capacity for development planning</b>
Adapted/Adopted Intervention 1	1. Build capacity for implementation planning (identify, design, appraise and execute projects and Programmes)
Adapted/Adopted Intervention 2	2. Developing integrated five-year District Development Plans
	3. Technical guidance during the formulation and review of the 5 year Lower Local Government Development Plans
<b>Adopted/Adapted programme objective 2</b>	<b>Strengthen budgeting and resource mobilization</b>
Adapted/Adopted Intervention 1	1. Fast track the implementation of the integrated identification solution linking revenue and service delivery
Adapted/Adopted Intervention 2	2. Widen the revenue base by reducing informality and streamlining local government taxation
Adapted/Adopted Intervention 3	3. Establish a computerized revenue collection and monitoring system
Adapted/Adopted Intervention 4	4. Expand financing beyond the traditional sources
<b>Adopted/Adapted programme objective 3</b>	<b>Strengthen capacity for implementation to ensure a focus on results</b>
Adapted/Adopted Intervention 1	1. Developing the District Budget Framework Papers
Adapted/Adopted Intervention 2	2. Hold Annual Budget Conferences
Adapted/Adopted Intervention 3	3. Developing Annual Budget Estimates
Adapted/Adopted Intervention 5	4. Developing Annual Work Plans
<b>Adopted/Adapted programme objective 4</b>	<b>Strengthen coordination, monitoring and reporting frameworks and systems</b>
Adapted/Adopted Intervention 1	1. Conducting Mid Term Review of the implementation of the District Development Plan DDP III
Adapted/Adopted Intervention 2	2. Compiling statutory quarterly performance reports as per PFM Act 2015
Adapted/Adopted Intervention 4	3. Conducting Local Government Performance Assessments
Adapted/Adopted Intervention 5	4. Updating demographic and administrative information of the District
<b>Adopted/Adapted programme objective 5</b>	<b>Strengthen the capacity of the national statistics system to generate data for national development</b>
Adapted/Adopted Intervention 1	1. Developing District Profiles for all projects

Adapted/Adopted Intervention 2	2. Updating District Statistical Abstracts		
Adapted/Adopted Intervention 3	3. Data collection, analysis and sharing to inform policy and decision making		
Adapted/Adopted Intervention 4	4. Build capacity for production of statistics		
<b>Adopted/Adapted programme objective 6</b>	<b>Strengthen the research and evaluation function to better inform planning and plan implementation</b>		
Adapted/Adopted Intervention 1	1. Conducting Mid Term Review of the implementation of the District Development Plan DDP III		
Adapted/Adopted Intervention 2	2. Conducting quarterly monitoring and evaluation of the government projects and Programmes		
Adapted/Adopted Intervention 3	3. Align and synchronize national survey activities to NDP requirements		
Adapted/Adopted Intervention 4	4. Strengthen the capacity of civil servants and empower them to provide evidence best policy, agenda and innovation		
<b>Adopted/Adapted programme objective 7</b>	<b>Strengthen value for money</b>		
Adapted/Adopted Intervention 1	1. Conducting quarterly audits of the institutions		
Adapted/Adopted Intervention 2	2. Conducting special audits		
<b>Adapted/Adopted Outputs</b>	<b>Adapted/Adopted Outputs (Quantified)</b>	<b>Actions (Strategic Activities)- Check for alignment with the PIAPs</b>	<b>Departments/Act ors</b>
1. Carry out comprehensive enumerations and assessment of sources of income and tax payers	20	Tax compliance improved through increased efficiency in revenue administration	Finance
2. Developing Asset management plans	5	Asset management plans developed and implemented	Finance
3. Developing Revenue enhancement plans	5	Tax compliance improved through increased efficiency in revenue administration	Finance
4. Preparation of financial statements	5	Tax compliance improved through increased efficiency in revenue administration	Finance
5. Revenue collection	5	Tax compliance improved through increased efficiency in revenue administration	Finance
6. Increased compliance to tax obligations	100%	Tax compliance improved through increased efficiency in revenue administration	Finance
7. Increased Non-Tax Revenue	100%	Tax compliance improved through increased efficiency in revenue administration	Finance

1. Capacity for development planning strengthened	80%	Capacity building done in development planning, particularly for L LGs plans to NDPIII Programmes	Planning
2. Timely and quality quarterly District development reports produced	20	Monitoring and evaluation framework for NDPIII projects strengthened	Planning
3. Operational Integrated DDP M&E system	20	Monitoring and evaluation framework for NDPIII projects strengthened	Planning
4. Increased availability of data for policy, planning and decision making	20	Updated National Standard Indicator (NSI) framework	Planning
5. Institutional framework for coordination of implementation established and functional	20	Operational Integrated NDP M&E system	Administration
6. Five-year District Development Plans produced	1	Capacity building done in development planning, particularly for MDAs and local governments Aligned MDA and LGs plans to NDPIII Programmes	Planning
7. Technical guidance during formulation of the 5-year LLG Development Plans provided	16	Capacity building done in development planning, particularly for MDAs and local governments Aligned MDA and LGs plans to NDPIII Programmes	Planning
8. Budget Framework Paper developed	5	Capacity building done in development planning, particularly for MDAs and local governments Aligned MDA and LGs plans to NDPIII Programmes	Planning
9. Budget Conference Held	5	Capacity building done in development planning, particularly for MDAs and local governments Aligned MDA and LGs plans to NDPIII Programmes	Planning
10. Annual Budget Estimates developed	5	Capacity building done in development planning, particularly for MDAs and local governments Aligned	Planning

		MDA and LGs plans to NDPIII Programmes	
11. Annual Work Plan developed	5	Capacity building done in development planning, particularly for MDAs and local governments Aligned MDA and LGs plans to NDPIII Programmes	Planning
12. Mid Term Review of the DDP III conducted	1	Strategy in NDPIII implemented coordinated and developed	Planning
13. District Profiles for all projects developed	5	Strategy in NDPIII implemented coordinated and developed	Planning
14. Coordination of the District Technical Planning Committee meetings and minutes produced	60	Strategy in NDPIII implemented coordinated and developed	Planning
15. District Statistical Data/Database updated	5	Strategy in NDPIII implemented coordinated and developed	Planning
16. Quarterly performance reports compiled for onward submission to MoFPED	20	Strategy in NDPIII implemented coordinated and developed	Planning
17. Local Government Performance Assessment coordinated	5	Strategy in NDPIII implemented coordinated and developed	Planning
18. Demographic and Administrative data of the District updated and shared	5	Strategy in NDPIII implemented coordinated and developed	Planning
19. Quarterly monitoring and Evaluation of the government projects/Programmes conducted	20	Strategy in NDPIII implemented coordinated and developed	Planning
20. Programmes and projects coordinated	20	Strategy in NDPIII implemented coordinated and developed	Planning
21. Strengthen the capacity of civil servants and empower them to provide evidence best policy, agenda and innovation.	20	Strategic Coordination and oversight	Administration

22. Implement HRM training policy	20	Strategic Coordination and oversight	Administration
23. Implement targeted capacity building in areas that support transformation of the District service	20	Strategic Coordination and oversight	Administration
24. Undertake performance improvement training programmes e.g. induction, on job and corporate values of the civil service	20	Strategic Coordination and oversight	Administration
25. Strengthen payroll management in the department-HRM section	20	Strategic Coordination and oversight	Administration
26. Strengthen the HRM section to fulfil its mandate	20	Strategic Coordination and oversight	Administration
27. Follow up implementation of management performance contracts for all Heads of Department	20	Strategic Coordination and oversight	Administration
28. Establish a framework for effective engagement of the public in policy implementation and monitoring to ensure bi-laws are formulated within existing policy/programme context	5	Strategic Coordination and oversight	Administration
29. Strengthen compliance to district and departmental service delivery standards through harmonized quality assurance, support supervision, performance measurement and performance reporting	20	Strategic Coordination and oversight	Administration
30. Conduct regular internal audits	20	Anti-Corruption and Accountability strengthened	Audit

31. Conduct Special Audits	20	Anti-Corruption and Accountability strengthened	Audit	
32. Conduct regular internal audits in schools	111	Anti-Corruption and Accountability strengthened	Audit	
33. Conduct regular internal audits in Health Facilities	39	Anti-Corruption and Accountability strengthened	Audit	
34. Conduct human resource audit (salary and pension)	20	Anti-Corruption and Accountability strengthened	Audit	
35. Conduct value for money audit	20	Anti-Corruption and Accountability strengthened	Audit	
<b>Human Resource Requirements to fully implement the Development Plan Implementation</b>				
Programme	Focus	Qualifications and Skills required	Status	Estimated Gaps
			(Existing qualifications and skills)	
Development Plan Implementation		Bsc Quantitative Economics	2	0
		B.Stat	0	1
		Social Scientists (Administrators)	11	5
		Accountants	30	6
		BA. Social Scientists	30	30
<b>Strategic Objective 1: To develop district Policies for improved service delivery</b>				
<b>Adopted Programme: Governance and Security Programme</b>				
<b>Development Challenges/Issues:</b>				
1. Limited financing and fiscal management				
2. Weak coordination of implementation				
Program outcomes and results:	Key Outcome Indicators	Status	Target 2024/25	
		2019/20		
Improved realization of development results	Percentage of key development results achieved	65%	100%	
Enhanced financing of local government investments decentralized plans	Proportion of local resources generated for investments	45%	80%	
<b>Adapted/Adopted Programme Objectives</b>	<b>Adapted/Adopted Interventions and Outputs includes interventions to address cross cutting issues and concerns</b>			
<b>Adopted/Adapted Programme objectives</b>	<b>Adopted/Adapted Programme objectives</b>			
Adopted/Adapted Programme objective 1	Strengthen the capacity for policy development, transparency and accountability in service delivery			

<b>Statutory Bodies Services</b>	<b>Statutory Bodies Interventions</b>		
Adapted Intervention 1	1. Land management policy		
Adapted Intervention 2	2. Policy development		
Adapted Intervention 3	3. Preparation of Annual procurement plans and bid documents		
Adapted Intervention 4	4. Strengthen the DSC to enable it apply the appropriate selection techniques and promptly conduct all issues related to recruitment of staff		
Adapted Intervention 5	5. Attract and retain skilled and committed Human Resource in the District		
Adapted Intervention 6	6. Holding District Land Board Meetings		
Adapted Intervention 7	7. Land Management Policies strengthen		
Adapted Intervention 8	8. Conduct sensitization meetings about land matters		
Adapted Intervention 9	9. Holding District Council Meetings		
Adapted Intervention 10	10. Holding Standing Committee meetings		
Adapted Intervention 11	11. Holding Business Committee meetings		
Adapted Intervention 12	12. Holding District Executive Committee meetings		
<b>Statutory Bodies</b>	<b>Statutory Bodies Adapted Outputs</b>		
Adapted Output 1	Enhancement of Value for money in procurement achieved		
Adapted Output 2:	Government land management policy which provide a strong basis for deciding more systematically on how to bring such land to its best use as well as to redress past appropriations implemented.		
Adapted Output 3:	Policies for improved service delivery in the District developed and enhanced.		
Adapted Output 4:	Fairness, transparency and accountability in the procurement and disposal process increased.		
Adapted Output 5:	Skilled and committed human resource in public service attracted and retained		
Adapted Output 6:	Recruitment and selection systems improved		
Adapted Output 7:	Program for filling up vacant positions in line with the approved structure implemented.		
Adapted Output 8:	Transparent, accountable and easily accessible institutions and systems for decentralized delivery of land services maintained.		
Adapted Output 9:	The level of awareness on Land issues increased.		
<b>Adopted/Adapted Outputs</b>	<b>Adopted/Adapted Outputs (Quantified)</b>	<b>Actions (Strategic Activities)- Check for alignment with the PIAPs</b>	<b>Departments/Act ors</b>
1. Enhancement of Value for money in procurement achieved	20	Transparent, accountable and easily accessible institutions and systems for decentralized delivery of land services maintained.	District Contract Committee
2. Government land management policy which provide a strong basis for deciding more systematically on how	20	Transparent, accountable and easily accessible institutions and systems for decentralized delivery of land services maintained.	Land Board



to bring such land to its best use as well as to redress past appropriations implemented.				
3. Policies for improved service delivery in the District developed and enhanced.	20	Transparent, accountable and easily accessible institutions and systems for decentralized delivery of land services maintained.	District Council	
4. Fairness, transparency and accountability in the procurement and disposal process increased.	20	Transparent, accountable and easily accessible institutions and systems for decentralized delivery of land services maintained.	DCC	
5. Skilled and committed human resource in public service attracted and retained	20	Transparent, accountable and easily accessible institutions and systems for decentralized delivery of land services maintained.	DSC	
6. Recruitment and selection systems improved	20	Transparent, accountable and easily accessible institutions and systems for decentralized delivery of land services maintained.	DSC	
7. Program for filling up vacant positions in line with the approved structure implemented.	20	Transparent, accountable and easily accessible institutions and systems for decentralized delivery of land services maintained.	DSC	
8. Transparent, accountable and easily accessible institutions and systems for decentralized delivery of laHnd services maintained.	20	Transparent, accountable and easily accessible institutions and systems for decentralized delivery of land services maintained.	PAC	
<b>Human Resource Requirements to fully implement the Governance and Security.</b>				
Programme	Focus	Qualifications and Skills required	Status	Estimated Gaps
			(Existing qualification s and skills)	
Governance and Security	Transparency and Accountability services	BA. Social Sciences	26	6
		BA. Arts	16	10

**CHAPTER FOUR:  
LGDP IMPLEMENTATION, COORDINATION AND PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK**

**4.1 LGDP Implementation and coordination Strategy**

**4.1.1 Introduction**

This section presents the implementation arrangements, coordination and partnership mechanisms or framework for executing the District Development Plan. It details the key institutions and their roles, strategies for integrated planning and budgeting with development partners and factors for the successful implementation of the plan.

**4.2 LGDP Institutional Arrangements**

Implementation of the District Development Plan (FY2020/2021-2024/2025) will be through the established decentralized local government structures, institutions, systems, procedures and regulations. The district will adopt and strengthen both political and technical structures and committees as provided in the Local Governments Act 1997 as amended. The institutions or committees both at district and lower Local Governments such as local councils, executive committees and standing committees of the councils, district and sub-county technical planning committees, Community procurement committees, District Contract Committee and management committees for health, education and water user committees for the smooth implementation of the plan. These structures will be empowered with relevant laws and regulations that govern their operations to enable them perform their mandates effectively.

The annual budgets and work plans will have to be aligned to the priorities in the DDP to ensure that they are implemented. The council will review departmental annual work plans and budgets to ensure that priorities in the plans are funded.

Heads of departments will spearhead implementation of the planned priorities in the development plan in their respective departments under the overall stewardship of the Chief Administrative Officer who is charged with the mandate of coordinating all development programmes in the district as the Chief Executive.

Some of the key institutions that will play crucial roles and responsibility in the implementation of the plan include;

1. **The District Technical Planning Committee**
2. **The District Executive Committee**

Table 40: Roles and Responsibility of LG Organ/Committee/Institution

<b>S/No.</b>	<b>Role and responsibility of LG Organ/ Committee/Institution/</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>The District Technical Planning Committee</b>

	<p>The District Technical Planning Committee (DTPC) is composed of the heads of Department such as the District Education officer, The Chief Finance Officer, District Planning Officer etc. The DTPC by the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) and the District Planner is the Secretary. The roles and responsibilities of the DPTC are as follows;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>i.</b> Provision of technical specifications and Terms of References, Bills of Quantities, Drawings and Designs to be submitted to Procurement and Disposal Unit and certification of works and services</li> <li><b>ii.</b> Create awareness for the full understanding and appreciation of the plan</li> <li><b>iii.</b> Ensure efficient allocation of resources through better coordination and budgeting</li> <li><b>iv.</b> Initiate procurement and disposal requirements and forward to PDU (procurement plan) based on approved budget</li> <li><b>v.</b> Harmonize management, supervision, coordination and reporting arrangements for the DDP implementation.</li> <li><b>vi.</b> Preparation of monthly, quarterly and annual progress reports including challenges and recommendations and way forward for future implementation</li> <li><b>vii.</b> Supervision and inspection of projects and programs for compliance and standards in service delivery.</li> <li><b>viii.</b> Resource mobilization and accountability for funds received and spent on quarterly bases to all stakeholders including the community beneficiaries</li> <li><b>ix.</b> Project generation and appraisals for feasibility, viability and sustainability</li> <li><b>x.</b> Technical backstopping to Lower Local Governments and other relevant institutions</li> <li><b>xi.</b> Advising District and Sub County Councils on project implementations</li> <li><b>xii.</b> Evaluation of projects and programs and document key lessons learnt for future designing and programming</li> </ul>
<b>2.</b>	<b>The District Executive Committee</b>
	<p>The District Executive Committee is composed of all the LC V 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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>i.</b> The DEC will play the following role in the implementation of the plan;</li> <li><b>ii.</b> Oversee the implementation of the DDP including policy formulation and guidance</li> <li><b>iii.</b> Monitor the implementation of council programmes and act where necessary</li> <li><b>iv.</b> Review the budget performance</li> <li><b>v.</b> Discuss monthly, quarterly and annual synthesis and progress reports, including challenges and propose way forward</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>vi. Consider and evaluate performance of council against approved work plans and programmes</li> <li>vii. Initiate, encourage and support self-help projects and mobilize people, materials and technical assistance in relation to the self-help projects and lobbying for additional external resources</li> <li>viii. Monitor and supervise projects and other activities being implemented</li> <li>ix. Ensure political oversight in areas of implementation and evaluation of the District Development Plan</li> </ul>
<b>3.</b>	<b>District Council</b>
	<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 revenues</li> <li>iii. Enacting ordinances and byelaws</li> <li>iv. Approve policies and bylaws that may be relevant in implementation</li> <li>v. Departmental quarterly work plans and budgets reviews and approval</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> <li>viii. Report any deviation from approved work plans and budgets</li> <li>ix. Approval of work schedule and quarterly work plans for implementation</li> <li>x. Review monthly revenues, expenditure returns, contracts and PAC reports</li> </ul>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Standing Committees of the District Council</b>
	<p>These are technical Committees responsible for various Council business which include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reporting to the council on status of implementation</li> <li>- Discussing quarterly and annual reports and making recommendations to District Council for improvement</li> <li>- Approval of work schedule and quarterly work plans for implementation</li> <li>- Departmental quarterly work plans and budgets reviews and approval</li> </ul>
<b>5.</b>	<b>District Contracts Committees (DCC)</b>
	<p>The DCC is responsible for 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> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>iv. Approve negotiation team</li> <li>v. Approve bidding and contracts documents</li> <li>vi. Approve members of evaluation committee</li> <li>- Ensure compliance with the guidelines, the PPDA Act and regulations</li> </ul>
<b>6.</b>	<b>The Budget Desk</b>
	<p>The Budget Desk Team is appointed by CAO to coordinate budgeting process. The Committee is chaired by Chief Finance Officer and Planning staff as a Secretariat.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The role and responsibility of budget desk include;</li> <li>ii. Ensuring that departmental plans and budgets are realistic</li> <li>iii. Ensuring that departmental work plans and budgets are aligned to the DDP</li> <li>iv. Coordinating the preparation of departmental annual work plans and budgets and ensuring that development partners’ resources are integrated</li> <li>v. Ensuring that the local government budgeting cycle is followed and stakeholders are updated on the planning process</li> </ul>
<b>7.</b>	<b>Bidders/service providers</b>
	<p>Bidders or service providers execute most of the planned activities in the DDP. The district work through pre-qualified firms and registered firms to handle procurement of goods and services required. The role and responsibility of bidders/service providers shall include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. They will be expected to execute works, services and supplies of high quality and accept full responsibility for works, services and supplies provided</li> <li>ii. Comply with the professional standards of their industry or of any professional body of which they are members</li> <li>iii. Bidders and providers shall not offer gifts to staff of procuring and disposing entity</li> <li>iv. Comply with the laws of Uganda and any contract awarded</li> <li>v. Avoid association with business and organizations which are in conflict with the law</li> <li>vi. Pay all tax obligations that are due</li> </ul>
<b>8.</b>	<b>Community Members</b>
	<p>Community members constitute the key stakeholders during planning and budgeting processes are defined in the LED Policy. They generally;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Participate in planning and budgeting activities through the normal planning and budgeting cycle</li> <li>ii. Prioritize their needs for submission by the Local Council I chairperson and Parish chief for integration into Parish, Sub- County development plans</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>iii. Participate in implementation and monitoring of the project implementation</li> <li>iv. Providing project site security during implementation and report activities or acts that are detrimental to quality of the project</li> <li>v. Mobilization of resources either in kind or cash through relevant institutions such as School Management Committees, Health Unit Managements, Water Source and Sanitation Committees</li> <li>vi. Participate when required or called upon for Evaluation of the projects</li> </ul>
<b>9.</b>	<b>Private sector</b>
	<p>The Private Public Partnership (PPP) gives the Private Sector the obligation to participate in LG interventions. They are expected to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Participate in project implementation</li> <li>ii. Participate in resource mobilization</li> <li>iii. Participate in monitoring and evaluation</li> </ul>
<b>10.</b>	<b>Civil Society Organizations</b>
	<p>The LED model also underlines the role of the CSOs in Local Government planning, budgeting and Monitoring and Evaluation as well as mobilization. They are expected to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Participate in community mobilization and sensitization</li> <li>ii. Participate in resource mobilization</li> <li>iii. Lobbying and advocacy</li> <li>iv. Representation of the interest vulnerable communities</li> <li>v. Engaging government on the plight of the vulnerable members of the community</li> <li>vi. Participate in monitoring and evaluation</li> </ul>
<b>11.</b>	<b>District Land Board</b>
	<p>This is a statutory body articulated in the Local Government Act (1997). The duties include:  Hold and allocate land in the district that does not belong to any person or authority,  Facilitate the registration and transfer of interests in land,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Cause surveys, plans, maps, drawings and estimates to be made,</li> <li>ii. 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>iii. Review every year the list of compensation rates, referred to in paragraph (e) of subsection (1)</li> </ul> <p>The tasks above support the implementation of the District Development Plan effectively and efficient since all the developments take place on land or require land.</p>

<b>12.</b>	<b>District Service Commission</b>
	<p>The Local Governments Act section 54 section 1 provides for Establishment of a District Service Commission and section 54 subsections 2(5) made mention of composition, tenure of office and removal from office respectively.</p> <p>They have the power to appoint persons to hold or act in any office in the service of a district or urban council, including the power to confirm appointments, to exercise disciplinary control over persons holding or acting in such offices and to remove those persons from office, is vested in the district service commission.</p>
<b>13</b>	<b>Local Government Public Accounts Committee (LGPAC)</b>
	<p>A local government public accounts committee shall examine the reports of the Auditor General, chief internal auditor and any reports of commissions of inquiry and may, in relation to the reports, require the attendance of any councillor or officer to explain matters arising from the reports.</p> <p>The local government public accounts committee shall submit its report to the council and to the Minister responsible for local governments who shall lay the report before Parliament.</p> <p>The chairperson of the council and the chief administrative officer or town clerk shall implement the recommendations of the local government public accounts committee.</p>
<b>14.</b>	<b>Sub County Area Land Committees</b>
	<p><b>The Sub county-based Committees are responsible for;</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Inspection of land for surveying and titling and endorse lease forms for lease, customary and freehold</li> <li>ii. Determine ownership of land ownership and clearly identifying the boundaries and or demarcations to ensure that the land in question is free from disputes</li> <li>iii. Mediation on land issues where ever they arise and ensure that the parties are either agree or in case of disagreement given opportunity to seek for redress elsewhere</li> <li>iv. Sensitization of the community on land act emphasizing issues of procedure and process of acquiring land Verification of boundaries of land</li> <li>v. Witnessing land purchases</li> </ul>
<b>15.</b>	<b>Local Council Courts</b>
	<p>The cases and matters of civil nature which may be triable by Local Council Courts are specified in the Second Schedule of the Local Council Courts 2006 as; debts, contracts, assaults or assaults and battery, conversion, damages to property and trespass.</p>

	<p>Civil disputes governed by Customary law, triable by Local Council Courts are specified in the Third Schedule of Local Council Courts;</p> <p>Disputes in respect of land held under customary tenure, disputes concerning marriages, marital status, separation, divorce, or parentage of children, disputes relating to identify of heir and customary bailment.</p>
<b>16.</b>	<b>District Physical Planning Committee</b>
	<p>Establishment of district physical planning committee is the jurisdiction of the CAO. Their functions include and not limited to the following;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. To cause to prepare local physical development plans, through each officer, agents or any qualified Physical Planner.</li> <li>ii. To recommend to the board development applications for change of land use.</li> <li>iii. To recommend to the district councils, sub division of land which may have a significant impact on continuous land or be breach of against the title deeds in respect of such land.</li> <li>iv. To approve development applications relating to housing estates, industrial locations, schools, petrol stations, dumping sites or sewerage treatment which may have injurious impacts on the environment as well as applications in respect of land adjoining or within a reasonable vicinity of safeguarding areas.</li> <li>v. To hear appeals lodged by persons aggrieve by decisions made by the District Physical Planner and Lower Local Physical Planning Committee under this act.</li> <li>vi. To ensure the integration of Physical Planning into the Five-Year integrated Development Plans of the District.</li> <li>vii. To exercise supervisory powers over all lower Physical Planning Committees.</li> <li>viii. To ensure integration of social economic and environmental plans into the Physical Development Plans.</li> </ul>
<b>17.</b>	<b>District Roads Committee</b>
	<p>The District Road Committee is responsible for;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Planning and management of road funds</li> <li>ii. Collection of revenues from utilization of roads</li> <li>iii. Investment of surplus funds</li> <li>iv. Determine levels of road traffic</li> <li>v. Allocation and transfer of funds to designated agencies</li> </ul>
<b>18.</b>	<b>Sub-County Road Committee</b>
	The Sub County Road Committee is responsible;



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Collection of revenues from utilization of roads</li> <li>ii. Investment of surplus funds</li> <li>iii. Determine levels of road traffic</li> <li>iv. Allocation and transfer of funds to designated agencies</li> </ul>
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### **4.3 LGDP Integration and Partnership Arrangements**

There are a number of development partners including international organisations and civil society organisations operating in the district. The development partners who are offering off-budget support to the district. These partners always participate in the preparation and implementation of the DDP through attendance of various meetings such as the budget conference and then giving their inputs into the processes. The most prominent development partners/ donors supporting the district include: UNICEF (Health and nutrition, Education and Water sectors), USAID supporting Health System Strengthening, WaSH, Nutrition, Livelihood, Youth Program, and Governance. GAVI, WHO, ADRA Uganda, World Vision International), WHO (health-related activities), DINU (road infrastructure), among others. These have tremendously supplemented other government programmes such as PRDP 2 and NUSAF 2.

The other CSOs engaged in the preparation and implementation of the DDP are Caritas Kotido Dioces, RHITES\_E (health services), Infectious Disease Institute (TB), NAPHANU (HIV/AIDS and positive living), Share an Opportunity ( Child Protection and GBV activities), Aridland Development Programme ( Livelihood activities)

The review established that these partners are carrying out various interventions across the various sectors all aimed at bridging the service gaps and service delivery improvement. However, some of partners are still not always willing to declare their resource envelope to the district thus making it difficult to monitor and evaluate the impact of their programme on the community.

The district is in the process of providing an amiable environment to attract and retain more donors and development partners so the gaps in service delivery can be covered. This could be best achieved through speedy registration and setting favourable terms and conditions and signing of binding documents such as memorandum of understanding.

There will always be joint monitoring of all development programmes and projects in the district between the development partners, district local government and the community. This will provide opportunity for joint dialogue and strategies.

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

There is great need to strengthen coordination among the various actors, monitoring, supervision and evaluation of all development programmes in the district in order to realise intended outputs. A more participatory approach should be adopted to gauge the benefits of the plan to the community.

There should be intensive advocacy, lobbying, partnerships, networking and collaboration amongst the various stakeholders to raise and allocate more funds to implement planned activities including the underfunded and unfunded priorities. This could be best achieved through the private-public-partnerships so as to harness a holistic approach to development.

The midterm review for the plan should be conducted in a timely manner to take care of the emerging issues that may require urgent attention. The NPA should be close to LGs in terms of offering technical support in this area.

Undertaking participatory planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all development activities, projects and programmes at all levels. This would enhance participation, ownership and sustainability of development interventions by all the stakeholders.

There is need to always developing realistic budgets and work plans that would be funded within the framework of council priorities. This would partly avoid the challenge of rollover projects and lead to measurable outputs within a specified period

All development partners should be encouraged to align their interventions towards the NDP goal and objectives but being mindful of the remaining period. They should also wholly disclose their resource envelope to the district to allow for a holistic approach in planning and budgeting

Because of the low local revenue base coupled with poor collection and administration, graduated tax compensation should be made part of the national budget other than experimenting it.

Other than frequently changing OBT reporting software (on quarterly basis), it should be streamlined and issued once at the onset of the financial year. This should also be harmonized with the Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS) to ease budgeting and reporting

Indicative Planning Figures (IPFs) from the centre should be issued well in time (during regional BFPs or before the beginning of a new financial year) in order to guide the planning and budgeting processes  
The budget support to Local Governments should be revised upwards to 70 % and the 30% retained at the centre since the bulk of development programmes are implemented at the local government level

Some percentage of agency fees should be given to Local Governments by Uganda Revenue authority (URA) for collecting taxes on its behalf (VAT, withholding tax and other taxes). This acts as motivation to Local Governments.

The district should make deliberate attempts through the various sector heads to integrate all cross-cutting issues into their budgets and plans. There should be separate budget lines from the line ministries under conditional grants to cater for cross-cutting issues and maintenance of expensive and delicate medical equipment at district level

There is need for strong political will and commitment at all levels, ownership of the plan by all and budget discipline and adherence to work plans and budgets such that planned activities are implemented without necessarily rolling them over to the following years.

The district will ensure increased production and use of evidence to support planning, budgeting and monitoring and evaluation including reporting.

CHAPTER FIVE:  
LGDP FINANCING FRAMEWORKS AND STRATEGY

## 5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents a brief analysis of how the district intends to mobilize resources to finance the priorities laid down in the plan for the next five-year period.

### 5.1 Costing of Priorities and Results

Abim district requires a **UGX 281,491,170,000** to implement its Development Plan over the period 2020/21-2024/2025. This amount includes routine operation costs like wages, recurrent non-wage, operation of statutory bodies and councils. The plan shall be financed through a combination of Central Government Transfers, Donor or External Support, locally raised revenues and other sources of funding including off budget support.

Keeping other factors constant, the district expects to receive a total of **UGX 96,412,000,000** cumulatively from Central Government Grants. Furthermore, the District hopes to mobilize **UGX 1,069,000,000** locally through local revenue sources. The funding gap for investments is estimated at **UGX 184,010,170,000**. This is expected to be financed through other sources of funding including contributions from the private sector and beneficiary communities.

**Table 41: showing financing frame work**

Summary of sources of financing (Billion)	Total contributions FY 2020/2021 (Billion)	Total contributions FY 2021/2022 (Billion)	Total contributions FY 2022/2023 (Billion)	Total contributions FY 2023/2024 (Billion)	Total contributions FY 2024/2025 (Billion)	Total contributions (Billion)	% share by source of financing	Off Budget Contribution
<b>Government transfers</b>	18.448	20.618	19.115	19.115	19.115	96.412	89%	
Local revenue	0.198	0.198	0.225	0.225	0.225	1.074	1%	
Development partner						0	0%	
UNICEF	1.341	0.813	0.908	0.908	0.908	4.878	4%	
WHO	0.1	0.100	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.800	1%	
UNFPA	0.056	0.056	0.050	0.050	0.50	0.262	0.2%	
GIZ	0.050	0.050	0	0	0	0.100	0.1%	
DINU/UNCDF	4,674	0	0	0	0	4,674	4%	
Global Fund	0.050	0.050	0.060	0.060	0.060	0.280	0.3%	
Private Sector						0	0	
Civil Society						0	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>24.918</b>	<b>21.886</b>	<b>20.558</b>	<b>20.558</b>	<b>20.558</b>	<b>108.481</b>		

#### 5.1.1 Central Government Transfers

Central government will continue funding Abim District Local Government through conditional, unconditional and equalization grants just like any other LG in Uganda. Local governments are considered at the frontline in service delivery and in achieving the objectives of the National Development Plan.

Therefore, the funds to support local governments to implement their priority investments are provided for in the national budget. These funds will be released according to planned activities and will be remitted directly from the centre to the local governments through the vote functions for implementation of planned activities. Table 5.2 presents the medium-term budget for central government transfers to Abim District Local Government and projections for the next five years.

**Table 42: Expected Medium Term Revenue Budget for Abim District**

Discretionary Government Transfers	FY2020/21 (billion)	FY2021/22 (billion)	FY2022/23 (billion)	FY2023/24 (billion)	FY2024/25 (billion)
<b>DDEG</b>					
<b>District Discretionary Development Equalization Grant</b>	1.166	0.750	0.750	0.750	0.750
<b>District Unconditional Grant (Non-Wage)</b>	0.540	0.548	0.548	0.548	0.548
<b>District Unconditional Grant (Wage)</b>	1.448	1.494	1.494	1.494	1.494
<b>Urban Discretionary Development Equalization Grant</b>	0.047	0.048	0.048	0.048	0.048
<b>Urban Unconditional Grant (Non-Wage)</b>	0.067	0.068	0.068	0.068	0.068
<b>Urban Unconditional Grant (Wage)</b>	0.133	0.133	0.133	0.133	0.133
Sub Total	<b>3.403</b>	<b>3.403</b>	<b>3.403</b>	<b>3.403</b>	<b>3.403</b>
<b>Conditional Government Transfers</b>					
<b>Sector Conditional Grant (Wage)</b>	8.625	9.192	9.192	9.192	9.192
<b>Sector Conditional Grant (Non-Wage)</b>	2.255	3.439	3.439	3.439	3.439
<b>Sector Development Grant</b>	1.761	1.748	1.748	1.748	1.748
<b>Transitional Development Grant</b>	0.019	0.019	0.019	0.019	0.019
<b>General Public Service Pension Arrears (Budgeting)</b>	0				
<b>Salary arrears (Budgeting)</b>	0	0.259	0.259	0.259	0.259
<b>Pension for Local Governments</b>	0.277	0.295	0.295	0.295	0.295
<b>Gratuity for Local Governments</b>	1.347	1.542	1.542	1.542	1.542
Sub Total	<b>14.287</b>	<b>16.497</b>	<b>16.497</b>	<b>16.497</b>	<b>16.497</b>
<b>Other Government Transfers</b>					
<b>Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF)</b>	0.060	0	0	0	0
<b>Support to PLE (UNEB)</b>	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006
<b>Uganda Road Fund (URF)</b>	0.440	0.437	0.437	0.437	0.437
<b>Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Program (UWEP)</b>	0.016	0.248	0.248	0.248	0.248
<b>Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP)</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Micro Projects under Karamoja Development Programme</b>	0.233	0.385	0.385	0.385	0.385
<b>Development Initiative for Northern Uganda (DINU)</b>	0	0	0	0	0
Sub Total	<b>0.756</b>	<b>1.077</b>	<b>1.077</b>	<b>1.077</b>	<b>1.077</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.448</b>	<b>20.618</b>	<b>20.618</b>	<b>20.618</b>	<b>20.618</b>

### 5.1.2 Local Revenue

Abim District Local Government shall use her mandate to raise and mobilize local revenues from specified sources in order to finance the priority service delivery expenditures in the Development Plan through the annual budgets and work plans. The district's local revenue contribution to the overall budget in 2019/2020 FY has been estimated at 1.5%.

The District has mainly two sources of local revenues namely, taxes and non-taxes. Under taxes, the major active local revenue sources have been Local Service Tax, application fees, public health licenses, liquor licenses and other licenses. While for non-taxes, the main active sources include; rent/rates of produce assets, property related fees, animal/crop husbandry fees, registration of business, market/gate charges, agency fees and other fees and charges. Table 5.3 presents the detail of local revenue sources for Abim District Local.

**Table 433: Details of Abim District Local Revenue Budget Estimates by Source**

Local Revenue	FY2020/2021 (Billion)	FY 2021/2022 (Billion)	FY 2022/2023 (Billion)	FY 2023/2024 (Billion)	FY 2024/2025 (Billion)
<b>Taxes</b>					
Agency Fees	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.014
Animal & Crop Husbandry related Levies	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Application Fees	0.016	0.016	0.016	0.016	0.016
Business licenses	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015
Ground rent	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.015
Group registration	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Inspection Fees	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006
Local Hotel Tax	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Local Services Tax	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052	0.052
Market /Gate Charges	0.039	0.039	0.039	0.039	0.039
Miscellaneous receipts/income	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011
Other Fees and Charges	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010
Other licenses	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003
Unspent balances of Locally Raised Revenues	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>0.188</b>	<b>0.188</b>	<b>0.188</b>	<b>0.188</b>	<b>0.188</b>
<b>Non-Tax</b>					
Property related Duties/Fees	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006
Registration (e.g. Births, Deaths, Marriages, etc.) fees	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002
<b>Park Fees</b>	<b>0.016</b>	<b>0.016</b>	<b>0.016</b>	<b>0.016</b>	<b>0.016</b>
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>0.010</b>	<b>0.010</b>	<b>0.010</b>	<b>0.010</b>	<b>0.010</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.198</b>	<b>0.198</b>	<b>0.198</b>	<b>0.198</b>	<b>0.198</b>

### 5.1.3 Donor support

Abim District Local Government expects Development Partners to support her efforts in funding the implementation of this Development Plan. The district will approach and engage her current development partners in a dialogue to continue providing support under funding modalities agreed upon. The district will

also ensure that more effort is put in identification and lobbying for additional partners or donors through partners' coordination meetings. All partners operating in the district will have to register with the office of the District Community Development Officer (DCDO). Further still, Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) shall be signed with all of them to ensure that their interventions are in line with the approved Five-Year Development Plan priorities and to commit them to report their off-budget support to the district.

Table 5.4 below presents some of the major donor programmes that are expected to continue supporting the development initiative in Abim district.

**Table 44: Donor Programmes Supporting Abim DDP III Implementation**

Donor	FY2020/2021 (Billion)	FY2021/2022 (Billion)	FY2022/2023 (Billion)	FY2023/2024 (Billion)	FY2024/2025 (Billion)
<b>United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF)</b>	1.341	0.813	0.813	0.813	0.813
<b>United Nations Population Fund (UNPF)</b>	0.056	0.056	0.056	0.056	0.056
<b>United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)</b>	4.674	0	0	0	0
<b>Global Fund for HIV, TB &amp; Malaria</b>	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050
<b>World Health Organisation (WHO)</b>	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100
<b>Gesellschaft fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)</b>	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.271</b>	<b>1.069</b>	<b>1.069</b>	<b>1.069</b>	<b>1.069</b>

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

Within the existing framework of government policy, the district will lobby for additional resources through the Local Government Associations, the Civil Society Organizations and the Private Sector to finance some of the unfunded priorities in the DDP that are of interest to the partners.

The district will further develop project proposals for additional funding through the ministries and other development partners.

**Table 45: Off Budget Support**

Other Sources	FY 2020/2021 (000)	FY 2021/2022 (000)	FY 2022/2023 (000)	FY 2023/2024 (000)	FY 2024/2025 (000)
DINU	866,631	128,949	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>866,631</b>	<b>128,949</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

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

**Table 46: Summary of Programme funding by source for 5 years**

Programme	Total LGDP Cost 2020/21 - 2024/25 (Billion)						GOU + LR 2020/21 - 2024/25 (Billion)						External Financing (DP, CSO + PS) 2020/21 - 2024/25 (Billion)					
	Total (000)	FY1	FY2	FY3	FY4	FY5	Total	FY1	FY2	FY3	FY4	FY5	Total	FY1	FY2	FY3	FY4	FY5
Programme 1: Agro Industrialization	24.77	0.546	1.785	0.843	0.843	0.843	6.04	0.99	1.09	1.19	1.32	1.45	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programme2 : Tourism Development	13.6			2.01	5.01	3.55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programme3 : Water, Climate Change and Environment and Natural Resources Management	16.0	0.800	2.24	0.39	0.43	0.48	1.29	0.18	0.25	0.27	0.29	0.31	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programme4 : Private Sector Development	13.9	597,723	570,736	0.92	1.02	1.12	0.49	0.08	0.09	0.091	0.11	0.12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programme 5: Integrated Transport Infrastructure	15.32	5,207,350	569,691	3.04	3.34	3.67	4.65	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0	0	0	0	0	0

e and services																		
Programme 6: Sustainable Energy Development	<b>8.90</b>	0	0	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.1</b>	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programme 7: Sustainable Urban and Housing Development	14.0	0	0	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.15</b>	0.02	<b>0</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.01</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
Programme 8: Human Capital Development	97.25	18.18	18.135	<b>19.3</b>	<b>21.21</b>	<b>23.3</b>	65.4	<b>10.71</b>	<b>11.78</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>15.68</b>	1.8	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.36</b>
Programme 9: Community Mobilization and Mindset Change	9.45	0.435	0.981	<b>1.88</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>2.08</b>	9.45	<b>1.84</b>	<b>1.84</b>	<b>1.86</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>2.02</b>	0	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Programme 10: Regional Development	<b>11.00</b>	<b>1.200</b>	1.500	<b>1.86</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>2.19</b>	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Programme 11: Governance and Security	3.16	414,021	454,899	0.62	0.69	0.76	2.37	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.57</b>	0	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Programme 12:	<b>4.74</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>1.14</b>	2.23	<b>0.37</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.54</b>	0	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>



Development Plan Implementation																		
<b>Total</b>	<b>170.16</b>	<b>27.864</b>	<b>30.432</b>	<b>36.23</b>	<b>41.67</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>91.99</b>	<b>15.502</b>	<b>16.837</b>	<b>18.226</b>	<b>19.775</b>	<b>21.637</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.36</b>

**Table 47: Summary of Project costs per Programme and Source of Financing for five year**

Programme description	Ushs. Million									
Project Name	020/ FY2	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Govt bud	LG	Part Dev	Unf und	Total
<b>Programme Description: Agro- Industrialization</b>										
Project 1: Small Scale irrigation	0	0.07	0.035	0.04	0.035	0.03	0	0	0.12	0.15
Project 2: Seed / Breed Improvement	0.81	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1	0.1	0.1	0.05	1.25
Project 3: Fish farming and handling	0.35	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0	0.2	0.1	0.05	0.35
Project 4: Produce handling and Storage facility construction/Market	0.7	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.3	0	0	0	1.3
Project 5: Improve access to markets and production centres	0	0.48	0.48	0.48	0	0	0	0	1.44	1.44
Project 6: Cereal processing and packaging	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.88	0.03	0.87	0	0	0.15	1.02
Project 7: Tsetse Control and apiary	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.06	0	0	0	0.06
<b>Programme Description: Tourism Development</b>										
Project 1: Tourism Infrastructure construction	0	0	5	1	2	0	0	0	8	8
Project 2: Community Tourism promotion	0	0.25	0	0.25	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.5
Project 3: Tourism Information Management System strengthening	0	0.21	0.11	0.11	0.06	0	0.48	0.48	0	0.48
<b>Programme Description: Water, Climate Change, Environment and Natural Resources Management</b>										
Project 1: Developing comprehensive and integrated water catchment plans	0	0.16	0.14	0.08	0.18	0	0	0.3	0.25	0.55
Project 1: Waste management sites development	1.02	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	1.5	0	0	0.42	1.92
Project 3: Capacity enhancement of disaster and risk Management Committees		0.25	0.15	0.42	0.14	1.3	0	0	0	2.26
Project 4: Afforestation or Tree Growing	0.05	0.15	0.05	0.05	0.05	0	0	0.3	0	0.3
<b>Programme Description: Private Sector Development</b>										
Project 1: Mapping investment potentials and opportunities	0	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0.04	0	0	0.04
Project 2: Producer and Consumer Cooperatives mobilization and strengthening	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	0	0	2.5	2.5
Project 3: Capacity Building of the private sector	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.02	0	0.07	0	5	5.07
<b>Programme Description: Transport Interconnectivity</b>										
Project 1: District road rehabilitation and maintenance	1.06	0.47	1.47	1.67	0.47	5.14	0	0	0	5.14

Project 2: Community Access road bottleneck improvement and upgrading	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.75	0	0	0	0.75
Project 3: Urban road tarmacking and ceiling	0.99	1.34	0.99	0.99	0.99	4.96	0	0	0.35	5.31
Project 4: District road equipment and other transport services	0.08	2.96	3.4	1.57	0.95	0	0	0	9.11	9.11
<b>Programme Description: Sustainable Energy and ICT development</b>										
Project 1: Rural electrification	0	0	0.07	0.07	0.07	0	0	0	0.22	0.22
Project 2: Solarizing institutions and households	0.2	0.58	0.66	0.52	0.5	0.67	0	0	1.8	2.47
Project 3: Renewable alternative energy	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.12	0	0	0	0.12
Project 1: ICT Penetration and utilization	0.01	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.04	0	0	0.98	0.976
<b>Programme Description: Sustainable Urbanization and housing</b>										
Project1: Urban greening and beautification	0	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.08	0	0	0	0.08
Project 2: Land consolidation surveying, titling and banking	0	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	9.6	0	0	0	9.6
Project 1: Low cost descent housing development	0	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0	0	0	0.2	0.2
<b>Programme: Human capital development and social protection</b>										
Project 1: Strengthening teaching and learning environment	5.11	6.48	3.16	3.72	6.3	5.61	19.06	0	5.61	24.67
Project 2: Strengthening and improving health system	4.76	151.68	152.63	152.9	151.95	0	13.54	0.03	60.35	61.392
Project 3: Improving water, hygiene and sanitation	0.6	0.63	0.89	0.48	1.05	3.49	0	0	0.15	3.5
Project 4: Expanding the social protection	0	0	0.11	0.11	0.23	0	0	0	0.45	0.45
Project 1: Expanding social protection to vulnerable groups			0.02	0.02	0.03	0.5	0.32	0.44	0.22	1.55
<b>Programme Description: Community Mobilization and Mindset Change</b>										
Project 1 Community Mobilization and empowerment	0	1.06	0.91	0.4	0.4	0	1.61	0	1.25	2.76
<b>Programme Description: Governance and Security Strengthening</b>										
Project 1: Strengthening governance and accountability	0.25	0.27	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.34	0	0	0.53	0.87
<b>Programme Description: Governance and Security Strengthening</b>										
Project 1: Strengthen Farmer institutions	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.05	0	0	0.7	0.75

Project 2: Strengthening Lower Local governments lagging behind district average	0	0	0.05	0.05	0	0.1	0	0	0	0.1
<b>Programme Description: Development Plan Implementation</b>										
Project1: Revenue mobilization and management	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0	0.08	0	0	0.08
Project 2: Monitoring and Evaluation	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.08	0.27	0	0	0.03	0.3
Project: Capacity enhancement in planning	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.07	0	0	0.13	0.2

**Table 48: Details of funding gaps by department and strategies for bridging the gaps**

Programmes	Funding gap Ushs. (000)	Strategies
1. Agro-industrialization	24,770,000	Public Private Partnerships, Lobbying and advocating for private sector investments, Mobilization of resources from communities for investment and encourage other development partners to support
2. Tourism Development program	13,600,000	Encourage private sector to invest, improving tourism infrastructure
3. Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resources Management	16,000,000	Lobbying development partners to support investments in environment, climate change and water catchment management
4. Private Sector Development	13,900,000	Public Private Partnerships, strengthening capacity of private sector, lobbying and advocating for long term financing to support private investment
5. Integrated transport infrastructure	11,670,000	Lobbying and advocating for central support in provision of road equipment, engage development partners to support improvement of road infrastructure
6. Sustainable Energy and ICT Development	8,900,000	Lobbying and advocating for rural electrification to bridge the gap of connectivity, engage development partners to support alternative sources of energy like solar, encourage private sector to invest in energy interventions
7. Sustainable Housing and urban Housing	14,000,000	Mobilize and sensitize communities to construct decent housing, encourage private sector to invest in low cost housing units, Urban authorities to invest in low cost housing and gazette urban areas for greening and attract future investments
8. Human Capital Development and Social protection	31,000,000	Lobbying and advocating central government to support construction of the District Hospital, encourage private sector to invest in health and education, engage other development partners to support health, education and water Programme and develop bankable project proposals in health, education and water
9. Community Mobilization and Mindset Change	12,080,000	Lobbying for funding from Development partners for the construction cultural heritage centre, museum, GBV shell and youth centres, Advocate to Ministry of Gender, Labour

		and Social Development to increase funding for vulnerable groups, engage other partners to invest in social protection
10. Regional Development Programme	11,248,000	Lobbying and advocating for additional funding central government for underserved areas, increase allocation to lower local governments lagging behind in-service delivery, engage other development partners to support interventions in these areas
11. Governance and Security Strengthening	16,332,170	Improve local revenue strategy for effective and efficient revenue collection and management, lobbying and advocating to central government for additional funding, initiating Local Economic Development interventions
12. Development Plan Implementation	10,510,000	Improve local revenue strategy for effective and efficient revenue collection and management, lobbying and advocating to central government for additional funding, initiating Local Economic Development interventions
<b>Total</b>	184,010,170	

**5.4 Resource Mobilization**

5.4.1 Objectives for resource mobilization

The following are the objectives for the resource mobilization:

1. To mobilize sufficient revenues for the execution of planned interventions in the plan
2. To identify, document and efficiently collect revenues that are budgeted
3. To strengthen inspection, supervision and monitoring of revenue mobilization activities
4. To promote awareness and tax education amongst tax payers and the public
5. To strengthen the district’s relationship with donors and encourage PPP

5.4.2 Strategies for resource mobilization

To generate increased resources for the implementation of the plan, the following key strategies will be implemented over the plan period;

1. Develop and implement a Local Revenue enhancement plan for the district.
2. Develop bankable project proposals for funding by both GoU and Development Partners
3. The district has highly prioritized agriculture with the aim of increasing production and productivity including value addition for increased household incomes and employment opportunities for those who are currently involved in informal trade which could be taxed
4. Improve the road condition so as to reduce the cost of doing business and improve access to markets.
5. Implement the Local Economic Development Strategy for the district.
6. Conducting mass awareness campaign through radio talk shows to mobilize the public and explain key priorities of the district in the DDP, BFP, and annual budgets and work plans.

Strengthen coordination and collaboration with Development Partners to ensure that their off-budget interventions are aligned to priorities in the five-year development plan.

**CHAPTER SIX:**  
**LGDP MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK**

**6.1 LGDP Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements**

In order to remain on track and achieve the DDP Objectives, Abim District intends to conduct in-depth M&E involving a cross-section of stakeholders for all projects and this is summarized in table 6.1. Monitoring and Evaluation of the LGDP will be carried out to ensure the timely implementation of the Plan. Annual work plans, monthly and quarterly reports shall form the basis of ongoing monitoring while periodic evaluation shall be conducted and relevant reports compiled.

**Table 49: Showing LGDP main M&E Matrix.**

<b>Main M&amp;E Event</b>	<b>Purpose and description</b>	<b>Out Put</b>	<b>Lead Agency</b>	<b>Other Key Actors</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>
LGDP Annual Performance Review	Internal review of LGDP implementation (Programmes, interventions and projects)	Local Government Annual Performance Report	Planning Department/Unit, F&A Department	LG Stakeholders	Annually, September
Alignment of BFPs and budgets to the LGDP	Align BFP with the LGDP (Alignment) following communication of the 1st BCC to HODs and LLGs	- BFP	Accounting Officer, Planning Dept/Unit	MFPED, NPA, TPC Members and other LG stakeholders	Oct-November
Budgeting and Financial Planning	Circulate 2nd Budget Call Circulars to commence the budget preparation process	Annual Budget Estimates - Performance Contracts - Annual Work Plan	SAS, Planning and Finance Depts	MFPED, NPA, TPC Members and other LG stakeholders	Annual, March-May
Statistics Production and use in the NDP implementation	Basis for a before, midterm and end line assessment of the LGDP progress	Statistical abstracts and Quarterly Progress Reports	UBOS, MFPED	OPM, NPA, MFPED, other MDAs as well as LGs	Annually, Quarterly
LGDP Mid-Term Review	Assess mid-term progress of LGDP and projects/programmes to ensure consistency of implementation in line with the goals and objectives	LGDP mid-term review reports	LG	NPA, MDAs, MFPED, OPM, LGs, private sector, CSOs	January-June 2023
LGDP end Evaluation	Assess end-term evaluation of LGDP including projects and programme	LGDP End evaluation report	LG	MDAs, MFPED, OPM, LGs,	June 2025

				private sector, CSOs	
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## 6.2 LGDP Progress Reporting

Reports will be prepared by the respective implementing Departments and this shall be undertaken regularly as per the budgetary and planning cycles. The Planning Department/Unit will act as the internal consultancy to assist the departments in completing and coordinating the reports prior to presentation. Reports will describe actions taken by departments toward achieving specific outcomes and strategies of the plan and may include costs, benefits, performance measures and progress realised. Highlights of major achievements will be posted on the district website.

- i) Monthly Progress Reports by Departments highlighting both physical and financial performance, challenges and strategies for improvement Quarterly Progress Reports prepared and discussed in standing committee meetings. Quarterly Field Monitoring Visits to ascertain progress of implementation, challenges and jointly agree on strategies for improvements where there were gaps. Bi-Annual Progress Reports to ascertain accomplishment of targets and revisit direction of action in case of changes in the implementation environment. Annual Progress Reports to validate achievement of annual targets and seek stakeholder views and satisfaction on the agreed actions.

### 6.2.1 Annual Performance Review of LGDP

Sector specific reviews to validate the achievements, challenges and proposed strategies for improvements. Here sector specialist sits to discuss their sector specific outcomes to be shared in a multi sector review meetings.

Multi sectoral review meetings where all sectors come together and present their achievements, challenges and proposed strategies for improvement for stakeholder validation.

Baraza meetings shall be organized at Parish level to seek the opinion of the community members about the achievements, challenges and proposed recommendation for improvement

Key informant interviews shall also be organized to get additional information from key partners and leaders both at community, technocrats and political leaders as well as religious and cultural leaders.

### 6.2.2 LGDP Mid -term Evaluation

The Chief Administrative Officer shall call for a technical Mid – Term Evaluation Committee to perform this task. The task shall begin with orientation and team formations. The team shall be given Terms of Reference.

The team shall conduct Focus Group Discussions, Key informant interviews and questionnaires to collect the required information.

Draft report shall be produced and shared in a multi stakeholder meeting for validation purposes and highlights proposed recommendations for improvement.

Final copy shall then be produced to inform the required changes in the remaining two- and half-year period.

### 6.2.3 LGDP End of Term Evaluation

Just like the Mid-term evaluation, the Chief Administrative Officer shall form a task force to execute the task that shall provide ToR for the team.

The Task force shall also conduct Focused Group Discussion, questionnaire to collect the required data for the exercise

Draft report shall be produced and shared in multi-stakeholder meetings to validate before the report is shared at community level for their validation

The recommendations highlighted in the report shall be used to guide the forth Development Plan for the District.

### 6.3 LGDP Communication and Feedback Strategy/ Arrangements

The overall goal of the communication and feedback strategy is to establish an effective, well-coordinated communication system within the Local Government; stakeholders, and the general public so as to address their information needs. Among the key communication strategies shall be;

- i Letters; through the Chief Administrative Officer to Senior Assistant Secretaries, who shall write to LCs about IPFs, Projects implemented
- ii Radio talk shows, radio announcements, jingles shall be used on the status of implementation, challenges and constraints
- iii Community engagement meetings including barazas also to communicate status of implementation, challenges and constraints
- iv Bi-annual and annual newsletters to communicate implementation progress, achievements and challenges
- v District websites and social media to share progress of implementation at least on quarterly basis
- vi Functionalization of management information systems
- vii Production of IEC materials to communicate progress
- viii Press briefing and press conferences

The communication strategy sets out to consistently reach out, share and exchange information with core audiences and actors at all levels and promote a concerted approach to participation. Below is the summary of the institutions and audiences identified.

**Table 50: Showing Institutions and Audience**

<b>Institutions</b>	<b>Audiences</b>
Central Government	Line ministries, MoFPED, MoLG, OPM, AG and Accountant General
Local Government	All departments; Education, Health, Works, Natural Resources, Production & marketing, Management, Council, Community Based Services, Planning and Internal Audit and DTPC. Lower local governments and STPCs
Council	LCV Chairperson’s office, Council Standing Committees and PAC



CSOs/NGOs	NGO Forum reflection meetings and coordination meetings
Mass media	Editors, reporters/writers
Cultural and religious institutions	Cultural leaders, cultural groups and religious leaders
Communities	General public, business community, community leaders and schools

However, the audiences for the strategy may not be limited to the above, but it's expected to grow as implementation continues. Table 6.3 describes the target audience for the communication strategy and their interest.

**Table 51: Showing Analysis of target audience & their interests**

<b>Audience</b>	<b>Common Interest</b>	<b>Key message concept</b>	<b>Channel</b>
MoLG & NPA	Main link between Central Government and LGs in the translation and execution of government programmes and delivery of quality services. Eager to see how the DDP will be implemented to achieve sustainable development.	MoLG & NPA ensures that the District Development Plan is aligned to National Development Plan and sector strategic plans and they complement each other	Planning Guidelines, Circulars, Dissemination workshop Inspection and mentoring
MoFPED	Wants to see stakeholders convinced that the district's actions in the DDP are aimed at getting the best out of the resources released through effective and efficient resource allocation, utilization and management.	There is transparency and accountability in district budget execution. District resources in the budget are utilized for prioritized investments in the DDP like infrastructure & service delivery.	Mandatory public notices, letters, memos and meetings
Other line ministries	District departments implement government policies responsibly according to specific sector mandates. District departments to create awareness, educate and mobilize the public to participate, utilize and respond in development programmes.	Adherence to sector specific norms, standards and quality assurance. Adhere to principals of sustainable development in executing priorities in the DDP. Awareness on services being provided to improve demand and obtain feedbacks.	Circulars, guidelines, workshops and support supervisions
Office of LCV and Council	Wants to see the quality of life of the population is positively transformed	Annual state of district report by chairperson. Council supports and enacts ordinances aimed at supporting the DDP II implementation.	Mandatory public notices, mass media, committee meetings and community meetings

		CAOs and HoDs available to answer audit queries and provide guidance on planning to meet needs of the population.	
CAOs office and all departments	Act as the source of official government position on public issues in the district including communicating progress on implementation of the DDP. Inform, share and educate the public about the development efforts in the district, opportunities for participation and expected benefits	Work with other partners in managing emerging issues and crisis. Manage and coordinate the press conferences and press release statements Maintain timely information sharing with other actors Work with HoDs & partners to develop all communication materials	Press statements, radio programmes, baraza, community meetings
Mass Media	Access to and constant flow of information from the district. Availability to comment on emerging issues in the district. Proactive PR where the district and implementing partners initiate contact and engage the media on an on-going basis	The implementation of DDP is on course & delivering benefits to the citizen. More innovations & programmes are being designed for effective development. The district is interested in partnering with the media for development. The district and partners are available to answer media queries on regular basis	Quarterly press conference & press release Training workshop, factsheets, e-mail & website
CSOs/NGOs	Contribute to championing the rights of citizens by ensuring access to good quality services. Complement government efforts in service delivery. Work in partnership to improve transparency and accountability in the district.	CSOs/NGOs willing to work with the district to improve quality of service delivery and expand access. Information about good governance is available to the public for informed decision-making.	
General public	Concerned about the development of the district and the potential benefits. Interested in the fulfilment of government promises to provide quality services.	The district is committed to provide quality services. The public is willing to support the district's efforts to development. Resources allocated are used for public benefits through improved service delivery.	Community meetings, letters to LC1s, IEC materials, Radio programmes and announcements. Website information

### 6.3.1 Roles/Responsibilities of Stakeholders.

The strategy also identified key stakeholders and their specific roles and responsibility.

**Table 52: Showing institutions and the roles and responsibilities**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Roles and responsibilities.</b>
Office of the LCV Chairperson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Communicating district policies regarding the DDP priorities and their implementation</li> <li>○ Providing leadership in public policy management in the district</li> <li>○ Advocacy and mobilization for government policies and programmes related to development in the district</li> <li>○ Promoting good governance in the district through the District State of Affairs, Budget speech, regular DEC meetings and other partner/donor meetings</li> <li>○ Supporting policies and laws that will enhance citizen participation and inform them accordingly.</li> <li>○ Informing the population on progress in the implementation of the plan.</li> </ul>
CAO's office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Act as the source of official government position on public issues in the district</li> <li>○ Enforcing implementation of the policy on communication management in the district</li> <li>○ Communicating government's position on policy and programmes</li> <li>○ Informing the OPM of access to information request and release of information</li> </ul>
Office of DIO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Engaging the media to promote positively the image of the district</li> <li>○ Ensuring consistency of district key messages on development issues</li> <li>○ Work with HoDs and other partners to develop all the district communication materials (press release)</li> <li>○ Providing logistics for press/media briefings</li> <li>○ Maintaining timely information sharing with other stakeholders</li> <li>○ Monitoring the media</li> <li>○ Coordinating with CAO &amp; other partners' management of emerging issues and crisis in the district</li> <li>○ Research and information gathering</li> </ul>

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Roles and responsibilities.</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Managing the district web site and internet</li> </ul>
Heads of Departments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The line departments are responsible for implementing government policies, subject to their specific mandates</li> <li>○ Developing communication materials for the department</li> <li>○ Communicating on technical issues in their specific departments that may not be easily understood e.g. policies, progress reports, facts and other routine information</li> <li>○ Providing logistics for the departmental events</li> <li>○ Providing departmental specific operational or programme related communication efforts</li> <li>○ Managing departmental guest relations, protocol and events</li> <li>○ Informing the CAO's office of access to information request and releases of information in the department</li> </ul>
Heads of Service Provision Institutions like Health Units and schools.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Inform staff about upcoming events and new policies</li> <li>○ Prepare and submit facility reports to HoDs on regular bases</li> <li>○ Communicates availability of services to clients</li> <li>○ Gets feedback from clients on quality of services provided</li> </ul>
Management Committees of Service Provision Institutions like SMC, HUMCs, BMCs, Market management committees etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Provide information on accountability to PTA and the general public on monthly and quarterly bases</li> <li>○ Sensitize the community on their roles</li> <li>○ Mobilize community contributions &amp; manage especially WSCC</li> </ul>
Project Management Committees.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Provide security for project resources</li> <li>○ Monitoring and reporting progress of project implementation</li> <li>○ Provide additional resources in the event that it is required</li> <li>○ Participate in evaluation of the project</li> </ul>
LLG Councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Community mobilization and sensitization</li> <li>○ Support community prioritization process</li> <li>○ Mobilize and allocate resources within their mandate</li> <li>○ Conduct monitoring and evaluation of projects</li> <li>○ Discuss reports and make recommendations for improvement</li> </ul>
Sub-County Chiefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Support Lower Local Government level planning and budgeting</li> </ul>

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Roles and responsibilities.</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Monitor and evaluate projects</li> <li>○ Prepare progress reports for submission to Council for discussion and notify Chief Administrative Officer</li> <li>○ Management and account resources within their jurisdiction</li> </ul>
Community Development Officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Community Mobilization and sensitization</li> <li>○ Support community in needs assessment and identification</li> <li>○ Support communities in project implementation and reporting</li> <li>○ Monitor and evaluate projects</li> </ul>

ANNEXURES

Annex 1: LGDP Results Framework

Category	KRA	Impact	Indicators	Baseline (FY)	LGD Targets				
					Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5
Goal: Increase Average Household Incomes and Improve the Quality of Life of the people in Abim District	Quality of life	Increased life expectancy	Life expectancy at birth	54	60	62	64	66	68
		Reduced population growth rate	Population growth rate	5.3	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.9
	Household income	Population below the poverty line (%)	Proportion of population below poverty line	70	55	50	45	40	35
Objectives	KRA	Outcomes	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>					
1. Enhance value addition in key growth opportunities	Agro and Mineral based industrialization	Increase labour productivity in the Agro-industrial value	Average Monthly nominal Household income	150,000	300,000	350,000	400,000	450,000	500,000
			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
		Increased food security at household level	Proportion of households dependent on	80	75	70	65	60	55

			subsistence agriculture						
			Households having at least two meals per day	40	50	60	70	80	
	Tourism	Increased tourism activities	Revenue generated from Tourism activities	0	0	1,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000
			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	10	30	50	70	90	100

			District headquarters) surveyed and titled						
		Increase the proportion of surveyed land	Proportion of rural growth centres with physical planning	0	3	6	9	12	15
		- Increased water samples complying with national standards	Proportion of water samples tested complying with national standards	73	100	110	125	145	150
		- Increased clean and safe water supply within the district	Proportion of population accessing safe and clean	75	80	85	90	95	100
1. Strengthen private sector capacity to drive growth and create jobs	Private sector growth	- Increased volume of loans from the Local SACCOs to the local private sector	Total Savings in the Registered SACCOs as a percentage in the District budget	3	5	7	9	11	13
		- Reduced informal sector contribution to local employment	Total annually amount of loan disbursed by the registered SACCOS to Clients within the district	500M	650M	700M	800M	900M	1Bn



			Reduced youth unemployment	80	70	60	50	40	30
			Number of new enterprises developed and functional	0	5	10	15	20	25
			Number SACCOs registered and functional	1	2	3	4	5	6
2. Consolidate and increase stock and quality of productive infrastructure	Energy		Households with access to electricity, %	136	200	300	400	500	600
	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 infrastructure life span especially (Urban paved roads,</li> </ul>	%age of District roads in Fair to good condition	49.4	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 to District Roads	0	5	10	15	20	30
			Improving road bottlenecks	0	50	80	110	140	170

		District Roads and Community Access Roads	within the Community Access Roads						
Water for production			Water usage (m <sup>3</sup> per capita)			1	1	1	1
			Cumulative WfP Storage capacity (million m <sup>3</sup> )	0	0	1	1	1	1
ICT		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase ICT penetration in the district</li> <li>- Increase the proportion of population accessing services online</li> <li>- Increase proportion of government services online</li> </ul>	Number of secondary schools with access to internet broadband	0	0	2	4	6	8
			Number of primary schools with access to internet broadband	0	0	4	8	12	16
			Number of Sub Counties & Town Council with access to internet broadband	0	0	1	3	4	6
			Percentage of population that have access to internet	4	8	12	16	20	24

			Number of health centres with access to internet broad band	1	2	3	4	5	7
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)	0	0	0	40	53	58
			Employment Population Ratio	35%	40%	60%	65%	68%	70%
	Health		Life expectancy at birth (years)	54	60	62	64	66	68
			Infant Mortality Rate/1000	100	96	92	88	84	80
			Extent of hunger in the population (%)	35%	20%	15%	10%	5%	0

			Stunted children U5 (%)	2.1	2	1.5	1	0.5	0
			Maternal Mortality Ratio/100,000	340	330	320	310	300	290
			Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000)	17	15	10	8	5	0
			Total Fertility Rate	7	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	40%	50%	55%	58%	60%	62%
			Survival rates, % (primary & secondary)	50%	55%	58%	60%	63%	65%
			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 <sup>1</sup> , %	26%	30%	40%	45%	50%	55%
			Literacy rate	41%	45%	50%	52%	55%	60%
			Proportion of the population participating	20%	30%	40%	50%	55%	57%

<sup>1</sup> Basic Requirements and Minimum Standards (BRMS)

			in sports and physical exercises						
	Energy								
	Water and Environment		Safe water coverage (%) (rural & Urban)	73%	75%	80%	85%	88%	90%
			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	15	20
			% population receiving direct income support	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Proportion of eligible population with access to social care services, %	60	65	70	75	80	85
	1.	-Strengthen agriculture extension systems	Proportion of Households dependent on subsistence agriculture as	80	85	80	75	70	65

		-Strengthen agricultural research and development	main source of livelihood						
		-Improve land tenure system that promote agriculture investments	Proportion of farmers adopting and practicing recommended agricultural practices	10	15	30	45	60	75
		-Strengthen the agricultural inputs markets and distribution system to adhere to quality standards and grades	Proportion of household engaged in large scale commercial	0	2	4	6	8	10
		-Increase access to and use of agricultural mechanization	Proportion of farmers having access to quality and affordable planting materials	0	2	4	6	8	10
		-Strengthen farmer organizations and cooperatives	Proportion of household having access to ox traction and tractor for cultivation	0	5	10	15	20	25
		-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 (%)		Percentage contribution of LRR to LG	0.5%	1.5%	2%	2.5%	2.7%	3.0%
	Public resources allocated to Local Abim Government (%)		Percentage of allocation from central government	90%	89%	87%	87%	87%	87%
		1. Develop Strategic Local Economic Development Plan 2. Strengthen Local Revenue Mobilization and management 3. Scale up civic education	Number of LED initiatives established by LG and functional	0	3	4	5	6	7
			Percentage of local revenue to the district budget	1.7	1.9	2	3	4	5
			Increase the percentage of the population participating in electoral process	50	60	70	80	90	100
			Increase percentage of	30	35	40	45	50	55

			youth engaged in district and national projects/ programmes and services						
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Table: Adaptation of program objectives and outcomes/ Result Areas

<b>Programme</b>	<b>Agro-industrialization</b>						
<b>Program objective (s)</b>	<b>To increase commercialization and competitiveness of agriculture production and agro processing</b>						
<b>Key Results</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline data</b>	<b>2020/2021</b>	<b>2021/2022</b>	<b>2022/2023</b>	<b>2023/2024</b>	<b>2024/2025</b>
Increased volume and value of selected agricultural commodities (simsim, cassava, rice, soya beans and sorghum)	Number of tonnes of Simsim 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
	Number of tonnes of Simsim 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

<b>Programme</b>	<b>Agro-industrialization</b>						
<b>Program objective (s)</b>	<b>To increase commercialization and competitiveness of agriculture production and agro processing</b>						
<b>Key Results</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline data</b>	<b>2020/2021</b>	<b>2021/2022</b>	<b>2022/2023</b>	<b>2023/2024</b>	<b>2024/2025</b>
	Number of persons employed in milk preserving and processing facilities	0	2	4	6	8	10
	Number of persons employed in fruit processing/preservation 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 adopting 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>	<b>To stop and reverse degradation water resources, environment/natural resources as well as effect climate change on economy and livelihood</b>							
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 Kms	62		70	100	120	150	200
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>						
<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 contracts 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 sectors 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	0.1	5	10	15	20	30
	Proportion of institutions (Schools, Health Centres, markets and sub-counties) connected to National Grid	20	30	35	45	50	60

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 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 liveable 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 like orphans, 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

Programme	Community Mobilization and Mind-set Change						
Programme objective (s)	Increase access to social protection of vulnerable groups i.e. orphan, elderly, PWDs Promote development-oriented mindset						
Key Results	Indicator	Baseline Data	<b>FY 2020/21</b>	<b>FY 2021/22</b>	<b>FY 2022/23</b>	<b>FY 2023/24</b>	<b>FY 2024/25</b>
Enhanced effective mobilization of families, communities and citizens for national development	Number of taskforce members identified to review CME	00	00	85	100	120	150
	1.1 Number of CME beneficiaries trained on various CDIs.	00	210	539	600	740	800
	1.2 Number of beneficiaries supported with seed Grants.	3400	4200	5400	6400	7400	8400
	1.3 Number of awareness campaigns on Government programmes held.	23	31	40	45	60	72
	1.4 Number of IEC materials developed, translated and disseminated.	00	00	2	1	3	4
	1.5 Number of village improvement campaigns held.	00	00	120	180	100	134
	1.6 Number of Parish chiefs involved in regular inspections.	32	32	72	76	76	76
	1.7 Proportion of Homes rewarded or sanctioned on village improvement programmes.	00	00	20	20	30	50
	1.8 Number of culture and creative Industries Mapped	00	00	12	10	10	10
	1.9 Number of beneficiaries supported in the culture and creative Industry	00	00	400	500	600	700
	1.20 Number of LLGs identified to pilot the HH model	00	00	4	4	4	4
Strengthened institutional capacity of central, local government and non-state actors for effective mobilization of communities	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						
	2.1 Number of CME structures rehabilitated and equipped.	00	00	2	2	2	2
	2.2 Number of communities centers constructed in new parishes.	00	00	18	18	18	18

	2.4 Number of CMIS designed and put in place to monitor CDIs	00	00	1	1	1	1
	Institutionalize cultural, religious and other non-state actors in community development initiatives						
	2.5. Number of cultural/religious institutions supported.	1	2	2	2	2	2
Promote and inculcate the National Vision and value system	Develop and implement a national service program						
	3.1 Number of people identified to benefit from CMMC programmes	00	00	4000	5000	4000	6000
	3.2 Number of Kiswahili Classes established.	00	00	20	20	20	23
	3.3 Number of Kiswahili facilitators identified in communities.	00	00	20	20	20	23
	Popularize the national vision, interest and common good for the citizenry						
	3.4 Number of disseminations on National Vision conduct.	00	00	18	18	18	18
	3.5 Number of patriotic clubs formed in all schools	57	57	60	60	60	60
	3.6 Number of dissemination activities on parenting guidelines popularized and enforced.	02	02	72	72	72	72
Reduce negative cultural practices and attitudes	Conduct awareness trainings against harmful practices						
	4.1 Number of programmes designed to target different communities against harmful practices.	02	02	6	8	10	12
	4.2 Number of communities trained against harmful practices						

	4.3 Number of Ordinances and bye Laws enacted and enforced against negative cultural practices.	01	02	3	1	1	1
	4.4 Numbers of laws reviewed and enforced.						
	4.5 Number of cultural historical/heritage sites documented.	00	00	4	4	4	4
	4.6 Number of Heritage sites conserved in communities.						
	4.7 Number of sensitization activities conducted at community level on heritage sites for income generation.	00	00	4	4	4	4
	4.8 Number of programs designed on behavioural change	01	01	2	2	2	2
	4.9 Number of communication strategies developed on behavioural change.	00	00	1	1	1	1
<b>Reduced vulnerability and gender inequality along the lifecycle</b>							
	5.1 Number of Disabled Children Registered to benefit from child disability grant.	00	00	200	220	260	317
	5.2 Number of Disability Programmes/projects established to Support schemes for persons with disabilities,	01	01	2	2	2	2
	5.3 Existence of social care programs for person not accessing income support to reduce vulnerability	1190	1190	2000	2300	2400	2500
	Establish early warning systems for disaster preparedness including risk reduction and management of national and global health risks						
	5.4 Number of communities sensitized on disaster preparedness.	00	00	18	18	18	18
	5.5 # of beneficiaries identified to benefit from LIPWs	2000	2500	3000	3000	3000	300



Number of youths supported with start-up capital in the district.	1400	1400	2000	2000	2000	2000
5.6 Number of Youths supported and trained/mentored on Entrepreneurship.	25	53	120	200	350	400
5.7 Number of youth programmes identified	02	02	1	1	1	1
5.8 Number of youth projects monitored.	02	02	30	40	60	80
5.9 Number of youth projects in formal and informal sector funded.	40	44	60	67	75	80
5.10 Number of women groups supported and engaged in different enterprises	21	23	30	35	40	50
5.11 Number women groups supported, trained and monitored.	21	23	30	35	40	50
<b>Expand and reform contributory social security schemes to the informal sector to cover more risks and provide wider range of benefits</b>						
5.12 Number of community members mobilized and sensitized to save	1600	2000	2500	3000	4000	5000
Promote women representation at various structures 2. Train and empower women in leadership						
5.13 Number women trained and empowered in leadership.	9	9	25	40	1200	1800
Scale up Gender Based Violence (GBV) interventions at all levels						
5.14 Number of GBV case monitoring programs established.	01	01	03	01	01	01
5.15 Number of GBV victims/survivors supported.	53	87	100	120	140	160
5.16 Number of GBV cases identified, supported and resettled.	53	87	100	120	140	160
5.17 Number of GBV shelters constructed in the district.	00	00	1	1	1	1

<b>Support Gender equality and Equity Responsive Budgeting in all sectors and LGs</b>							
	5.18 Number of LLGs trained/mentored on Gender and Equity Budgeting.	02	02	16	16	18	18
	5.19 Number of gender and equity assessments done at LLG level.	01	01	4	4	4	4
	Implement a National Male Involvement Strategies in promotion of gender equality						
	5.20 Number of districts GBV strategies developed.	00	00	1	0	0	0
	5.21 Number of Male action groups sensitized in the district.	40	60	80	140	200	400
	5.22 Number of popularization meetings held on Gender Policy.	00	00	2	2	2	2
Child protection systems strengthened	Indicator description						
	6.1 #Communities (villages) that have participated in a public declaration of support for the abandonment of VAC	534	8	28	50	100	200
	6.2 The collection of data on violence exploitation and abuse in the district is available on an ad-hoc basis (including one off surveys)	300	79	100	100	200	400
	6.3 Existence of district action plan on child marriage with a budget available	01	00	16	00	00	00
	6.4 % of reported cases of children who experienced or at risk of experiencing violence who received at least 1 kind of multi-sectoral support services in non-humanitarian situation.	25%	40%	45%	50%	55%	60%
	6.5 #Targeted parents/primary care givers reached by programmes addressing child rearing practices	5036	210	300	500	700	1000
	6.6 # and % of trained professionals in contact with children trained to prevent, identify, report and respond to child	6	32	42	60	80	100

	protection cases as per existing laws and policies						
	6.7 #-targeted children in humanitarian situations benefitting from psychosocial support;	00	00	10	20	40	60
	6.8 #targeted children in humanitarian situation registered as separated and unaccompanied who received appropriate alternative care services;	00	00	10	20	40	60
	6.9 #/% targeted children who experience or at risk of experiencing sexual violence and received at least one kind of multi-sectoral support service in humanitarian situations.	3.1%	3.1%	7%	10%	15%	20%
	6.10 Number of coordination meetings that address efforts to eliminate violence against Children or other responsible committees held.	8	02	4	4	4	4
	6.11 # of Adults (Men and Women, Girls and boys) in community dialogues and other initiatives aimed at ending child marriage and teenage pregnancy.	5036	210	300	500	700	1000
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Regional Development 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's 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 audits 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 option 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>						
<b>Program objective (s)</b>	<b>To increase efficiency and effectiveness in the plan implementation</b>						
Increased revenue	Percentage increase in in Proportion of Local revenue to the total District budget	1.2	2	3	4	4.5	5
	Proportion total local revenue budget collected	35	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 midterm 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 2: Project Profiles

### PROJECT SUMMARY:

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>procurement of honey processing equipment, Establishment of a 4-acre model in Awach, Abim and Alerek, procurement of 6 motorcycles for the extension workers, construction of cattle crush in Wilela, establishment of small-scale irrigation demonstrations,</b>
LGDP Programme Description	
LGDP Programme	Agro industrialization
Vote Function Code	Nil
Implementing Agency	Abim District Local Government
Project Code	801
Location	(District headquarters, Alerek, Awach, Abim, Magamaga sub-counties, parishes, villages)
Estimated Project Cost	
Current stage of project implementation at commencement of LGDP	N/A
Funding Secured	976,578,840
Total funding gap	
Project Duration/Life span (Financial Years)	Start date: 2020/2021 End date: 2020/2025
Officer Responsible	District Production and Marketing Officer
<b>PROJECT INTRODUCTION</b>	
Problem Statement	Low value addition capacity of most farmers, poor adoption of the farming methodologies by the farmers Low Agricultural production and productivity
Situation Analysis\	Past achievements to address the problem. Promotion of group marketing as well as village savings and loan association.
	Ongoing interventions). Promotion of small-scale value addition interventions and linkage to potential markets.
	Challenges. Inadequate funding and low production due to employment of traditional farming practices.
	Promotion of small-scale value addition interventions and linkage to potential markets
	Crosscutting aspects. Destruction of tress and environmental degradation
Relevance of the project idea	The above interventions will enable the government promote Agro industrialization and promotion of value addition
Stakeholders	Farmers and farmers organization
	Middle men, input dealers, processors and government
	Likely project affected persons

Project objectives/outcomes/outputs	Objectives. <b>Increase agricultural production and productivity</b>						
	Outcomes. Increased human resource capacity for extension service delivery at district HQs						
	Outputs.						
Project inputs/activities/interventions	Input. Land and funding						
	Activities: Sensitization of farmers on the importance of value addition						
	Promotion of group marketing through organization of farmers in to groups						
	Procurement of honey processing equipment's						
<b>STRATEGIC OPTIONS</b>							
	Alternative means of solving the problem stating the advantage and disadvantages of each						
	Alternative means of financing stating the advantages and disadvantages of each						
	Selected approach, highlight reasons for the superiority of the proposed approach/project						
Coordination with government agencies	Indicate the roles of other stakeholders respecting legal and policy mandates, embrace integrated planning, define the roles of each agency in project implementation						
<b>PROJECT ANNUALISED TARGETS (OUTPUTS)</b>							
Project annualized targets	<b>Output</b>	<b>Year 0</b>	<b>Year 1(000)</b>	<b>Year 2(000)</b>	<b>Year 3(000)</b>	<b>Year 4(000)</b>	<b>Year 5(000)</b>
	Output1. Procurement of honey processing equipment	0	15000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
	Output 2. Establishment of a 4-acre model farm.	0	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	0
	Output 3. Procurement of 6 motorcycles for the extension workers	0	100,000	66,176	37,000	74,000	0
	Output 4. Construction of valley tanks	0	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
	Output 5: Training farmers on SMART technologies and Post Harvesting handling	0	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000

	Output 6: Construction and equipping Agricultural lab	0	100,000							
	Output 7. Construction of cassava processing facilities	0	0	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
	Output 8: Construction of Agricultural storage facilities	0	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
	Output 9. Construction of slaughter in 5 new town councils	0	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Output 10: Construction of 10 market stalls		60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
	Output 10: construction of 4 irrigation demonstration sites	0		196,550	196,550	196,550	196,550	196,550	196,550	196,550
<b>ESTIMATED PROJECT COST AND FUNDING SOURCES</b>										
Project annualized cost	<b>Output</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>2019/20 to Up.Exp.Cum</b>	<b>1.Yr (000)</b>	<b>2.Yr (000)</b>	<b>3.Yr (0000)</b>	<b>4.Yr (000)</b>	<b>5.Yr (000)</b>	<b>(%) Recurrent</b>	<b>(%) Capital</b>
1,117,000,000	Output1. Procurement of honey processing equipment	GOU	00	00	15,000	15,0000	15,000	15,000	10,000	60,000
		Donor	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
		OSR	00	00	00	00	00	00		
		NGO	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
400,000,0000		PS	00	00						
	Output2. Establishment of a 4-acre model farm.	GOU	00	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000		10,000	100,000
		Donor	00							
		OSR	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00

	NGO	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	PS	00							
Output3. Procurement of 6 motorcycles for the extension workers	GOU	00		67,000	37,000	74,000	00	7,00000	171,000
	Donor	00							
	OSR	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	NGO	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	PS	00							
Output 4. Construction of valley tanks	GOU	00	500,00 0	500,00 0	500,000	500,00 0	500,00 0	500,000	500,000
	Donor	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	OSR	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	NGO	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	PS	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Output5. training farmers on SMART and PHH skills	GOU	00		50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	200,000	00
	Donor	00			-	-	--		
	OSR	00			-	-	-	-	
	NGO	00		80,000				4,000	76,000
	PS	00							
Output 6. Construction of cassava processing facilities	GOU	00	00	,000	200,000	200,00 0		60000	740,000



	Output 7. construction of storage facilities slab	Donor	00		100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	10,000	49,000
		OSR	00							
		NGO	00							
		PS	00		100,000	100,000	100,000		15,000	85,000
		Donor			50,000	50,000	50,000		7,500,000	142,500
		OSR								
		NGO								
		PS			100,000	100,000	100,000		15,000	85,000
	Output8. Construction of slaughter in 5 new town councils	GOU			50,000	50,000	50,000		7,500,000	142,500
		Donor			50,000	50,000	50,000		7,500,000	142,500
		OSR								
		NGO			100,000	100,000	100,000		15,000	85,000
		PS								
	Construction of 10 market stalls	GOU			20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	4,000	76,000
		Donor			20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	4,000	76,000
		OSR								
		NGO			20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	4,000	76,000
		PS								
		Total								

**PROJECT SUMMARY**

Project Title | TREE PLANTING

LGDP Program Description	
LGDP program	NATURAL RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND LAND MANAGEMENT
Vote Functionality	
Vote Function Code	801
Implementing Agency	LG, CG, DP and PS
Project Code	
Location	ABIM DISTRICT HQ
Estimated Project Cost	<b>UGX 157,500,000</b>
Current stage of Project implementation At commencement of LGDP	NIL
Funding Secured	<b>UGX 60,000,000</b>
Total Funding Gap	<b>UGX 97,500,000</b>
Project Duration /Life span (Financial years)	Start Date: 2020/21
	End Date: 2024/25
Officer Responsible	FORESTRY OFFICER
<b>PROJECT INTRODUCTION</b>	
Project Statement	<i>Problem to be Addressed</i> <b>increased environmental degradation through reduced forest cover</b>
	<i>cause of the problem</i> high demand for fuel wood, charcoal production, extension of agricultural lands and settlement
Situation Analysis	<i>Past achievement to address the problem (including figures to support the achievement in terms of output and budget allocation)</i> 40 Ha of woodlots planted and maintained in individuals' plantations, 8 Primary Schools supported with 200 seedlings each in the period of 2018/19 to 2019/20
	<i>Challenges</i> Unreliable rainfall partners
	<i>Crosscutting aspect</i>

	Climate change, environmental degradation and gender						
Relevance of the project idea							
Stakeholders	Direct beneficiaries: Project beneficiaries (Individuals and Institutions)						
	Indirect beneficiaries: Surrounding communities						
	Likely projects affected persons						
Projects objectives/outcomes/output	Objectives <b>Increase forest and tree coverage and restore and protect hilly and mountainous areas</b>						
	Outcomes						
	Output Forest Cover Increased Dedicated Fuel wood plantations established						
Projects inputs/activities/intervention	Inputs Funds, seedlings						
	Activities Award of Contract Procurement of tree seedlings						
	Intervention Promote rural and urban plantation development and tree planting including the local and indigenous species						
STRATEGIC OPTIONS							
Strategic options (indicate the existing assets, non -assets and new asset solution)							
Coordination with government agencies	NFA, MWE, DP						
PROJECT ANNUALISED TARGETS(OUTPUT)							
Project analysed targets	<b>Output</b>	<b>Year0</b>	<b>Year1</b>	<b>Year2</b>	<b>Year3</b>	<b>Year4</b>	<b>Year5</b>
	Output1 Forest Cover Increased		20Ha	30Ha	35Ha	40Ha	45Ha

	Output2										
ESTIMATED PROJECTS COST AND FUNDING SOURCES											
Project analysed cost	Output	Source	Cum.E xp up to 2019/20 '000	Yr.1 '0000 00'	Yr.2 '00000 0'	Yr.3 '0000 00'	Yr.4 '0000 00'	Yr.5 '0000 00'	Recurr ent (%)	Capi tal (%)	
	125,000 TREE SEEDLINGS PROCURED AND PLANTED	GOU	6000	12	12	12	12	12		100	
		Donor									
		OSR									
		NGO	1000	0	250	250	250	250	10%	90%	
<b>TOTAL</b>			7000	12	262	262	262	262	10%	100	

PROJECT SUMMARY	
Project Title	Rehabilitation, Drilling, casting and installation of deep boreholes and construction of pipe water supply system
LGDP program	Natural resources, environment, climate change, land and water management
Vote Code	801
Implementing Agency	Abim District local govt
Project Code	-
Location	All Parishes in the 10 Sub counties of Abim, Awach, Alerek, Camkok. Morulem, Nyakwae, Opopongo, Magamaga, Atunga and Abim
Estimated Project Cost	1,535,000,000

Current stage of Project implementation At commencement of LGDP	N/A
Funding Secured	725,000,000
Total Funding Gap	550,0000
Project Duration /Life span (Financial years)	Start Date:2020
	End Date: 2025
Officer Responsible	DWO
<b>PROJECT INTRODUCTION</b>	
Project Statement	Problem to be Addressed: Low water coverage
	Cause of the Problem: In adequate funding
Situation Analysis	32 Deep boreholes drilled and 67 deep boreholes rehabilitated in the last five years
	The district is constructing 9 deep boreholes and rehabilitating 10 deep boreholes across the district this year
	Poor water quality due to the presence of iron
	HIV/AIDS, Gender and Environment
Stakeholders	Direct beneficiaries: Community members
	Indirect beneficiaries: sub County
	Likely projects affected persons
Projects objectives/outcomes/outpour	Objectives
	Assure availability of adequate and reliable quality fresh water resources for all uses
	Deep boreholes with hand pump drilled and Rehabilitated across the district
	Output
	Deep boreholes with hand pump drilled and Rehabilitated across the district
Projects inputs/activities/intervention	Siting, drilling, Pump testing and casting and installation
	Activities
	Drilling, casting, pump testing and installation, Rehabilitating deep boreholes
	Intervention
	Drill and rehabilitates deep boreholes with hand pump across the district and construct pipe water supply system
<b>STRATEGIC OPTIONS</b>	
Strategic options (indicate the existing assets, non -assets and new asset solution)	N/A
	N/A
	N/A

Coordination with government agencies	N/A						
<b>PROJECT ANNUALISED TARGETS(OUTPUT)</b>							
Project analysed targets	Output	Year0 (000)	2020/21 (000)	2021/22 (000)	2022/23 (000)	2023/24 (000)	2024/25 (000)
	67 deep boreholes drilled		9	5	13	15	25
	40 Boreholes rehabilitated		10	10	10	10	10
	4 Pipe water supply schemes constructed		1	1	1	1	
	5 Blocks of 2 Stance drainable latrine constructed		1	1	1	1	1
<b>ESTIMATED PROJECTS COST AND FUNDING SOURCES</b>							

Project analysed cost	Output	Source	Cum.Exp u920	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Recurrent (%)	Capital (%)
25 deep boreholes drilled		GOU		225,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	10	90
		Donor								
		OSR								
		NGO			275,000	300,000	600,000	10	90	
		PS								
40 Deep boreholes rehabilitated across the district		GOU		47,000	52,000	56,000	58,000	60,000	10	90
		Donor								
		OSR								
		NGO								
		PS								
4 Pipe water supply schemes constructed		GOU			200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	10	90
		Donor								
		OSR								
		NGO								

		PS								
	5 Blocks of 2 Stance drainable latrine constructed	GOU		15,000	16,000	17,000	18,000	19,000	10	90
		Donor								
		OSR								
		NGO								
		PS								
<b>TOTAL</b>				287,000	388,000	673,000	701,000	1,004,000		
<b>PROJECT SUMMARY</b>										
Project Title	Construction of 2 stances drainable latrine in rural growth centre									
LGDP program	Natural resources, environment, climate change, land and water management									
Vote Code	801									
Implementing Agency	Abim District local Government									
Location	All public markets of Bartanga, Makacith, Awach, Morulem and Oreta Markets									
Estimated Project Cost	185,000,000									
Current stage of Project implementation At commencement of LGDP	N/A									
Funding Secured	Nil									
Total Funding Gap										
Project Duration /Life span (Financial years)	Start Date:2020									
	End Date: 2025									
Officer Responsible	DWO									
<b>PROJECT INTRODUCTION</b>										
Project Statement	Problem to be Addressed: Low latrine coverage									
	Cause of the Problem: In adequate funding									
Situation Analysis	The district constructed latrines in 5 markets in rural growth centres									
	All public markets of Bartanga, Makacith, Awach, Morulem and Oreta Markets									
	In adequate funding									
	HIV/AIDS, Gender and environments									

Relevance of the project idea	
Stakeholders	Direct beneficiaries: Community members
	Indirect beneficiaries: sub County
	Likely projects affected persons
Projects objectives/outcomes/output	Objectives Increase access to inclusive safe sanitation and hygiene (WASH) with emphasis on increasing coverage of improved toilet facilities and hand washing practices
	2 Stances drainable latrine constructed in rural growth centres
	2 Stances drainable latrine constructed in rural growth centres
Projects inputs/activities/intervention	Inputs: Digging pit, construction of wall
	Activities: Construction of 2 stances drainable latrine
	Intervention: Construct latrines in rural growth centres
Strategic options (indicate the existing assets, non -assets and new asset solution)	N/A
	N/A
	N/A
Coordination with government agencies	N/A

PROJECT SUMMARY	
<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Construction of Administrative Offices in the LLGs</b>
LGDP Programme	<b>PUBLIC SECTOR TRANSFORMATION</b>
Vote Code	801
Implementing Agency	LG, MoFPED
Project Code	Nil
Location	In all the 16 LLGs of Awach, Abim, Morulem T/C, Morulem S/C, Opopongo , Atunga, Alerek, Magamaga, Kiru, Camkok, Abuk, Nyakwae S/C, Alerek T/C, Lotukei S/C, and Orwamuge T/C
Estimated Project Cost	2.46Bn
Current stage of project implementation at commencement of LGDP	
Funding Secured	1.0Bn
Total funding gap	1.46Bn
Project Duration/Life span (Financial Years)	Start Date: 2020/2021
	End Date: 2024/2025
Officer Responsible	Chief Administrative Officer



PROJECT INTRODUCTION							
Problem Statement	Inadequate office space at the district headquarters has made some of the officers to share offices which has affected service delivery						
	Increase in the number of the staff at the district head quarter						
Situation Analysis	Past achievements to address the problem (Departments built their own offices in order to combat this problem of office space)						
	Ongoing intervention (Partial construction of the administration block)						
	Challenges (Inadequate funds, Long haulage distance for the construction materials)						
	Crosscutting aspects (No funds to process the land title of the district headquarters)						
Relevance of the project.	Office space provided, Promotion of good service delivery, Accountability and Transparency						
Stakeholders	Direct beneficiaries: Staff at the district headquarters						
	Indirect beneficiaries: The natives of the district						
Project objectives/outcomes/outputs	Objective: To have a modern office facility to enhance the public sector transformation						
	Outcome: A transformed public sector						
	Output: number of administrative blocks constructed						
Project inputs/activities/interventions	Inputs: funds, land, human resource						
	Activities: awarding of contracts,						
	Intervention: construction of administration blocks						
STRATEGIC OPTIONS							
Strategic options (indicate the existing asset, non-asset, and new asset solution)	Use of the departmental offices for the departmental staff						
	Lobbying for Finance from The Development Partners, Line Ministries, CSOs. This shall suppress other projects that would be founded by the Development partners						
	The use of the development partners would be a faster source of income compared to the use local revenue collection.						
Coordination with government agencies	LG, MoFPED, CG						
PROJECT ANNUALISED TARGETS (OUTPUTS)							
Project Annualized Targets	<b>Output</b>	Year0	Year1	Year2	Year3	Year4	Year5
	1. No. of administration blocks constructed		1	2	3	2	1

PROJECT SUMMARY	
<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Inadequate school infrastructures (Construction and Renovation of classrooms, Science Laboratory, Staff houses, Sports grounds and Latrines.)</b>
LGDP Programme	Human Capital Development

Vote Code	801
Implementing Agency	Abim District Local Government
Project Code	Nil
Location	<b>New Classrooms construction</b> (Amita Primary School, Alerek Seed School, Nyakawe Seed School.)
	<b>Classroom Renovations</b> (
	<b>Construction of Staff houses</b> Awach, PS, 2021/2022, Omoru Primary School 2020/2021)
	<b>Construction of Latrine stances</b> (Awach P/S, Amita P/S, Koya P/S, Kanu P/S, Koya P/S, Adea P/S, Akwangwel P/S, Morelem Boys P/S), Kiru P/S. Aywee P/S, Orwamuge P/S
	<b>Secondary School Classroom Construction</b> (Nyakwae Seed secondary school 2021/2022, Alerek Seed Secondary school 2022/2023, Magamaga Seed Secondary School 2023/2024 and Kanu Seed Secondary 2024/2025.)
	<b>Construction of Science Laboratory in Secondary School</b> (Nyakwae Seed, Alerek Seed, Magamaga Seed, and Kanu Seed school.)
	<b>Construction of standard sports ground</b> (Abuk Town Council)
Estimated Project Cost	Ushs 17.917 billion
Current stage of project implementation at commencement of LGDP	Construction of Nyakwae Seed SS is at finishing stage while other projects are yet to commence
Funding Secured	Ushs 4. billion
Total funding gap	Ushs 15.296 billion
Project Duration/Life span (Financial Years)	Start Date: 2020/2021
	End Date: 2024/2025
Officer Responsible	District Education Officer (DEO)
Problems statement	Problem to be addressed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Classroom to pupil ratio and Pupil to Latrine ratio improved,</li> <li>● Shortage of teachers' accommodation</li> <li>● Lack of Science laboratory</li> <li>● Lack of sports grounds</li> </ul>
	Causes of the problem: <i>Increased enrolment in Schools due to UPE and USE</i>
Situation Analysis	Past achievements to address the problem (include figures to support the achievements in terms of outputs and budget allocations)
	Ongoing interventions (Construction of classroom blocks, staff houses and laboratory in 4 Seed SS of Alerek, Magamaga, Kanu and Awach)
	Challenges (Inadequate land for expansion and poor roads to School)
	Cross Cutting aspects (Gender mainstreaming, HIV/AIDS, Environmental Social Safe-guard)
Relevance of the project idea	Improved teachers' and learners' performance

Stakeholders	Direct beneficiaries ( <i>Learners and teachers</i> )																																																																							
	Indirect beneficiaries ( <i>Communities, Government</i> )																																																																							
	Likely project affected persons ( <i>Communities surrounding the Schools</i> )																																																																							
Project objectives/outcomes/outputs	Objectives. <i>Improve the foundations for human capital development</i>																																																																							
	Outcomes ( <i>Improved performance of learners</i> )																																																																							
Project objectives/outcomes/	Outputs																																																																							
	(i) Classrooms constructed and renovated																																																																							
	(ii) Staff houses constructed																																																																							
Strategic options (indicate the existing asset, non-asset, and new asset solution)	(iii) Latrine constructed																																																																							
	(iv) Science Laboratory constructed																																																																							
	(v) Sports ground constructed																																																																							
Coordination with government agencies	Inputs ( <i>Funds, Land, and Human Resources</i> )																																																																							
	Activities ( <i>Budgeting, contracting, supervision and payment</i> )																																																																							
	Interventions ( <i>Construction of school infrastructures</i> )																																																																							
Project annualized targets	Lobbying for funding from Government, Development Partners, Well-wishers and mobilizing Locally Raised Revenue and parent contribution.																																																																							
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	GOU			540	594	653	600	125	2382																																																															

	Classrooms constructed (Primary)	Donor						120		
	Classrooms Constructed (Secondary)	GOU		3,273	1,500	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,077	9,696
	Classroom renovated	GOU			154	135	140	180	31	578
	Staff houses constructed	GOU			307	323	200	200	66	1,260
		Donor					140	156		
	Latrine stances constructed	GOU		115	127	139	153	168	35	667
	Science Laboratory constructed	GOU					1,000	1,000	200	1,800
	Sports grounds constructed	GOU			990		1,089		208	1,871
	<b>Total</b>			<b>3,388</b>	<b>3,618</b>	<b>3,191</b>	<b>5,375</b>	<b>4,424</b>	<b>1,773</b>	<b>18,254</b>

**Table 3: Procurement Project profile Under Education**

<b>PROJECT SUMMARY</b>	
Project Title	Procurement of furniture (desks) in Schools
LGDP Programme	Human Capital Development
Vote Code	801
Implementing Agency	Abim District Local Government
Project Code	Nil
Location	<b>Procurement and supply of desk in schools</b> All the 35 Primary and 5 secondary schools in the district.
Estimated Project Cost	Ushs 500 million
Current stage of project implementation at commencement of LGDP	Nil
Funding Secured	Ushs 100 million
Total funding gap	Ushs 400 million
Project Duration/Life span (Financial Years)	Start Date: 2020/2021
	End Date: 2024/2025

Officer Responsible	District Education Officer (DEO)										
Problems statement	Problem to be addressed:										
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>High pupil to desk ratio</i></li> </ul>										
Situation Analysis	Causes of the problem: <i>Increased enrolment in Schools due to UPE and USE</i>										
	Past achievements to address the problem (include figures to support the achievements in terms of outputs and budget allocations)										
	Ongoing interventions (Nil)										
	Challenges (Nil )										
Relevance of the project idea	Crosscutting aspects (Nil)										
Stakeholders	Improved learners' performance										
	Direct beneficiaries ( <i>Learners and teachers</i> )										
	Indirect beneficiaries ( <i>Communities, Government</i> )										
Project objectives/outcomes/outputs	Likely project affected persons ( <i>Communities surrounding the Schools by cutting down of trees and processing timbers resulting in environmental pollution</i> )										
	Objectives. ( <i>Improve the foundations for human capital development</i> )										
	Outcomes ( <i>Improved performance of learners</i> )										
Project objectives/outcomes/	Output ( <i>Furniture (desks) procured and supplied in Schools</i> )										
	Inputs ( <i>Funds, timber, and Human Resources</i> )										
	Activities ( <i>Budgeting, contracting, supervision and payment</i> )										
Strategic options (indicate the existing asset, non-asset, and new asset solution)	Interventions ( <i>procurement and supply of furniture (desks)</i> )										
	Lobbying for funding from Government, Development Partners, Well-wishers and mobilizing Locally Raised Revenue and parent contribution.										
Coordination with government agencies	LGs, LLGs, MoES, MoFPED and MoLG										
Project annualized targets	Output	Yr 0	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5				
		UShs 000	UShs 000	UShs 000	UShs 000	UShs 000	UShs 000	UShs 000			
	Furniture (desks) procured and supplied in schools			40,000	50,000	55,000	70,000				
	Output	Source	Yr0	Yr 1	Yr.2	Yr.3	Yr.4	Yr.5	Re-Current	Capital	
			UShs m	UShs m	UShs m	UShs m	UShs m	UShs m	UShs m	UShs m	

Project annualized cost	Furniture (desks) procured and supplied in Schools	GOU			40	50	55	70	10.75	204.25
	<b>Total</b>				<b>40</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>10.75</b>	<b>204.25</b>

PROJECT SUMMARY	
<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Maintenance of District, Urban and Community Access Roads (DUCAR)</b>
Programme	Integrated transport infrastructure and services
Implementing agency	Abim District Local Government
Project code	
Location	<b>Town Councils:</b> Abim T/C, Alerek T/C, Orwamuge T/C, Kiru T/C, Abuk and Morulem T/C. <b>Sub Counties:</b> Abim, Atunga, Alerek, Camkok, Oponongo, Morulem, Lotukei, Magamaga, Nyakwae and Awach
Estimated Project Costs	
Current state of project implementation at commencement of LGDP	N/A
Funding Secured	2,256,475,000
Total funding gaps	
Project Duration/Life span (Financial years)	Start date:2020/2021
	End date :2024/2025
Officer responsible	District Engineer
PROJECT INTRIDUCTION	
Problem statement	Significant bottlenecks on maintenance of DUCAR have been registered during rainy seasons, but grading, spot improvement, re- gravelling interventions never yielded sustainable solution to road maintenance strategy.
	Causes: Heavy rain falls, insufficient indicative planning figures provided by GOU, inadequate road equipment unit.
Situation Analysis	About 172 km of DUCAR network were maintained in the past five years based on IPF provided yearly.
	172 km of DUCAR network maintained under routine manual maintenance in FY2020/21 budgeted at Ushs 115,000,000

	190 km of DUCAR network maintained under routine mechanized maintenance intervention budgeted at Ushs 179,384 FY 2020/21
	Inadequate funding, insufficient road equipment unit
	Borrow pits or material sources are not reinstated
Relevance of the project idea	Connecting sub counties, health centers, schools, agricultural production area and markets.
Stakeholders	Direct beneficiaries: Community in the project area
	Indirect beneficiaries: Tourist, produce dealers, NGOs,CBOs
Project objectives/outcomes/outputs	Objectives: Prioritize transport asset management
	Outcomes:
	Outputs: Transport infrastructure rehabilitated and maintained.
Project inputs/activities/interventions	Inputs: Road equipment, fuels, lubricants, personnel
	Activities: Sensitizing community, mobilizing road equipment, bush clearing, grading, shaping, gravelling and compacting.
	Interventions: Rehabilitate and maintain transport infrastructure with URF adequately capitalized to fund maintenance costs
<b>STRATEGIC OPTIONS</b>	
Strategic options (indicate the exiting assets, non-assets, asset solution)	Using available road unit equipment, staff in the entity. Advantage: No cost of hiring, operators and drivers are within. Disadvantage: Not all road equipment is available, not all operators are trained
	Alternative funding: URF, LG, NGOs, Advantage: Funding is on financial year basis Disadvantage: insufficient IPF to cater for all projects
<b>PROJECT SUMMARY</b>	
Coordination with local government agencies	
<b>PROJECT SUMMARY</b>	
Project Title	Construction of Community Centres
LGDP Programme	
Vote Code	801
Implementing Agency	Abim District Local Government
Project Code	Nil
Location	
Estimated Project Cost	Ushs: 1,280,000,000
Current stage of project implementation at commencement of LGDP	Nil
Funding Secured	Nil

Total funding gap	Ushs. 1,280,000,000						
Project Duration/Life span (Financial Years)	Start Date: 2020/202						
	End Date: 2024/2025						
Officer Responsible	District Community Development Officer (DCDO)						
Problems statement	Problem to be addressed:						
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Low knowledge and skills in Development</i></li> </ul> Causes of the problem: <i>High illiteracy rate</i>						
Situation Analysis	This is in line with the New strategy of Community Development and Mind-set Change.						
	Ongoing interventions (Nil)						
	Challenges (Nil)						
	Crosscutting aspects (Nil)						
Relevance of the project idea	Improved knowledge and skills for empowerment						
Stakeholders	CDOs, Parish Chiefs and other Community Leaders						
	Indirect beneficiaries ( <i>Communities, Government</i> )						
	Likely project affected persons ( <i>Communities surrounding the Centres</i> )						
Project objectives/outcomes/outputs	Objectives. (enhancing the productivity and social wellbeing of the population; (ii) <b>Objective (v)</b> - Strengthen the role of the state in guiding and facilitating development)						
	Outcomes (Reduced vulnerability and gender inequality along the lifecycle)						
	Output (Increased participation of families, communities and citizens in development initiatives)						
Project objectives/outcomes/	Inputs (Funds, timber, and Human Resources)						
	Activities (Budgeting, contracting, supervision and payment)						
Strategic options (indicate the existing asset, non-asset, and new asset solution)	Lobbying for funding from Government, Development Partners, Well-wishers and mobilizing Locally Raised Revenue and parent contribution.						
Coordination with government agencies	LGs, LLGs, MoES, MoFPED and MoLG						
Project annualized targets	Output	Yr 0	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5
		UShs 000	UShs 000	UShs 000	UShs 000	UShs 000	UShs 000
	Construction of community Centres			320,000	320,000	320,000	320,000
	Total			320,000	320,000	320,000	320,000