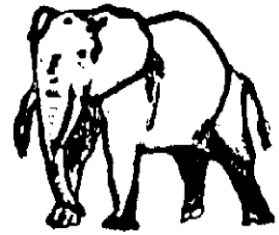




THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA



## **NWOYA DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

### **FIVE YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN (DDP 111)**

**FY2020/21 – 2024/25**

#### **VISION:**

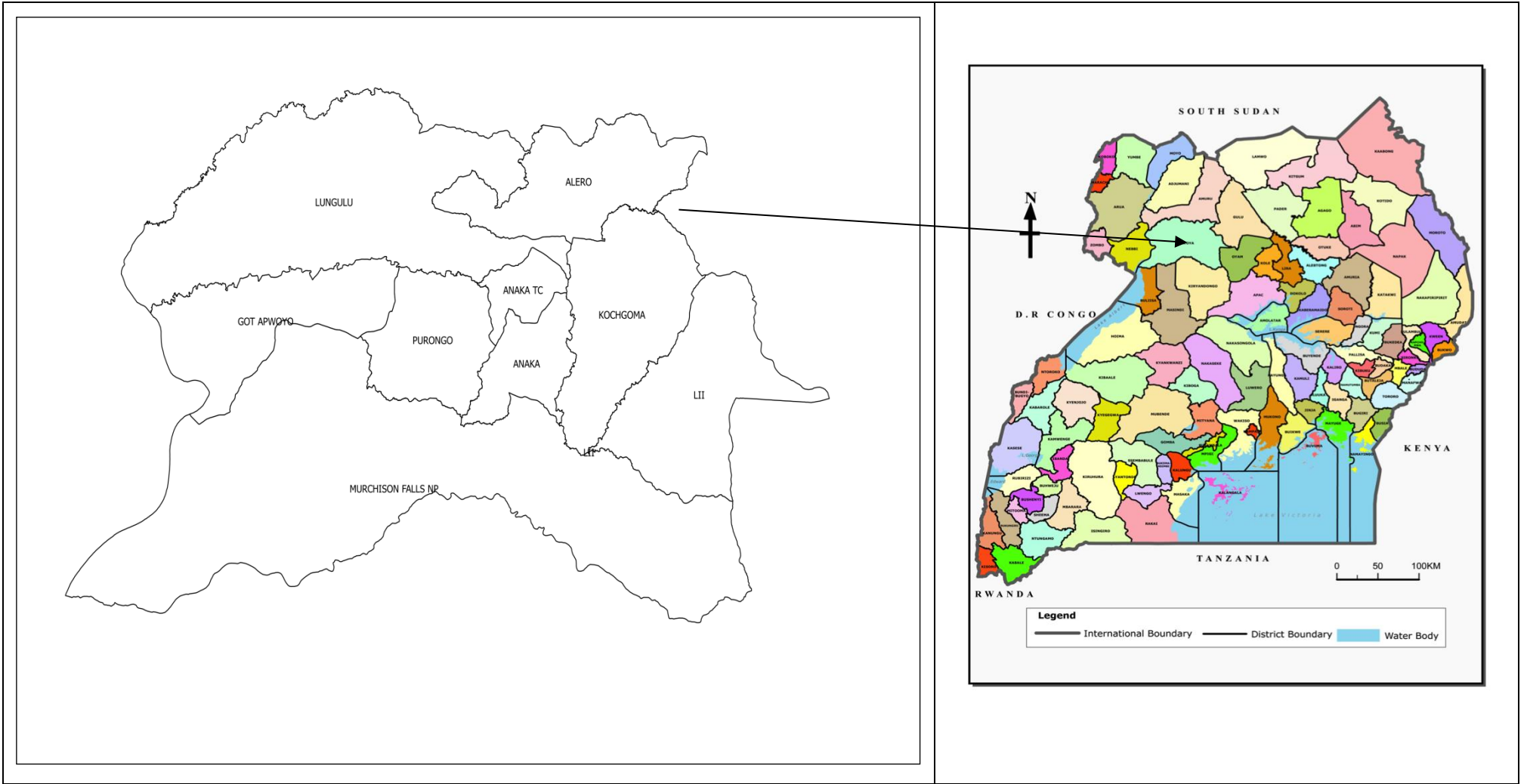
A transformed and prosperous community by 2040

#### **THEME:**

Strengthening the competitiveness of the community for wealth creation, inclusive growth and employment

**OCTOBER 2020**

**Map I: Sketch Map of Nwoya District and Map of Uganda Showing District Location**



## **DISTRICT VISION:**

A Transformed and Prosperous Community by 2040

## **MISSION STATEMENT:**

“To provide service delivery through a coordinated manner with focus on local, national priorities and development for improved quality of life of the people of Nwoya district”

## **CORE VALUES**

Integrity, Hospitality, impartiality, Fairness, Commitment

## **FOREWORD**

The Third District Development Plan (DDP III) comes at a crucial time when the country, and the world at large, is confronted with the COVID–19 pandemic and other disasters. However, the district is determined to focus on building a modern, people centered, independent, integrated, resilient and self-sustaining economy. This is guided by, Uganda Vision 2040, EAC Vision 2050 and Africa Agenda 2063 as well as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The District Development Plan (DDPIII) aims at increasing household incomes and improving the quality of life of the communities through sustainable industrialization for inclusive growth, employment and sustainable wealth creation. Nwoya is well-endowed with abundant natural resources, and a major thrust of the DDPIII is how to harness and sustainably use the district’s natural resources for socio-economic development for the benefit of current and future generations. It aims at harnessing both government and private sector strengths, in a mixed economy approach.

I urge everybody, the community, the private Sector, civil society, NGOs, CBOs and those in , diaspora to seize the investment opportunities outlined in this Plan. Let us leaders, policy makers and implementers have the right attitude, ideological orientation and patriotism for effective and efficient service delivery for implementation of this Plan. I wish to appreciate all arms of Government, Civil Society and Development Partners for their contribution towards the preparation of this Plan and to urge a collective dedication to the realization of its noble objectives for the benefit of the district.

The commitment of Nwoya District Council to implement DDP III is, therefore affirmed by the signature I have appended to this plan.

**Hon. Orach Emmanuel**

**CHAIRPERSON NWOYA DISTRICT LG**

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.**

Nwoya District Local Government would like to take this opportunity to express its deep appreciation and sincere thanks to all those stakeholders who participated in the formulation of this Development Plan for FY 2020/21 -2024/25.

As required by article 190 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda 1995, this NDP III was informed by the Third National Development Plan (NDP III) which obliges all departments, Civil Society, Private Sector and Development Partners to follow a common strategic direction in their planning process in order to achieve faster Transformation. The planning and budgeting powers are enshrined in the Local Government Act Cap 243, under sections 78 (1) and 78 (5), which stipulate that the budget should be formulated, approved and executed, the approved Development Plan of the Local Government.

The planning process was quite involving. It required the collection of data, analyzing it, and subsequently getting the necessary planning information. Nwoya District LG has come up with this Five-Year Development Plan through team work by all concerned stakeholders, these among others include; The LCV Chairperson, the District Planning Department, Councilors, the technical staff of Nwoya District NGOs, CBOs, CSOs, Opinion leaders, the entire community of Nwoya District, Police, Religious leaders and Cultural leaders.

We thank the National Planning Authority for providing guidance to the development and formulation of this document.

I take this opportunity to thank the District Planning Department for the commitment and technical support to all departments and amalgamating the views from the various consultative processes into this Plan.

The facilitation, by the Central government, with funds under Discretionary Development Equalization Grant (DDEG), Uganda Road Fund (URF) among others, has greatly contributed to the development of our district. On this note, I thank the Central Government for these interventions.

Finally, I thank all those stakeholders whose support was less direct but no less significant during the formulation process of this plan.

**Nantume Janepher Egunya**

**CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER/NWOYA**

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## Table of Contents

DISTRICT VISION: .....	1
TABLE OF CONTENTS .....	4
LIST OF TABLES .....	8
LIST OF FIGURES .....	9
LIST OF ACRONYMS .....	10
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	13
Table II: Unfunded Priorities for FY 2020/21-2024/25 .....	23
CHAPTER 1.....	26
INTRODUCTION .....	26
<b>1.1 Background .....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>1.1.1 Context of the Local Government Development Plan.....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>1.1.2 Description of the Local Government Development Planning Process .....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>1.1.3 Structure of the Local Government Development Plan .....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>1.5. District Profile .....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>1.5.1 Key Geographical Information.....</b>	<b>31</b>
Source: Nwoya District Planning Dept. August 2020 .....	32
<b>1.5.2 Physical Features .....</b>	<b>32</b>
Relief.....	32
Soils .....	32
Topography.....	33
Vegetation .....	33
Climate .....	33
<b>1.6.0 Administrative Structure .....</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>1.7.0 Demographic Characteristics .....</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>1.7.1 Spatial Distribution of the Population .....</b>	<b>35</b>
T.....	35
<b>1.7.2 Sub- County Population .....</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>1.7.3 Population Density .....</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>1.7.4 Population Growth Rates .....</b>	<b>37</b>
Table 1.4: Nwoya Projected Population for DDP III .....	37
<b>1.8.0 Natural Endowments.....</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>1.9.0 Social - Economic Infrastructures and conditions .....</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>1.9.1 Life Standards Indicators .....</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>1.9.2 Livelihood Patterns.....</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>1.7.5. The Human Settlement Pattern .....</b>	<b>41</b>

<b>1.9.3 Main Industries</b> .....	<b>41</b>
<b>1.9.4 Services Industries</b> .....	<b>41</b>
CHAPTER TWO .....	42
SITUATION ANALYSIS .....	42
<b>2.0 Introduction</b> .....	<b>42</b>
<b>2.2. Analysis of development situations</b> .....	<b>45</b>
<b>2.2.1 Agriculture</b> .....	<b>45</b>
<b>1.1 Potentials</b> .....	<b>48</b>
<b>1.2 Opportunities</b> .....	<b>48</b>
<b>2.3.2.1 Roads</b> .....	<b>55</b>
2.3.2.1.1 Roads by grade, Length and condition .....	55
Source: DWO's record .....	62
Latrine Coverage .....	63
<b>2.4.3.0 Educational Institutions</b> .....	<b>65</b>
2.4.3.3 Distance to the nearest primary and secondary school .....	66
2.4.3.4 Proportion of school going age children .....	66
2.4.3.5 Number of Primary schools .....	66
2.4.3.6 Secondary schools .....	67
2.4.3.7 Other Educational Institutions .....	68
<b>2.4.4.1 Sectors in community</b> .....	<b>69</b>
<b>2.4.4.2 Community Projects</b> .....	<b>70</b>
<b>2.4.4.3 Gender and Culture</b> .....	<b>71</b>
<b>2.4.4.4 Probation, OVCs and Child Protection Issues</b> .....	<b>71</b>
<b>2.4.4.5 Number of elderly persons by sex</b> .....	<b>72</b>
<b>2.4.4.6 Situation of OVC</b> .....	<b>72</b>
Crime .....	73
<b>2.5.2 Wetland</b> .....	<b>74</b>
2.5.2.1 Existing rivers, swamps, lakes .....	74
<b>2.5.3 Forestry</b> .....	<b>75</b>
<b>2.5.4 National Park</b> .....	<b>75</b>
Average Household size .....	77
Employment and Occupation by type .....	78
<b>2.8 Summary of Development Issues Informing the DDP Formulation</b> .....	<b>81</b>
<b>3.2 Linkage between the Strategic Objectives, strategies and the LGDP Programmes</b> .....	<b>84</b>
<b>3.2</b> .....	<b>88</b>
<b>3.3</b> .....	<b>88</b>
CHAPTER FOUR .....	125
LGDP IMPLEMENTATION, COORDINATION AND PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK .....	125

4.1.2 Strategy for coordination of the Plan .....	126
4.1.2.1 Monthly Departmental meetings .....	126
4.1.2.2 Monthly District Technical Planning Committee meetings.....	126
4.1.2.3 Monthly District Executive Committee meetings .....	126
4.1.2.4 Quarterly Standing Committee meetings .....	127
4.1.2.6 Annual Budget Consultative conferences.....	127
4.2 LGDP Institutional Arrangements.....	127
4.3.2 Integration and linkage of District Local Government Development Priorities with Sector Development Plans .....	130
4.3.3 Integration of Lower Local Government Development Priorities into the District Development Plan .....	131
4.3.5. Integration of cross cutting issues into the District Development Plan .....	131
Pre-Requisites for Successful Implementation of the Plan .....	132
4.4.1 Sustained funding from the Central Government .....	132
4.4.3 Partnership with other players .....	133
4.4.4 Team Work.....	133
Sustained coordination among actors.....	133
4.4.6 Improved staffing levels .....	133
4.4.7 Sustaining the Existing Peace and unity in the District.....	133
Conclusion.....	134
CHAPTER FIVE.....	134
LGDP FINANCING FRAMEWORKS AND STRATEGY .....	134
5.0. Introduction .....	134
Central Government Transfers .....	135
Local Revenue .....	136
5.2.3 Donor support .....	138
5.3 Costing of priorities and results (Sector Outcomes, outputs and Targets, annualized costs, sources- GOU, LR, DP, Private Sector).....	140
5.4. Resource Mobilization Strategy.....	144
5.4.1 Objectives of the Resource Mobilisation Strategy .....	145
5.4.3 Strategies for Efficient Utilisation of Resources .....	147
CHAPTER SIX.....	149
MONITORING AND EVALUATION STRATEGY OF THE PLAN.....	149
6.0 Introduction .....	149
Joint Annual Review of the Plan.....	149
Mid -term Evaluation of the Plan .....	150
End of Term Evaluation of the Plan .....	150
6.2 LGDP Progress Reporting.....	151
6.2.1 Annual District Development Report (DDR) .....	152
6.2.2 Government Annual Performance Report (GAPR).....	152



<b>6.2.3 Annual Budget Performance Report (ABPR) .....</b>	<b>152</b>
<b>6.2.4 Annual State of the District Report.....</b>	<b>153</b>
<b>6.2.5 Program level reports:.....</b>	<b>153</b>
<b>6.2.5.1 Annual Program Performance Reports .....</b>	<b>153</b>
<b>6.2.5.2 Quarterly Sector Performance Reports .....</b>	<b>153</b>
<b>6.2.5.3 Lower Local Government level reports.....</b>	<b>153</b>
<b>6.3 LGDP Communication and Feedback Strategy .....</b>	<b>154</b>
<b>6.3.1 Purpose of the Communication Strategy .....</b>	<b>154</b>
<b>6.3 LGDP Communication and Feedback Strategy/ Arrangements .....</b>	<b>154</b>
<b>6.3.2 Target Audiences.....</b>	<b>160</b>
<b>6.3.3 Information dissemination channels.....</b>	<b>161</b>
<b>6.3.4 Review of information communication channels .....</b>	<b>162</b>
<b>APPENDICES .....</b>	<b>163</b>
<b>Annex 1: LGDP Results Framework.....</b>	<b>163</b>
<b>Appendix 2: The Project Profiles.....</b>	<b>181</b>

## LIST OF TABLES

**Table 1.1: Approximated Land Area of Nwoya District by LLGs..... 31**

Table 1 (b): Showing Human Resource Requirements to fully implement the Agro- Industrialization Programme**Error!**  
**Bookmark not defined.**

## **LIST OF FIGURES**

**No table of figures entries found.**

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Description</b>
ACD	Anti-Corruption Division
AGI	Agro-Industrialization
BTVET	Business, Technical and Vocational Training
BOU	Bank of Uganda
CDOs	Community Development Officers
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DDEG	Discretionary Development Equalisation Grant
DLG	District Local Government
DPs	Development Partners
EAC	East African Community
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPRC	Economic Policy Research Centre
ERA	Electricity Regulatory Authority
FBOs	Faith Based Organizations
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GAPR	Government Annual Performance Report
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GER	Gross Enrollment Ratio
HCs	Health Centres
HCI	Human Capital Index
HDI	Human Development Index
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IFMIS	Integrated Finance Management Information System
IG	Inspectorate of Government
ITNS	Insecticides Treated Nets
IPP	Integrated Personal and Payroll System
ISO	International Standards Organization
JLOS	Justice, Law and Order Sector
LED	Local Economic Development
LGs	Local Governments
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries
MDAs	Ministries Departments and Agencies
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MoTIC	Ministry of Trade Industry and Cooperatives
MIS	Management Information System
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance Planning & Economic Development
MOH	Ministry of Health
MoGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MoIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MoLHUD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
MoPS	Ministry of Public Service
MoSTI	Ministry of Science Technology and Innovation
MoTWA	Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities

MoWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
MoWT	Ministry of Works and Transport
MPs	Members of Parliament
MSMEs	Micro Small and Medium Enterprises
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NARO	National Agricultural Research Organization
NER	Net Enrollment Ratio
NFA	National Forestry Authority
NCHE	National Council of Higher Education
NPA	National Planning Authority
NCDC	National Curriculum Development Centre
NCDs	Non-Communicable Diseases
NDP	National Development Plan
NDPI	First National Development Plan
NDPII	Second National Development Plan
NDPIII	Third National Development Plan
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NIMES	National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy
NITA	Natioal Information Technology Authority
NRM	National Resistance Movement
NSS	National Statistics System
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
NTMs	Non-Tariff Measures
OAG	Office of the Auditor General
OP	Office of the President
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
OVCs	Orphans and other Vulnerable Children
OWC	Operation Wealth Creation
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PBS	Programme Based Budgeting System
PFM	Public Finance Management
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PIBID	Presidential Initiative for Banana Industrial Development
PIP	Public Investment Plan
PIMS	Public Investment Management Strategy
PPDA	Public Procurement and Disposal of Public Assets
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRDP	Peace Reconstruction and Development Programme
PSRs	Public Sector Reforms
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
QMS	Quality Management Systems
REA	Rural Electrification Agency
ROM	Results Oriented Management
SACCOs	Saving ad Credit Cooperative Organizations
SAGE	Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDPs	Sector Development Plans
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics

STI	Science Technology and Innovation
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
TSA	Treasury Single Account
UAC	Uganda AIDS Commission
UBC	Uganda Broadcasting Cooperation
UCAA	Uganda Civil Aviation Authority
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UCC	Uganda Communications Commission
UDB	Uganda Development Bank
UEDCL	Uganda Electricity Distribution Company Limited
UETCL	Uganda Electricity Transport Company Limited
UEPB	Uganda Export Promotions Board
UHI	Uganda Heart Institute
UHRC	Uganda Human Rights Commission
ULC	Uganda Land Commission
UMA	Uganda Manufactures Association
UNBS	Uganda Bureau of Standards
UNCST	Uganda National Council of Science and Technology
UNHCC	Uganda National Housing and Construction Corporation
UNMA	Uganda National Metrological Authority
UNOC	Uganda National Oil Company
UPE	Universal Primary Education
UPF	Uganda Police Force
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey
UNRA	Uganda National Road Authority
URA	Uganda Revenue Authority
URBRA	Uganda Retirement Benefits Regulatory Authority
URF	Uganda Road Fund
USE	Universal Secondary Education
UIA	Uganda Investment Authority
UNBS	Uganda National Bureau of Standards
URSB	Uganda Registration Service Bureau
UTB	Uganda Tourism Board
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
UWEP	Uganda Women Empowerment Programme
UVRI	Uganda Virus Research Institute
VHTs	Village Health Teams
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization
YLP	Youth Livelihood Programme

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This District Development Plan 2020/21-2024/25 (or DDP III) is the third in a series of six five-year plans to achieve Nwoya District Vision 2040 and ultimately Uganda Vision 2040. The vision strives to achieve transformation and prosperity for the community.

The plan was prepared in line with the requirements of section 36(3 &4) of The Local Governments Act CAP 243. It was formulated within the context of the Comprehensive National Development Planning Framework, 2007. This plan derives its strengths from the two previous performances (achievements, challenges, lessons learnt) of District Development Plans. The plan also adapted National Development Plan 2020/21-2024/25 (or NDP III), National strategic direction, priorities and relevant national crosscutting policies and programs in order to achieve total alignment to NDP III.

The District vision is *“a transformed and Prosperous community by 2040”* and this will be achieved through coordinated delivery of services focusing on National priorities and significant local needs in order to accelerate sustainable development in the District

### **Mission Statement**

“To provide service delivery through a coordinated manner with focus on local, national priorities and development for improved quality of life of the people of Nwoya district”

### **The Third District Development Plan (DDP III)**

The theme for Nwoya DDP III is "strengthening the competitiveness of the Community for wealth creation, inclusive growth and employment” and its goal is 'To achieve a desirable quality life and prosperity to all households by 2040”

This goal will be attained via the five National strategic objectives, namely:

- Enhance value addition in key growth opportunities through Increase sustainable household production and productivity of agriculture, community tourism and local contents of minerals, oil and gas
- Strengthen the Private Sector to create jobs
- Consolidate and increase the stock and quality of productive infrastructure
- Increase productivity and social wellbeing of the population
- Strengthen the role of the state in guiding and facilitating development

## Priority Areas of Investment of

Priority areas of investments of DDP III closely followed that of NDP II by virtue of alignment, adaptation of broad national strategic direction and priorities, adaptation/adoption of relevant crosscutting policies and programs in addition to local priorities that respond to unique district development situations.

The plan has, therefore, prioritized investment in agriculture, social services and protection (health, education, water, community, road), human capital development, cross cutting issues, natural resources, planning, tourism, governance and legislation. The justifications for these priorities are based on district situation analysis, achievements, challenges and lessons learnt from the implementation of DDP II.

**Table 1.2 Showing District Priorities**

Sector	Project Description	Location	Capital Cost	Funding
<b>FY 2020/21</b>				
Planning	Supply of office furniture	District Hqs	12,000,000	DDEG
Planning	Procurement of 2 laptop computers	District Hqs	8,400,000	DDEG
Trade	Completion of Office block	District Hqs	60,000,000	DDEG)
Adminion	Supply of computers	District Hqs		DDEG
Health	Construction of Latrine bathing shelter at Aparanga	Purungo	17,000,000	Sector Grant
Health	Construction of placenta pit at Aparanga HC	Purungo	30,000,0000	Sector Grant
Community	Construction of community at atwomo sub-village	Purongo	62,730,000	UWA
Production	Construction of produce store	Alero	57,000,000	DDEG
Works	Opening of CAR from Alelelele to Olwoo	Alero	44,890,000	DDEG
Works	Opening and shaping Got Moko to cuku 4km	Alero	7,800,000	URF
Community	Construction of community hall at paballi	Anaka	70,000,000	DDEG
Community	Installation of Solar System at Community Hall building at Latoro Village Tegot Parish	Got Apwoyo	10,000,000	DDEG
Finance	Procurement of Laptop computers	Lii	990,000	LRR
Production	Procurement of Tsetsee fly traps	Lii	5,000,000	DDEG



Sector	Project Description	Location	Capital Cost	Funding
Works	Installation of solar equipment to Lii sub county headquarters	Lii	9,200,000	DDEG
Water	Drilling of Borehole at Tido B	Lii	25,000,000	DDEG
Community	Completion of Multi purpose Community Hall	Lii	70,000,000	UWA
Education	Construction of 4 latrine at Gotngur PS	Purongo	20,000,000	DDEG
Education	Renovation of 2 blocks of Classrooms at Olwio	Purongo	100,000,000	DDEG
Education	Construction of drainable latrine at Oruka PS	Purongo	20,000,000	DDEG
Education	Rehabilitation 2 block of 5 class room at Agung PS	Anaka	30,000,000	Sector Grant
Education	Construction of drainable latrine at Agung PS	Anaka	30,000,000	Sector Grant
Education	Supply of 50 three seater desks to Wii Anaka P/S	Anaka	10,000,000	DDEG
Education	Construction of drainable latrine at Gotapwoyo	Apwoyo	20,000,000	DDEG
Education	Supply of 50 three seater desks to Wii Anaka P/S	Apwoyo	10,000,000	DDEG
Education	Supply of 50 three seater desks to Wii Anaka P/S	Apwoyo	10,000,000	DDEG
Education	Construction latrine with urinary shelters	GApwoyo	35,000,000	DDEG
Education	Construction of drainable latrine at Olwiyo P/S	Purongo	20,000,000	DDEG
Education	Construction of teachers house at st Luke teolam PS	Anaka	80,000,000	Sector Grant
Education	Construction of latrine at st Luke Teo-lam P/S	Anaka	20,000,000	Sector Grant
Works	Opening of CAR from Kibar Red to Aparanga	Purongo	20,000,000	PRELNOR
Works	Rehabilitation of CAR from Aparanga to Oruka	Purongo	20,000,000	NUSAF
Works	Opening of CAR from Opoo Lacen Ladot	Purongo	20,000,000	PRELNOR
Works	Rehabilitation of Atwommo B to Got Coro A CAR	Purongo	20,000,000	URF
Works	Routine maintenance Anaka Town Council roads	Anaka TC	63,960,000	URF
Works	Periodic mechanized maintenance of urban acces	Anaka TC	20,640,000	URF
Works	Completion of the construction of Masonry Box Culvert Te Okot Village Tegot Parish	Got-Apwoyo	7,000,000	DDEG
Natural Reso	Supply of tree seedling to all the parish	Anaka	5,000,000	DDEG
Water	Borehole drilling at Got Luyang A	Koch Goma	22,000,000	Sector Grant

Sector	Project Description	Location	Capital Cost	Funding
Water	Borehole drilling at Got Luyang B	Koch Goma	22,000,000	Sector Grant
Water	Drilling of BH at Agung Gang pa Jigiria parish	Anaka	30,000,000	Sub County
Water	Drilling of bore hole at Lapono GokCgang pa Nabu	Anaka	30,000,000	Sector Grant
Water	Rehabilitation of bore hole at Alokolum Gok PS	Anaka	30,000,000	Sector Grant
Water	Rehabilitation of bore hole at railway wangle ajany	Anaka	10,000,000	DDEG
Water	Drilling of one deep borehole at Paminolango East Layele	Got- Apwoyo	22,000,000	DDEG
Production	Supply of Eucalyptus seeds at Agonga A	Koch Goma	4,000,000	Sector Grant
Production	Supply of pine seeds at kalang & lakalac	Koch Goma	4,000,000	Sector Grant
Production	Supply of rice Huller in Paromo parish	Purongo	50,000,000	DDEG
Production	Supply of cassava cuttings to the selected farmers groups in all the parishes	Purongo	10,000,000	Sector Grant
Production	Supply of oxen and ox plough to all the parishes	Anaka	14,000,000	Sector Grant
Production	Supply of maize milling machine to ywaya	Anaka	14,000,000	Sector Grant
Production	Construction of Slaughter slab	Anaka TC	40,000,000	DDEG
Education	Construction of one block of teachers House at Lamoki PS	Anaka	80,000,000	Sector Grant
<b>2021/22</b>				
Health	Installation of solar panel at Coorom HC11	Koch Goma	6,000,000	DDEG
Health	Procurement of 4 office cupboard at Koch Goma HC111	Koch Goma	3,000,000	DDEG
Health	Construction of 4 staff house and 4 stance drainable latrine at Koch Goma HC111	Koch Goma	120,000,000	DDEG
Health	Major rehabilitation of general ward at Koch Goma HC111	Koch Goma	60,000,000	DDEG
Planning	Supply of 1 new motorcycle	District	16,000,000	DDEG
Education	Construction of drainable latrine at Olwiyo P/S	Purongo	20,000,000	Sector Grant
Education	Supply of furniture ( three sitter desks, office chairs and tables)	Purongo	8,000,000	Sector Grant
Water	Deep Borehole drilling at Apol B Celpeke	Lii	25,000,000	

Sector	Project Description	Location	Capital Cost	Funding
Works	Opening of CAR from Kwak Dul vial Lot ki Tiki,Punu Ogali to Okwoto Market	Lii	11,960,000	URF
Health	Construction of 2 units staff house at LII HC II	LII	45,112,000	
Education	Construction of staffhouse at st Luke teolam PS	Anaka	80,000,000	Sector Grant
Education	Construction of latrine at st Luke Te-lam P/S	Anaka	20,000,000	Sector Grant
Education	Construction of teachers house at Lamoki PS	Anaka	80,000,000	Sector Grant
Education	construction drainable latrine at Lamoki PS	Anaka	20,000,000	Sector Grant
Water	Borehole drilling at Hima	Koch Goma	22,000,000	Sector Grant
Administ	Supply of office furniture	Lii	4,000,000	DDEG
Admin	Renovation and wiring of staff house.	Alero	50,000,000	DDEG
Works	Construction of latrine at Kinenen schools.	Alero	30,00,000	DDEG
Natural Reso	Procurement and supply assorted of tree seedling	Alero	5,000,000	DDEG
Community	Support to groups	Alero	52,000,000	DDEG
Agriculture	Construction of Market stall at Dok Ayago	Alero	40,000,000	DDEG
Water	Borehole drilling at Obakooo	Koch Goma	22,000,000	DDEG
Water	Rehabilitation of deep borehole at Gotngur Yom.	Anaka	10,000,000	Sector Grant
Water	Rehabilitation of deep BH at Adilang A, Gotngur	Anaka	10,000,000	DDEG
Water	Rehabilitation of deep borehole at Lodi south	Anaka	10,000,000	Sector Grant
Water	Protection of Wang Ociti springin Oruka	Anaka	5,000,000	Sub County
Water	Protection of wang Adunia spring at Gotngur	Anaka	5,000,000	Sub County
Water	Protection of wang Akech spring at Ariya A	Anaka	10,000,000	Sector Grant
Water	Drilling of deep borehole Ariya East	Anaka	30,000,000	DDEG
Water	Rehabilitation of deepBH at Adilang , Gotngur	Anaka	10,000,000	Sector Grant
Water	Drilling of deep borehole at Opoo lacen	Anaka	30,000,000	DDEG
Production	Supply of maize huller and threshers to farmers	Koch Goma	4,000,000	Sector Grant
Production	Supply of pine seeds at kalang and lakalac	Koch Goma	4,000,000	Sector Grant

Sector	Project Description	Location	Capital Cost	Funding
Production	Supply of post harvest materials farmers groups	Purongo	10,000,000	Sector Grant
NR	Supply of tree seedlings	Purongo	10,000,000	Sector Grant
Production	Supply of improved rice seeds	Anaka	4,000,000	Sector Grant
Production	Supply of improved goats to the selected PWDs	Anaka	8,000,000	Sector Grant
Works	Road opening Laminlatoo to Fol farm 6km	Koch Goma	36,000,000	CAR
Works	Rehabilitation of Kalang to Lukutu 3km	Koch Goma	18,000,000	CAR
Works	Opening of CAR from Kinaga to Aswa Stream	Purongo	30,000,000	DISTRICT
Works	Opening of CAR from Atwomo B to Kibar Stream	Purongo	45,000,000	DISTRICT
Works	Rehabilitation of CAR from Olwiyo P/S to Dumber	Purongo	25,000,000	PRELNOR
Works	Opening of CAR from Ladot B to Gotcoro	Purongo	10,500,000	
Works	Rehabilitation of CAR from Aparanga to Gotngur via Oruka	Purongo	50,000,000	DISTRICT
Works	Opening of CAR wipolo to Atwomo	Anaka	18,000,000	CAR
Works	Opening CAR koyomililaDongolem	Anaka	18,000,000	CAR
Nar R	Landscaping and beautification of sty hqrs	Anaka	22,000,000	Sector Grant
<b>2022/23</b>				
Health	Construction of incinerator at Coorom HC11	Koch Goma	18,000,000	Sector Grant
Health	Construction of incinerator at Coorom HC11	Koch Goma	24,000,000	Sector Grant
Planning	Purchase of New Photocopier	District	8,000,000	DDEG
Education	Construction of teachers house at AlokolumGok PS	Purongo	85,000,000	Sector Grant
Water	Rehabilitation of Borehole at Lejiko in Goro	Lii	2,000,000	
Water	Rehabilitation of BH at Corner Pa Amola Obul	Lii	2,000,000	
Water	Rehabilitation of Borehole at Wilacic obul	Lii	2,000,000	
Water	Rehabilitation of BH at Pakiya Tido Langele	Lii	2,000,000	
Works	Opening of road from Ogelo TC to Koch Lii HC	Lii	11,960,000	CAR
Education	supply of 35 three Seater Desks for st Peter PS	Alero	5,000,000=	DDEG

Sector	Project Description	Location	Capital Cost	Funding
Works	drilling of deep borehole lagwedola	Alero	22,000,000=	DDEG
Admin	Wiring of the Sub county headquarters.	Alero	1,050,000=	DDEG
Works	Repairing solar system at Alero H/c III.	Alero	4,500,000=	DDEG
Admin	Securing land Title for Sub county Land.	Alero	4,000,000=	DDEG
Admin	Review of Sub county 5 year Development Plan.	Alero	2,000,000=	DDEG
Water	Borehole drilling at Lutulubuc	Koch Goma	22,000,000	Sector Grant
Water	Borehole drilling at Pyella Mot	Koch Goma	22,000,000	Sector Grant
Water	Borehole drilling at Labworomor	Koch Goma	22,000,000	DDEG
Water	Rehabilitation of BH at Tangi post paraa village	Purongo	30,000,000	SUB COUNTY
Water	Drilling of deep BH at Kibar Red (Amanya)	Purongo	30,000,000	Sector Grant
Water	Drilling of deep BH at student centre in Paraa	Purongo	20,000,000	Sector Grant
Water	Drilling of deep BH at Atwomo B Gang pa Okula	Purongo	20,000,000	Sector Grant
Water	Drilling of deep borehole at Lalya Gotngur	Purongo	20,000,000	Sector Grant
Water	Rehabilitation of deep borehole at Adillang B	Purongo	5,000,000	DDEG
Water	Protection of wang Ochola spring at Adilang	Purongo	10,000,000	Sector Grant
Water	Rehabilitation of BH at Tangi post paraa village	Anaka	6,000,000	DDEG
Water	Rehabilitation of BH at Patuda Gang pa Jacob	Anaka	22,000,000	DDEG
Water	Drilling of deep BH e at Kibar Red	Anaka	22,000,000	Sector Grant
Water	Drilling of deep borehole at Atwomo B	Anaka	22,000,000	DDEG
Water	Drilling of deep borehole at Lalya Gotngur	Anaka	22,000,000	Sector Grant
Water	Rehabilitation of deep borehole at Adillang B	Anaka	6,000,000	Sector Grant
Water	Protection of wang Ochola spring at Adilang	Anaka	8,000,000	Sector Grant
Water	Maintenance of water sources .	Anaka	60,000,000	DDEG
Production	Supply of rice seeds in all the parishes	Koch Goma	4,000,000	Sector Grant

Sector	Project Description	Location	Capital Cost	Funding
Nat Res	Supply of seedlings to all the institutions	Koch Goma	4,000,000	Sector Grant
Production	Supply of 8 oxen and ox-plough to the farmers	Purongo	12,000,000	Sector Grant
Production	Supply of agriculture inputs to farmersatomero	Purongo	15,000,000	Sector Grant
Production	Supply of improved maize seeds farmers	Purongo	15,000,000	Sector Grant
Nat Res	Supply of seedlings to all the institutions	Purongo	15,000,000	Sector Grant
Works	Road opening of CAR from Lapem to Station A	Koch Goma	36,000,000	CAR
Works	Road opening from Amar to Ayek Ayek 3km	Koch Goma	18,000,000	CAR
Works	Rehabilitation of CAR Purongo S/C to Orima	Purongo	50,000,000	DISTRICT
Works	Opening of Atwomo P/S to Wii polo CAR	Purongo	30,000,000	PRELNOR
Works	Rehabilitation of CAR from Aparanga to Oruka	Purongo	11,025,000	SUB COUNTY
Works	Opening of CAR from Adilang B to Ceke stream	Purongo	50,000,000	DISTRICT
Works	Opening of Patira Juction to Ladot A CAR	Purongo	25,000,000	PRELNOR
Works	Rehabilitation of CAR from Aparanga to Oruka	Anaka	24,000,000	CAR
Works	Opening of CAR from Adilang B to Ceke stream	Anaka	31,000,000	CAR
Works	Opening of Patira Junction to Ladot A CAR	Anaka	24,000,000	CAR
Natural R	Supply of wood logs for boundary demarcation o all schools and health centre .	Anaka	5,000,000	Sector Grant
<b>2023/24</b>				
Health	Construction of staff house at Coorom HC11	Koch Goma	80,000,000	Sector Grant
Education	Construction of drainable latrine at Oruka PS	Purongo	20,000,000	DDEG
Education	Construction of drainable latrine at Aparanga PS		20,000,000	DDEG
Education	Construction of staff houses at Gotngur PS	Purongo	150,000,000	DDEG
Production	Construction of cattle crush	Lii	9,000,000	DDEG
Water	Drilling of deep Borehole at Koroba	Lii	25,000,000	DDEG
Works	Opening of road Kwak Dul to Junction Matidi	LII	30,000,000	DDEG
Works	Rehabilitation CAR from Te Olam to Lii Junction	Lii	11,960,000	CAR

Sector	Project Description	Location	Capital Cost	Funding
Education	Construction of staff house at Koch Lii Ps	Lii	45,112,000	DDEG
Production	Construction of market stalls at Cel Peke	Lii	30,000,000	DDEG
WORKS:	Construction of latrine with Urinal at St Kitito Cuku	Alero	23,000,000	DDEG
EDUC:	supply of Desks for Alero P/S and Ongai PS	Alero	6,000,000	DDEG
Production:	Supply of assorted seeds	Alero	18,008,691	DDEG
Health	Drilling of Deep borehole Ajabi	Alero	22,000,000	DDEG
Works	Nyamukino to Lungulu P/S 4Km		20,000,000	DDEG
Water	Rehabilitation of deep borehole at ASAD Post	Purongo	10,000,000	Sector Grant
Water	Rehabilitation of Apiri spring -Lodi North	Purongo	10,000,000	Sector Grant
Water	Rehabilitation of wang Ocol spring at Ladot A.	Purongo	10,000,000	Sector Grant
Water	Protection of wang Amanya spring at Patira East	Purongo	10,000,000	DDEG
Water	Drilling of deep borehole at Dumbe A in Belkech	Anaka	22,000,000	DDEG
Water	Rehabilitation of deep borehole at ASAD Post	Anaka	6,000,000	Sector Grant
Water	Rehabilitation of Apiri spring -Lodi North	Anaka	6,000,000	Sector Grant
Water	Rehabilitation of wang Ocol spring at Ladot A.	Anaka	6,000,000	Sector Grant
Water	Rehabilitation of protected spring at Patira East	Anaka	6,000,000	Sector Grant
Water	Protection of wang Amanya spring at Patira East	Anaka	8,000,000	Sector Grant
Production	Supply of rice seeds in all the parishes	Anaka	4,000,000	Sector Grant
Production	Supply of mango seedlings	Anaka	15,000,000	Sector Grant
Works	Opening of CAR Can deg lok to Laminlukwai	Koch Goma	15,000,000	CAR
Works	Opening of Olwiyo to Atwomo P/S CAR	Purongo	50,000,000	PRELNOR
Works	Openig of CAR from Olwiyo to Oruka	Purongo	50,000,000	PRELNOR
Works	Opening of CAR from Lalem to Gang pa Dosi	Purongo	50,000,000	DISTRICT
Works	Opening of CAR from Obul to Aswa	Purongo	45,000,000	DISTRICT

Sector	Project Description	Location	Capital Cost	Funding
Works	Rehabilitation of CAR from Lodi to Dumber	Purongo	11,576,250	SUB COUNTY
<b>FY 2024/25</b>				
Water	Protection of Wang Agao at Lodi North	Purongo	5,000,000	Sector Grant
Water	Rehabilitation of Wang Benja spring at Ariya	Purongo	5,000,000	DDEG
Water	Protection of wang Odoki at Kulukwach	Purongo	5,000,000	Sector Grant
Water	Rehabilitation of Opong Ki riyo spring at Lakwaya	Purongo	5,000,000	DDEG
Water	Rehabilitation of wang Oryem spring at Adilang	Purongo	5,000,000	DDEG
Nat Resources	Construction of Office Block	District Hqrs	180,000,000	DDEG
Water	Protection of Lakway spring at Yom	Purongo	5,000,000	Sector Grant
Water	Protection of Apwoyo spring at Obul	Anaka	8,000,000	Sector Grant
Water	Protection of wang Odoki spring at Adilang B	Anaka	8,000,000	Sector Grant
Water	Protection of wang Otoo spring at Lalya	Anaka	8,000,000	Sector Grant
Water	Protection of wang Apao spring at Lodi North	Anaka	8,000,000	Sector Grant
Water	Protection of Wang Agao at Lodi North	Anaka	8,000,000	Sector Grant
Water	Rehabilitation of Wang Benja spring at Ariya	Anaka	8,000,000	DDEG
Water	Protection of wang Odoki at Kulukwach	Anaka	8,000,000	Sector Grant
Water	Protection of Lakway spring at Yom	Anaka	8,000,000	Sector Grant
WORKS:	Routine mechanized maintenance of wi Lacor to Mulila Road 4 Km Road.	Alero	16,500,000	DDEG
Production:	Establishment of nursery bad	Alero	5,600,000	DDEG
Production	Supply of rice seeds in all the parishes	Koch Goma	4,000,000	Sector Grant
Production	Supply of coffee seedlings to the farmers groups	Anaka	7,000,000	Sector Grant
Works	Opening of CAR from Apiris home to Adilang	Purongo	12,155,063	URF
Works	Opening of CAR from S/C HQ to Ceke Stream	Purongo	50,000,000	URF
Works	Opening of Patira Junction to Kibar Red CAR	Purongo	50,000,000	URF



Sector	Project Description	Location	Capital Cost	Funding
Works	Opening of CAR from Lulu kwach to Lucamos	Purongo	50,000,000	URF
Works	Opening of CAR from Orima to Langols home	Purongo	50,000,000	URF
Works	Rehabilitation of CAR Johns Home to Ceke stream	Purongo	50,000,000	URF

### Unfunded Priorities

Due to resource constraints, some priority projects remain unfunded over the plan period. Table II provides the list of these unfunded priorities by financial year.

Table II: Unfunded Priorities for FY 2020/21-2024/25

Sector	Project	Location	Capital Cost (UGX)
Statutory Body	Construction of District Council Hall and Offices	District Headquarters	3,000,000,000
Administration	Purchase of double cabin pick vehicle for Administration and a council Bus	District Headquarters	600,000,000
General Hospital (Gov't)	Renovation of administration block, dental unit and x-ray department at Anaka Hospital	District Headquarters	2,000,000,000
General Hospital (Gov't)	Construction of 1 block of 5 stances of drainable latrine at Anaka Hospital	District Headquarters	20,000,000
Lower Health Units	Construction of 1 maternity ward at Koch Lii	Koch Lii Sub-county	60,000,000
Lower Health Units	Rehabilitation of 2 OPDs at Koch Lii and Latoro	Koch Lii Sub-county, Got Apwoyo Sub-county	38,178,000
Veterinary	Construction of valley dams	Alero Sub-county (Panokrach Lunik)	2,000,000,000

Sector	Project	Location	Capital Cost (UGX)
Lower Units Health	Construction of 1 maternity ward at Lungulu HC III	Lungulu Sub-county	60,000,000
Lower Units Health	Construction of 1 OPD at Lungulu HC III	Lungulu Sub-county	60,000,000
Production	Construction and furnishing of new office block	District Headquarters	
Sports	Construction of 1 modern stadium	Anaka TC	800,000,000
Sports	Procurement of assorted sports equipment	District Headquarters	20,000,000
Planning Office	Construction and furnishing of new Planning Unit office block	District Headquarters	150,000,000
Total			

## Unfunded Priorities

### Financing Requirements and Strategies for Financing the Plan ( DDP111)

To achieve the planned objectives and results, there is need of over UGX 150 billion. The major source of this revenue is anticipated to rely heavily on the same (traditional) sources of funding. The district, therefore, needs to look outside the box and to partner with the private sector through PPP to realize additional funding for DDP III. Nwoya district needs to strengthen this partnership and take it to a much higher level through lobbying and improvements on conditions that pull investors to the district

#### Strategy to finance the Plan

The Plan acknowledges the need for risk informed development as a process and not an event. This is because there is a continuous interaction across local, regional and global risks including; epidemics, cybercrime, natural hazards and disasters, climate change, and sabotage among others. The plan has, therefore, identified, analyzed various potential risks and prescribed possible mitigation, continuous monitoring and management measures during the plan period. Monitoring and Evaluation of the plan will be strengthened through the introduction of systemic and institutional reforms for improved effectiveness during DDPIII.

## **Nwoya District objectives, strategies and programs**

- **Enhance value addition in key growth opportunities** through promotion of agro-industrialization, export oriented growth and increase local manufacturing activities, . This can be achieved by embracing the program of Agro industrialization, Tourism development and Environment and Climate change
- **Strengthen the private sector to create jobs** through provision of suitable environment and regulations for private sectors to invest, increase local participation by proper land utilization embraced by Private sector development program
- **Consolidate and increase the stock and quality of productive infrastructure** through infrastructure maintenance, access to reliable and affordable energy and socio-economic transformation embraced by transport connectivity, development in sustainable energy, improved ICT and planned urban growth
- **Increase productivity and social wellbeing of the population** through improve access and quality of social services, human resource planning, enhance skills and vocational development, promote development oriented mind set and increased access to social protection. The program for implementation include Human Capital Development and Community mobilization and mind set change
- **Strengthen the role of the state in guiding and facilitating development** through increased resource mobilization, partnership with non-state actors.

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.0 Introduction

Chapter one provides the background to the plan, district profile, context of the local government development planning process, social and economic indicators. The district profile provides key geographical information; administrative structure; demographic characteristics and natural endowments.

### 1.1 Background

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

The Constitutions of Uganda provides for all the LGs to develop their own development plans furthermore, Development Plans are legal requirement for all higher and lower Local Governments in Uganda. Section 35 of the Local Governments Act (CAP 243) requires District Councils to prepare comprehensive and integrated development plans incorporating plans of lower Local Governments in their respective areas of jurisdiction. The District Local Governments are further required to submit their plans to the National Planning Authority (NPA) for integration into the National Development Plan (NDP) and Ministries to inform national sector planning processes. Furthermore, Local Government development plans are the main modality through which strategies and activities of the NDP are cascaded to the levels where citizens can participate and benefit from them.

Nwoya District was curbed out of Amuru in 2010 when the country was starting its first 5 years DDP. Section 35(4) of the Local Governments Act (amendment 2010) now requires the Local Governments planning period to be five years so as to rhyme with that of the Central Government. Since the introduction of the Comprehensive National Development Planning Framework (CNDPF) in 2007, a number of changes in the planning system have occurred. CNDPF presents a shift in the development planning mechanism from needs based to proactive vision-based planning. Other changes include the development of the Uganda Vision 2040, National Development Plan; emergency of Local Economic Development (LED) as one of the pillars of decentralization; emerging emphasis of Public Private Partnerships (PPP) in planning and the need to provide for adequate participation of non-state actors in the planning and budgeting processes.

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

The Local Government Act (CAP 243) requires Higher Local Governments to prepare comprehensive and integrated Development Plans. HLGs are further required to submit their plans to NPA for integration into the National Development Plan. This is the third Development plan for Nwoya district ever since the first one, which was developed in 2010.

- i. The DDP III was evolved from a process that involved many stakeholders: the Community, Technical staff, Development Partners, NGOs and Policy Makers and Private Sector. The DDP III has been made through wide consultations right from the village level taking into consideration various aspirations of different interest groups, including those from lower local councils, CSO the district Local Government and Central Government.
- ii. The District Planning Department coordinated and supported the preparation of the Lower Local Governments and District Development plans through a consultative and participatory process that started with dissemination of guidelines and policies to various stakeholders.
- iii. All the Local Councils reviewed and updated village planning information and prepared action plans. Priorities of villages were taken care of during the Parish consultative meetings.
- iv. The approved Parish priorities were then forwarded to the Sub-county Technical Planning Committees, which reviewed and consolidated them into Sub-county priorities for inclusion in the Sub-county plans.
- v. The submissions from LLGs were submitted to the Planning department which compiled them according to the different departments. Heads of department analyzed and presented the Technical Steering Committee which coordinated the activity.

The Secretary of the Committee then presented the compiled report to Joint DTTPC meeting held on 05/08/2020. It was then presented to the District Executive Committee on 20/08/2020 laid before the Council meeting held on 06/09/2020.

### 1.1.3 Structure of the Local Government Development Plan

This Five-Year Development Plan 2020/21-2024/2025 is structured as per recommended format NPA Guidelines It is structured in seven chapters including:

**Chapter 1:** The Chapter sets out the legal framework underpinning the formulation of the Local Government Development plan and the overall context of the plan area. It presents the general District profile which includes the historical background, location, its size and boundaries and covers the physical characteristics, socio-economic environment and population profile. It also outlines the economic activities and livelihood resources in the District, the

achievement of previous development plans i.e. NDPII (2015/2016 – 2019/2020), the major challenges during implementation of previous plans, the planning process and the plan structure of the plan. It also covers the physical characteristics, socio-economic environment and demographic characteristics. It further outlines the livelihood resources and economic activities.

**Chapter 2:** Chapter two presents the situational analyses and departmental performance reviews for all departments including major development partners (NGOs/CBOs). It also analyses the district's Potentials, Opportunities, Challenges and Constraints (POCC) and presents an analysis of cross-cutting issues, Captures key development indicators sector by sector, analysis of urban planning as guided by physical planning policy and summary of development issues informing the LGDP formulation.

**Chapter 3:** In this chapter, the District defines its strategic direction and plan for 2020/21 -2024/25 adopting broad National and sector specific strategic direction and priorities and relevant National crosscutting policies / programs. It further expounds on the broad DDPIII goals and outcomes, sector specific development objectives, outputs, strategies and interventions.

**Chapter 4:** The implementation, coordination and partnership framework for DDPIII is outlined. It provides the coordination strategy, institutional arrangements, and partnership and integration arrangements.

**Chapter 5:** The DDPIII financing strategies are provided in this chapter as well as the resources mobilisation strategy and strategies for ensuring efficient utilisation of resources

**Chapter 6:** In chapter 6, the DDPIII monitoring and evaluation strategy is dealt with. The chapter contains the M&E arrangements which also outline progress reporting, joint annual reviews, mid-term and end of term evaluations. The M&E Results Matrix is described. Lastly the DDPIII communication and feedback strategy is provided.

**Appendices:** The appendices include the Project Profiles () and the M&E Results Matrix is provided.

The appendices include all information that could not be placed within the main body of the Document but are equally important like Consolidated Results and Resources Framework, Annualized work plan etc.

## **1.2 Key Achievements of previous Plan(2015/2016-2019/2020)**

The key achievements that have been registered over the previous Plan are as follows:

- (i) Peace prevail in the district except for a pocket of land conflicts
- (ii) Proportion of road network (DUCAR) motorable throughout the year improved from 38.5% in 2015/16 to 63% in 2019/20 due to the donation of road equipment, increased central Government allocation of funds and Interventions from donors/partners
- (iii) Safe water coverage increased to 74% in 2019/20
- (iv) Average walking distance to safe water sources improved from 3.6 km in 2015/16 to 1.2 km in 2019/20
- (v) Rural sanitation (latrine) coverage improved from 38% in 2015/16 to 70.8%
- (vi) Proportion of people living below poverty line declined from 57% to 41.6%
- (vii) Staffing level rose from 20% in 2015/16 to 62% in 2019/20.It's still very low in education because of wage allocation,
- (viii) DPT 3 immunization coverage increased from 37% in 2015/16 to 89% in 2019/20
- (ix) Uptake of contraceptives improved from 18% in 2015/16 to 47% in 2019/20
- (x) Deliveries in health facilities increased from 28% in 2015/16 to 58% in 2019/20
- (xi) Literacy improved from 27% in 2015 to 52% in 2019
- (xii) Proportion of paved (tarmac) national roads within the district increased from 14.7% in 2015/16 to 34.2% in 2019/20
- (xiii) The district obtained a qualified opinion on audits by the OAG in 2018/19

## **1.3 Challenges**

Although development has been realized since the implementation of the DDP II, there are still challenges that the district is facing as listed below:

- (i) Unreliable rainfall within the region has often affected agricultural activities. Long spells of dry season often affect the yield of crops. There is need to invest in appropriate technology-

irrigation farming. While in FY2019/20 there was too much rainfall which resulted into floods and difficulties in road transport network.

- (ii) Large proportion of households are still in the subsistence economy with low household agricultural production and productivity.
- (iii) Despite endowments (Murchison Falls National Park) for tourism, Nwoya communities have not exploited this opportunity (through community tourism)
- (iv) Communities have not fully embraced the local contents of minerals, oil and gas.
- (v) The general health situation of the population has remained poor as most health facilities are inadequately equipped.
- (vi) The numerous interventions in education have not translated into good examinations performance at both primary and secondary levels. Parents' roles and responsibility is still inadequate. There is high absenteeism of pupils especially in Purongo and Alero Sub counties
- (vii) Inadequate funds resulted into limited integration of cross cutting issues
- (viii) Despite improvement in safe water coverage to 74%, walking distance to safe water sources remains high in most areas due to sparseness of the population
- (ix) The level of degradation of environmental and natural resources remains high.
- (x) Land conflicts still exist in some parts of the district
- (xi) Poverty and vulnerability is still high despite numerous government interventions
- (xii) Uncoordinated approaches to planning and less stakeholder's involvement in the planning process especially at the LLG levels
- (xiii) Low staffing level and inadequate staff accommodation in schools and health centres has often affected performance.
- (xiv) Inadequate transport means affected performance especially at district level.
- (xv) Poor road infrastructure has often made it difficult to access some parts of the district thus affecting access to health services by the community. Commercial farming is often affected by poor road networks especially in Purongo and Lungulu sub counties

#### **1.4. Lessons Learned**

During Mid Term Review of DDP II, the followings were the lessons learnt



- (i) The hospitality of the people attracted investors in agriculture sectors especially commercial farmers
- (ii) Increasing investment in the road sectors resulted into more investors in the tourism and agriculture sectors
- (iii) Availability of a market at Elegu and southern Sudan boosted economic activities in the district
- (iv) Prevailing peace, Improved functionality and provision of wide range of services by district, sub-counties and parishes attracted more people in the district with resulting consequences
- (v) The low population density coupled with soil fertility has resulted into massive investment in Nwoya district.
- (vi) Improved interventions of NGOs and CBOs have improved on service delivery and land utilization. Remarkably is ZOA in mobilizing community on land registration.

## 1.5. District Profile

### 1.5.1 Key Geographical Information

Nwoya is a district located in Northern Uganda stretching between longitude 31-32 degrees East of Prime Meridians; latitude 2-3 degrees North. It is bordered by Amuru District in the North, Omoro District in the East, Buliisa District in the South West, Masindi and Kiryandongo Districts in the South, Oyam District in the South East, and Nebbi District in the West. The district headquarters of Nwoya is located in Anaka Town Council which is 11 km from Olwiyo junction off Arua-Kampala road. The headquarters is 45km from Gulu City and 314 km from Kampala, the capital city of Uganda.

Kampala-Arua road connects Nwoya District to Democratic Republic of Congo via Nebbi and Zombo districts, while the same road connects the district to South Sudan via Arua and Koboko districts, thus potential for cross-border trade.

Nwoya District covers a total land area of 4,170.6 sq. km. broken down as in table 1.1 below.

**Table 1.1: Approximated Land Area of Nwoya District by LLGs**

S/N	Name of LLGs (Sub county and TC)	Number of Parishes/Wards	Approximated Land size (Sq.km)
1	Alero	4	306.55
2	Anaka	3	457.15

S/N	Name of LLGs (Sub county and TC)	Number of Parishes/Wards	Approximated Land size (Sq.km)
3	Anaka T.C	4	81.5
4	Koch-Goma	4	490.01
5	Got Apwoyo	4	570.62
6	Lii	3	606.5
7	Lungulu	5	597.64
8	Purongo	4	580.63
9	Paminyai	4	300
10	Koch Goma TC	4	90
11	Purongo TC	4	90
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>4,170.6</b>

Source: Nwoya District Planning Dept. August 2020

### 1.5.2 Physical Features

#### Relief

The relief of Nwoya consists of complex low landscape with relatively uniform topography marked by few sharp contrasts like hills. Generally, the altitude ranges between 1,000-1,200 meters above sea level.

#### Soils

According to Langland's (1974) classifications, the soil of Nwoya consists of ferruginous sandy loam which has a high percentage of sandy soil and therefore susceptible to erosion. Due to its sandy nature, the soil has low water retention capacity and high rate of water infiltration. The soils are usually deep with little differentiations into clearly defined horizons and possess fine granular structure, often molded into larger, weakly coherent clods, which are very porous. Nwoya District is endowed with vast fertile soils in the corridors from Lolim in Purongo sub-county to the border of Amuru District.

## Topography

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

Regarding minerals distribution in the district, no detailed geological mapping has been carried out to reveal their economic potentials. However limited reconnaissance geological investigations were carried out in some parts of the district and some minerals were found to occur. Magnetite, a source of iron ore, is found to occur in Alero sub-county at Patiri hill and the surrounding rocks. Clay suitable for good quality roofing tiles and building bricks are found in some parts of the district and this needs evaluation. Murram suitable for road surfacing is found in almost all parts of the district. Several rocks have been identified to have good quality for building and construction industries (stone quarry).

The up-warping and down-warping of underground rocks accompanied by faulting, folding, shearing and jointing has influenced the drainage pattern of Nwoya District to form a dendrite type of drainage pattern, where many rivers and streams are held responsible for the formation of this drainage pattern. The major ones are those flowing into the Nile, which include rivers Aswa and Ayago.

## Vegetation

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

## Climate

The type of climate experienced in Nwoya consists of dry and wet seasons. The average total rainfall received is 1,500 mm per annum with the monthly average rainfall varying between 14 mm in January and 230 mm in August. Normally the wet season extends from April to October with the highest peaks in May, August and October, while the dry season begins in November and extends up to March. The average maximum temperature is 30 degrees centigrade and the minimum being 18 degrees centigrade. The relative humidity is high during the wet season and low in the dry season. The climate type provides a good potential for investment in cash and food crop, horticulture, floriculture on a commercial basis

### 1.6.0 Administrative Structure

Fashionable August 2020, when this DDP III was laid before Council, the district had two constituencies of Nwoya and Nwoya East, 11 Lower Local Governments (8 sub-counties and 3 town councils), 34 parishes and 12 wards, 80 villages and 41 sub-wards/cells. However, the number of administrative units would change according to the demand and situation.

**Table 1.2: Administrative Units in Nwoya District, August 2020**

Constituencies	Name of LLG	Parish/Wards	Village/Cells
Nwoya East	Alero	4	10
Nwoya East	Paminyai	4	9
Nwoya East	Koch Goma	4	8
Nwoya East	Koch Goma TC	4	9
Nwoya East	Lii	4	12
Nwoya	Purongo	4	9
Nwoya	Got Apwoyo	4	15
Nwoya	Anaka TC	4	17
Nwoya	Purongo TC	4	17
Nwoya	Lungulu	5	15
Nwoya	Anaka	3	4
		<b>44</b>	<b>124</b>

**Source: Nwoya District Electoral Commission, August 2020**

## 1.7.0 Demographic Characteristics

### 1.7.1 Spatial Distribution of the Population

The spatial distribution of the population has an effect on the development of a district and its LLGs. The spatial distribution of a population is affected by factors such as environmental, historical and the level of economic activity among others. In this plan, consideration of the spatial distribution of the population is limited to the sub-counties but in a later report (District Census Analytical Report), it will go up to parish level.

### 1.7.2 Sub- County Population

The distribution of the population by sub-county according to Census 2014 is summarized in table 1.3 below. The findings show that the distribution of the population by sub-county is uneven with Alero Sub-county having the largest population, followed by Koch-Goma, Purongo, Anaka Town Council and Anaka (Payira) respectively. The table also shows that Anaka Town Council and Anaka (Payira) Sub-county each have a population size of between 10,000 and 25,000 persons while Alero, Koch-Goma and Purongo sub-counties each have a population size of between 25,000 and 50,000 persons.

**Table 1.3: Households and Population by Sub-county and Sex as per 2014**

LLGs	Parish	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	Households
Alero	AleroKal	4,188	4,374	8,562	96	1,650
Alero	Bwobonam	2,431	2,540	4,971	96	978
Alero	Paibwor	3,891	3,907	7,798	100	1,518
Alero	Pangur	2,899	2,969	5,868	98	1,100
Alero	Panokrach	4,652	4,592	9,244	101	1,730
Alero	Panyabono	2,646	2,720	5,366	97	999
Anaka	Pabali	1,083	1,107	2,190	98	452

LLGs	Parish	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	Households
Anaka	Pangora	318	376	694	85	141
Anaka	Todora	2,064	2,248	4,312	92	863
Anaka	Ywaya	1,919	2,038	3,957	94	806
Koch-Goma	Agonga	2,123	2,224	4,347	96	840
Koch-Goma	Amar	2,015	2,104	4,119	96	800
Koch-Goma	Coorom	2,413	2,528	4,941	96	970
Koch-Goma	Goma Kal	3,512	3,494	7,006	101	1,481
Koch-Goma	Lii	3,665	3,854	7,519	95	1,455
Koch-Goma	Orum	3,672	3,870	7,542	95	1,419
Anaka TC	Akago	869	866	1,735	100	355
Anaka TC	Ceke	2,456	2,613	5,069	94	1,052
Anaka TC	Labyei	1,143	1,296	2,439	88	515
Anaka TC	Ogom	2,068	2,281	4,349	91	864
Purongo	Latoro	6,782	6,057	12,839	112	2,602
Purongo	Pabit	2,496	2,492	4,988	100	1,011
Purongo	Paromo	1,806	1,985	3,791	91	703
Purongo	Patira	1,354	1,493	2,847	91	555
Purongo	Pawatomero	3,504	3,509	7,013	100	1,352
		<b>65,969</b>	<b>67,537</b>	<b>133,506</b>		<b>26,211</b>

Source: Population and Housing Census 2014

### 1.7.3 Population Density

Population density is a measure of the degree of crowding of an area. It is given in terms of persons per square kilometer of land area. Census 2014 enumerated 133,506 persons in Nwoya District and the district has a total land area of 4,170.6 square kilometers, thus giving average density of 28 persons per square kilometer. However, the population is projected at 236,000 in 2020 thus the population density approximates to 56 persons per square km.

### 1.7.4 Population Growth Rates

The National Population and Housing Census 2014 result showed that Nwoya District had an annual growth rate of 9.49 between 2002 and 2014.

Table 1.4: Nwoya Projected Population for DDP III

Name of LLGs	Year of Projection					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
	Popn	Popn	Popn	Popn	Popn	Popn
Alero and Paminyai	57,500	63,400	69,700	76,700	84,200	92,400
Anaka Payira	19,700	21,700	23,800	26,200	28,900	31,700
Anaka TC	24,000	26,400	29,100	32,000	35,100	38,600
Koch-Goma (Scty and TC)	49,500	54,400	59,900	65,800	72,300	79,400

Purongo(Scty and TC)	32,900	36,300	39,900	43,900	48,200	52,900
Got Apwoyo	22,700	25,000	27,500	30,200	33,200	36,500
Lungulu	16,400	18,000	19,800	21,800	23,900	26,300
Lii	13,300	14,600	16,100	17,700	19,500	21,300
<b>Total</b>	<b>236,000</b>	<b>259,800</b>	<b>285,800</b>	<b>314,300</b>	<b>345,300</b>	<b>379,100</b>

Source: *Nwoya District Planning Department*

### 1.8.0 Natural Endowments

Nwoya district is part of the Albertine Graben. The graben is also the richest eco-region for biodiversity and other natural resources. The natural resources comprise of vast, rich, non-fragmented arable land, grass, trees, murram, rocks, sand, rivers, streams, wetlands, game, waterfalls, oil and gas.

Arable land is abundant and is used to support crop farming, mostly on a subsistence scale using rudimentary technologies. However, some investors including foreigners have started commercial farming especially in Purongo, Got Apwoyo and Lungulu sub counties. Land disputes among individuals/communities still a big problem as far as modernizing farming is concerned.

#### Vegetation

Nwoya district generally covered with varieties of grasses. The Grass is used for grazing animals, lightning firewood and roofing houses since it is cheap and abundant. This explains why traditional housing dominates in the district. Bush burning is so rampant in the district in the dry season and is a threat to this resource.

Interms of water bodies, there are pockets of streams in the district and most remarkably is river Nile which is the boundary between Nwoya and Nebbi districts. The Nile is not fully exploited in terms of fishing and other economic activities except for wild life in the park.

#### Animals/Fauna

The district is enormously endowed with wild animals. The habitat of this game was gazette as protected area and named Murchison Falls National Park. Communities bordering this area benefit



through revenue sharing with UWA. However, there is a negative tendency among some community members in the form of poaching. Another challenge is animals (elephants) destroying crops in communities, leading to human-animal conflict. Above all, boundary disputes between the park and communities continue. The district has taken a stride forward to encourage community tourism in order to maximize the benefits from this resource. The district has also constructed a tourism and cultural centre in Purongo Sub-county on the outskirts of the park as a way to promote community tourism..

#### Water Bodies

Ayago and Karuma waterfalls are the falls that are located on the boundary of the district with Kiryandongo District. However, these falls are located within the park. They are tourist attractions but have been prioritized by Government to generate power. The tourism aspect might be lost after construction of the power dams. Additionally, there are falls on river Aswa and a recent assessment by some team comprising of members from MEMD and NEMA estimates that it can generate up to 4 MW of electricity (small hydro power plant) but a detailed study by a Consultant shall confirm the truth.

#### Minerals

Oil and gas are the most important resource found in the district. Again, it is located in the park and is a domain for central government. The district might benefit from the royalty. However, the district is encouraging communities to exploit the local contents of this industry for direct and indirect benefits in order to maximize the benefits from the strategic resource. Nwoya district is a member of AGODA and consultations is ongoing on the benefits to be obtained from Oil and Gas extraction

## 1.9.0 Social - Economic Infrastructures and conditions

### 1.9.1 Life Standards Indicators

The globally used indicators to gauge the standards of living are life expectancy, literacy and per capita income. However, these indicators are expensive since they require surveys to obtain and are therefore available on regional basis only rather than district specific which would have been most preferable. Further, poverty, in particular, the proportion of people living below poverty line (survives on less than US \$ 1 a day) is more appropriate than capita income at the LG level

In FY 2017/18 which is the base year for NDP II and therefore DDP III, estimates for life expectancy stood at 54.5 years, literacy at 60%, and poverty at 43.7% for Northern Region. In comparison to other regions of Uganda, Northern Region was tailing on all the indicators in the entire country. However note should be taken that data on life expectancy by region was not available but from the socio-economic indicators available for the same period under review, life expectancy for Northern Region must have been below the national average.

#### Local Economy Analysis

#### Poverty Analysis

### 1.9.2 Livelihood Patterns

Livelihood refers to means of living, e.g. income, or way of earning a living, e.g. occupation. Pattern, on the other hand, means way, in which livelihood happens, moves, develops or is arranged.

The basic resources used by the community are the natural resources and land is the main resource for livelihood. Land provides livelihood to about 90% of the population who are directly engaged in subsistence agriculture.

In the community, there are broadly two categories of people. One category has the knowledge, skills, physical ability to do causal labour, or property that generates income, and can be employed or self-employed for wages or income. The other, which is the majority, relies totally on land to earn a living. The former engages in agriculture using mainly hired labour to supplement the income from employment while the latter has no option but to till the land.

At the onset of a new season, households plant crops, weed and carry out harvest at the peak of the season. Part of the harvest is sold for income to meet other demands while the balance is stored as food security.

### 1.7.5. The Human Settlement Pattern

Spatial distribution of population in Nwoya is uneven. National parks, game reserves and ease of accessibility to social and economic infrastructures have largely determined population distribution in the district. Soil fertility factors have not greatly influenced the settlement pattern since much of the soils everywhere support most of the crops grown in Nwoya District. However physical features like hills, rivers, forests and swamps have played significant roles in influencing the population settlement patterns.

Today the quest by the different communities to guard what they consider their ancestral lands against potential or possible encroachers or land grabbers have greatly influenced the settlement pattern to such an extent that even areas that used to be inhabitable because of tsetse infestations have been occupied. This tendency has led to the heightened and rampant land disputes and land wrangles.

### 1.9.3 Main Industries

The Private Sector in Nwoya is constituted by very minor and small enterprises like Bukona Factory. However, fruit and other agricultural related factories are being initiated by individuals. To date there are no major industries to talk of and is thus among the districts in Uganda with the least number of industries. Only a few grinding mills, rice hullers and the construction industry are present.

### 1.9.4 Services Industries

Mobile telephone networks coverage has greatly increased providing easy and fairly affordable telecommunication and mobile money services. Other service industries include lodges, barber shops, motorcycle taxi (boda-boda) and motor vehicle transport. Post Bank opened a branch in the district in July 2015

## CHAPTER TWO

### SITUATION ANALYSIS

#### 2.0 Introduction

Chapter two analyses the district situation. The analysis covers District Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges on broad development issues, review of key development indicators, Analysis of Economic, social, cultural and environment situations, analysis of cross cutting issues; analysis of urban development issues; situation of LG Management and Services Delivery, approach employed to articulate the LGDP formulation.

**Table 1.5. Summary of Nwoya District POCC Analysis**

<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of Strong management technical and professional team ensure that service delivery standards are met</li> <li>• Presence of abundant natural resources like fertile land and water body has favoured commercial farming</li> <li>• Transparency in resource allocation and utilization has led to proper planning and budget execution</li> <li>• Conducive political support has attracted in foreign investment and other government interventions.</li> <li>• Hardworking and committed Population has provided the necessary human resource</li> <li>• Mainstreaming of cross cutting issues has ensured that the district budget gender and equity sensitive.</li> <li>• Tourist sites and rich Cultures attracts in more revenue sources to the district</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proactive Development Partners who can step in to support the district's budget</li> <li>•</li> <li>• Support from central Government and other Development Partners especially on agro –business.</li> <li>• Existence of financial institution like DFCU, Post bank and SACCO's have boosted the local savings</li> <li>• The vast, rich, non-fragmented arable land (prairie) has favored commercial farming.</li> <li>• Presence of oil and gas reserves offers an opportunity for diversification in the district.</li> <li>• Murchison Falls National Park and the rich Acholi cultural heritage.</li> <li>• The district is linked by Arua road and a meter gauge railway line. The Olwiyo-Gulu-Acholibur-Kitgum-Mosingu. The Good access Roads to foreign markets such as Southern Sudan has boosted the trade industry..</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased assets for production i.e. oxen and ox ploughs, different farm machineries has boosted production and productivity</li> <li>• Sound and well-set policy such as timely mobilization and registration of tax payers has promoted revenue realization.</li> <li>• Increase in number of business establishment and Markets has increased the revenue collections.</li> <li>• Existence of well-planned and constructed roads network within the District has eased mobility.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The strategic geographical location of Nwoya District between two upcoming regional cities of Arua in the west and Gulu in the east has opened up market opportunity.</li> <li>• The location of Karuma and Ayago HEP dams on the boundary of the district is an opportunity for value addition and industrialization.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Constraints</b></p>	<p><b>Challenges</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate staffing affects the service delivery standards set by the district</li> <li>• High fertility and population growth rates has brought about its problems and pressure on land and budgets</li> <li>• Low revenue base due to non realization of LRR as planned for has affected activity implementations.</li> <li>• Weak enforcement of existing laws has affected the service delivery standards</li> <li>• Inadequate database has affected planning mainly for the marginalized groups.</li> <li>• Limited capacity of local Investors has affected production and productivity in the district.</li> <li>• HIV/AIDS scourge has affected the quality of human capital in the district and is among the highest in the country</li> <li>• Rising levels of Gender violence has affected the domestic rights of persons.</li> <li>• Unsustainable utilization of Natural Resources has led to deforestation in the district.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low budget ceilings limits the district from achieving all the planned interventions</li> <li>• Natural disasters which affects economic and human activities like farming and settlement</li> <li>• Roaming wild animals normally affect farming and human life</li> <li>• Stiff competition from other markets outside the district leading to price fluctuations</li> <li>• Unreliable rainfall within the region has often affected agricultural activities.</li> <li>• Large proportion of households are still in the subsistence economy promoting poverty.</li> <li>• Despite endowments (Murchison Falls National Park). Tourism sector still low leading to low revenue realization.</li> <li>• Despite the presence of Oil and gas sector in the district, the community still lags behind</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited access to markets infrastructures and market information has led to low revenue realization.</li> <li>• Poor road network has made some places in the district hard to reach.</li> <li>• Inadequate transport facilities has limited mobility in the lower local governments.</li> <li>• Limited skills and capacity has affected the quality of the human capital in the district..</li> <li>• Limited internet connectivity and unreliable power supply has affected growth and industrialization in the district.</li> <li>• Poor attitude of business owners to pay taxes has affected the revenue collection in the district.</li> <li>• The level of degradation of environmental and natural resources remains high this greatly affects production.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The general health situation of the population has remained poor as most health facilities are inadequately equipped.</li> <li>• Sparseness in the distribution of the population has affected project allocations.</li> <li>• Land conflicts still exist and this has affected development.</li> <li>• High levels of Poverty and vulnerability</li> </ul>
---	--

## 2.1 Key Standard Development Indicators and status

Examples of Key Standard Development Indicators include: Proportion of persons in the LG that is below poverty line, literacy rate, maternal mortality rate, infant mortality rate, teacher-pupil ratio, among others against the national average.

**Table 1.6 Key Development Indicators**

Indicators	Nwoya Status	National average (2019/20)
Life expectancy at birth	63	63.7
Population growth rate	9.49	3.1
Proportion of population below poverty line.	33.4	6.3
Infant mortality/1000	43	
Proportion of Households dependent on subsistence agriculture as main source of livelihood	95	81.2
Proportion of labour force transiting to gainful employment.	11.5	52.7
Wetland Cover	1.848	12
Forest Cover	0.116	18

Indicators	Nwoya Status	National average (2019/20)
Households which are food secure (%)	75	69
Farmers to Extension worker ratio	1:18,000	1:1,800
Proportion of people having access to electricity to national grid	9.8	30
% of water sources safe for human use and consumption	76	73
% access to safe water	53.5	19
Improved sanitation coverage (toilet)	85.5	34
Improved hand washing facility	20	30
Literacy levels (%)	76	76.5
Numeracy Rate	85	42.5
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)/100,000 births.	99	124
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)/1,000 live births.	43	31.9
Pupil-classroom ratio	50	27
Pupil – Teacher Ratio	50	22
Sanitation (Latrine) coverage	76	56
Malaria incidence per 100,000 population	8,906	282.3
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	0.62	27
Under five mortality rate (U5MR)/	1.8	64
Underweight (Under 5-Years)	16	11
Percentage of local revenue to district budget	1.87	
Number of LED initiatives established by the LG and are functional	4	27
Number of new enterprises developed and functional		64
Number SACCOs registered and functional	25	11
Number of health centers with access to internet broad band	5.6	3.2

## 2.2. Analysis of development situations

### 2.2.1 Agriculture

Agriculture is the main source of livelihoods in the district. It is estimated to employ about 90% of the population. The majority of those engaged in agriculture are women. The key constraint in agriculture is the low household agricultural production and productivity and very limited value addition. Over the plan period, focus will be placed on increasing household production and productivity.

**Table 1.7 Agriculture: Potential, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) Analysis**

Potentials	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of Strong management, technical and professional team who provide extension services to the community</li> <li>• Presence of abundant natural resources like fertile land and water body which is used for farming.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proactive Development Partners who support farmers in the district.</li> <li>• Conducive climate which favours both animal and crop husbandry.</li> <li>• Enabling policies towards land acquisition has made it easier for commercial farming.</li> <li>• Political stability in the region has made favourable for agriculture.</li> <li>• High agricultural productivity in the neighbouring places</li> </ul>
Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate staffing for extension workers in certain subcounties affects service delivery.</li> <li>• Limited capacity of local Investors has prevented them from venturing into commercial production.</li> <li>• Limited access to market infrastructures and market information</li> <li>• Poor transport equipment and the road network in farmlands has made it hard to transport agricultural produce.</li> <li>• Limited access to agricultural inputs has prevented the community from large scale farming.</li> <li>• Poor agricultural practices and subsistence farming has reduced on production and productivity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate funding to the sector has limited the execution of the planned activitie..</li> <li>• Unreliable rainfall within the region has often affected agricultural activities.</li> <li>• Large proportion of households are still in the subsistence economy limiting production and productivity..</li> <li>• High level of human animal conflicts which always ends up in loss of life for either the animal or the human..</li> <li>• No/Or few processing industry exists in the district and this has limited the capacity for value addition.</li> <li>• Land conflicts still exists and this has greatly affected agriculture in the region.</li> </ul>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low sensitization of communities on government projects has yielded into wastage of resources.</li> <li>• Low levels of diversification in agriculture e.g. fishing farming and livestock keeping has led to dependence on other products from other districts.</li> </ul>	
---	--

### 2.2.1.1 Crop

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

The traditional cash crops are cotton and tobacco, but due to decreasing prices and limited access to markets, their production had declined rapidly. The Cotton Sector Development Program is currently being implemented and the hope is that the crop will be revitalized. Rice and maize are being grown for both cash and food. The major food crops are maize, finger millet, sorghum, sweet potatoes, cassava, groundnuts, simsim, beans, peas and sunflowers

### 2.2.1.2 Livestock

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

### 2.2.1.3 Fisheries

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

### 2.2.2 Tourism

Nwoya district borders the mighty Murchison Falls National Park from the northern bank of River Nile. The park was established in 1954 by the British administrations in Uganda with aims to conserve flora and fauna which had increased after the evacuation of people who had been there in the 1900s because of tsetse flies. This conservation area is the largest in Uganda and used to have varieties of both animals and bird species like, white rhino, wild dogs and cheetahs. Unfortunately, the park lost all these species as a result of many factors. The district is blessed with Natural, Historical, Man Made, Cultural and Religious Tourism attractions. Few communities' members have so far taken up tourism as a business. During the plan period, focus will be put on improving community tourism attractions and Engagements with Ministry of tourism

**Table 1.8 Tourism: Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) Analysis;**

1.1 Potentials	1.2 Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of Murchison Falls National Park with a variety of flora and fauna.</li> <li>• Rich culture and Acholi History which needs documentations in the cultural sites</li> <li>• Resourceful technical staff available to coordinate tourists to their destinations.</li> <li>• Good security and safety measures in place for both the animals and the tourists</li> <li>• Favourable climatic condition which has favoured the growth of good vegetation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of Development Partners who are ready to support in the tourism industry.</li> <li>• Political stability in the region has made it possible for the animals to flourish in the area.</li> <li>• Presence of natural, manmade, cultural and religious centers which act as tourist sites..</li> <li>• Good and hospital people who are ready to welcome people of all tribes.</li> <li>• The presence of large farms in the district presents an opportunity for farm tourism.</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Favourable political practices and support towards protection of the wildlife.</li> </ul>	
<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poaching/Illegal hunting has led to the extinction of certain species of animals.</li> <li>• Poor road network affects the navigation of the park and mobility.</li> <li>• Limited internet connectivity and coverage in the area makes the journey inconveniencing.</li> <li>• Unreliable power supply has made it hard for investor to invest in the tourism sector.</li> <li>• Limited capacity to develop most tourism sites has left the sites to degrade.</li> <li>• Negative mind set of some of the community members about tourism development has limited their participation in this industry.</li> <li>• Weak enforcement of wildlife laws that favour the community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low budgetary allocation to the Tourism sector for improvement and development of the industry.</li> <li>• Natural disasters like wild bush fires which ravages through the game parks in the dry season.</li> <li>• Conflicting interest towards tourism improvement and development has affected the industry.</li> <li>• UWA is unclear on community compensation and redress mechanisms in cases of wildlife destructions of farmlands.</li> <li>• Extinction of some animal and tree species has greatly affected the diversity.</li> <li>• Human wildlife conflict has been a big challenge as it leads to loss of life either for the animal or the human.</li> </ul>

### 1.2.1.1 Stakeholders involved in Tourism

The stakeholders involved include among others: The Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) is one of the stakeholders involve in the value chain and still continuing, The community who are involved in value chain promotion, The Uganda Tourism Board (UTB) which is the main tourism promoters, Ministry of Tourism Wild and Antiquities (MoTWA) which is mandated to streamline tourism, other development partners who support and practice tourism activities

Table 1.9 Data and statistics on key tourism products and services.

<b>Name of tourism product</b>	<b>Description of products and services</b>	<b>infrastructure</b>	<b>Location</b>
Top of falls	Rattling waters	Good	MFNP
Game drive	Viewing both game & landscape	Good	MFNP
Birding	In both savanna and thick forest	Poor	MFNP
Sport fishing	Along the river	Poor	MFNP
Bush camping	In the bush	Poor	MFNP
Nature walk	Walking	Far	MFNP
Paraa Safari Lodge	accommodation	Good	MFNP
Balloon safaris	On air	Excellent	MFNP
Chobe Safari lodge	accommodation	Good	MFNP
Pakumba Safari lodge	accommodation	Good	MFNP
Lebngec water falls	Fairly rattling water	Poor	Lugulu s/c
Puno agato	Animals meeting point	Poor	Kochgoma s/c
Local dances	Acholi community	Good/poor	All s/c
Purongo cultural center	Cultural practices	Good	Purongo s/c
Tebito	Historical admim	Fair	MFNP
Gonycogo	Happiness point	Poor	Kochgoma s/c
Agung religious site	Memorial prayers	Fair	Anaka s/c
HarritageSafari lodge	accommodation	Good	Gotapwoyo s/c
Angel track stop	Motel/stop over	Good	Gotapwoyo s/c
Grass root cottages	accommodation	Good	Purongo s/c
Delight Uganda limited	Farm tourism	poor	Lungulu s/c
Amathion	Farm Tourism	Good	Lungulu s/c
OolaLolim farm	Farm tourism	Good	Purongo s/c
El henah goat farm	Farm tourism	Good	Lungulu

### 2.2.3 Minerals

The mineral potentials of the district require exploration. However, it is no secret that commercial deposits of oil were discovered in the district. The district has therefore prioritized the development and consolidation of the local content (s) of minerals, oil and gas in the plan period in order for the community of the district to maximize benefits from this strategic resource. Engagement with Tilenga has started

**Table 2.0: Minerals Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) Analysis**

<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of oil and gas fields in the district makes Nwoya to be the biggest producer of oil in the region.</li> <li>• Availability of land to cater for the development of infrastructures that support the oil industry.</li> <li>• Availability of human capital resource both skilled and unskilled to work in the oil and gas industry.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of an airfield in the park where the oil i can aid transportation issues.</li> <li>• Presence of proactive partners in the oil and gas industry has made it possible for the exploration of the oil wells.</li> <li>• Major road networks pass near the sites and this will help during the growth and development of the industry.</li> </ul>
<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of skilled personnel in this sector for extensive exploration.</li> <li>• Inadequate revenue sources for investing in the oil and gas industry as this requires huge capital.</li> <li>• Poor road network in the areas with the oil will limit activity implementations.</li> <li>• Unskilled labour force in the district will only cater for the labour intensive work.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate hazards</li> <li>• The oil and gas is in a hard to reach zone making it hard for study purposes.</li> <li>• The industry is very nationalized and the district has limited say on activities leading to the development of this industry.</li> <li>• There is a challenge of wildlife human conflict as the oil and gas is in the national park.</li> </ul>

## 2.2.4 Trade, Industry and Local Cooperatives

The engagement in trade, industry and local economic development in Nwoya District is mainly hinged on crop production which accounts for almost 97% of the economic activities and these are mainly achieved through;

**Table 2.1: Trade, Industry and Cooperatives: Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) Analysis**

<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The growing hospitality industries supported by continuously improving road networks with 12 tourist standard hotels and 28 Town hotels The beautiful tourist attraction sites like Murchison National Park, farm tourism, waterfalls, Cooperative movements which is a key tool for eradication of poverty, employment and socio economic transformation of the members.</li> <li>• 56 Agro Processing industries mainly for rice, maize and cassava (eg. Bukona Agro processing industry has a capacity to consume 70MT of dry cassava per day, AK Purongo processes 10MT of rice per 8hours,KAMP feed produces 7MT of animal feeds per 8hours and Ali cassava processors produces 7MT per 8 hours of cassava flour for export to European market</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local community investors Foreign investors owners of Hotels, farms, Agro-processing facilities, Commercial farmers, Agro processors ( with the giant industries owned by foreigners), Cooperative members through farming and sales of the products</li> <li>• Promoting key LED activities e.g. Nwoya fruit farmers, Delight (U) Ltd and UN women.</li> <li>• Linking commercial farmers and other producers (SMEs) to relevant agencies and industrial service providers (linking farmer organizations to financial institutions and value addition facilities).</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of partnership and associations strength in production, sales and bargaining /negotiation power in businesses.</li> <li>• Limited registration of all businesses and commercial farmers in the district affects revenue collection.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of innovations for value addition to attract better price.</li> <li>• Production and supply of rice verses demand price due to free entry of rice from Kisumu (Kenya), Tanzania and Pakistan considering cost of production and economies of scales ( comparative advantage in the rice production value chain)</li> </ul>
--	--

### 2.2.5 Financial Services

Nwoya District has only one established Bank, Post Office Bank located at Anaka Town Council. Commercial Department has done quite a good job to encourage formation of SACCOs in various parts of the district.

**Table 2.2 Financial Services: Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) Analysis**

Potentials	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staff in place</li> <li>• Availabilities of enough wage bill for running government activities.</li> <li>• Infrastructural development available</li> <li>• Land available for development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good road network in the centres</li> <li>• Presence of a financial institution and banking agents</li> <li>• Presence of commercial farmers in the district</li> <li>• Active tourism industry</li> </ul>
Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Few skilled man power</li> <li>• Problem of trust worthy clients</li> <li>• Poor financial practices in the community</li> <li>• Cultural mindset exist in communities</li> <li>• Low rate of group registrations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High level of poverty in the communities</li> <li>• No vocational centre in the district</li> <li>• Heavy reliance on nature for productivity</li> <li>• Presence of hard to reach areas</li> </ul>

## 2.3 Economic/Productive Infrastructure

### 2.3.1 Water for production

Water for production is not yet well developed in the district except for various small scale irrigation which shall be initiated by production department under agro-industrialization program. However, this is being explored by making use of the Nile and other streams in the district. This is expected to boost production of farmers

Table 2.3 Water for production: Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) Analysis

Potentials	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of river Nile</li> <li>• Presence of non seasonal streams</li> <li>• Fertile soil</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of skilled manpower</li> <li>• Good enabling environment</li> <li>• Sparse population</li> </ul>
Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate capital</li> <li>• Unskilled manpower</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The size of the district is too big</li> <li>• Poor road network</li> <li>• Negative mindset</li> </ul>

Summary of Key Development Issues (list or bold the issues)

### 2.3.2 Transport (Road DUCAR)

The Works Sector comprises of two Departments (Roads and Technical Services and that of Rural Water and Sanitation). The sector further has to ensure proper quality in design, construction, inspection and maintenance of all Local Administration building structures. The national roads are developed and maintained by the Ministry of Works and Transport. The District Local Government maintains district roads while Community access roads are the responsibility of the Lower Local Governments. This section presents selected statistics on work services delivery.



Table 2.4 Roads: Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) Analysis

Potentials	Opportunities
Nature of settlement Good geology Nature of landscape and vegetation	Enabling government policies Presence of Development partners Government policy Presence of skilled manpower
Constraints	Challenges
Nature of soil mainly loamy Land conflicts Inadequate funds	Few working equipment Unpredictable weather

### 2.3.2.1 Roads

The District has a total of approximately **181.4** Km of national roads, **254** km of district roads and **649**km of community roads..

#### 2.3.2.1.1 Roads by grade, Length and condition

There are several categories of road networks including National roads managed by the Central Government, District roads managed by the District and urban road managed by Town councils, and community roads are maintained by community members.

**Table 2.5: Roads by Type, length and condition**

Type	Distance (km)	Class	condition
National road	181.4	-	Good
District Roads	254	II/I	Good
Urban road	4.7898		Good
Community roads	649	II	Poor

**Source: Works and Technical services**

**Table 2.6: Length of Roads work on FY 2017/18**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Distance (in km)</b>
Length of urban roads with Street lights installed	0.5
Length of Urban roads side pavements constructed	0.5
Length of urban roads rehabilitated	2
Length of community access roads rehabilitated	7
Length of roads periodically maintained in rural	7
Length of urban roads periodically maintained	13
Number of road bottlenecks improved	0
Number of bridges constructed	0
Number of bridges rehabilitated	0

**Source: Works and Technical services**

### **2.3.4 ICT**

The adoption and utilization of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) within the District is aligned to the District Development Plan 3 (DDPIII) and National Development Plan III (NDPIII). The implementation of ICT requires an overall guiding framework to ensure that it's well-managed, complies with legal and regulatory requirements, creates value, and supports the realization of the District Vision based on globally accepted best practice, guidelines and principles.

**Table 2.7 ICT: Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) Analysis**

Potentials	Opportunities
ICT equipments available ICT Officers recruited ICT budget lines available ICT policy in place District website available ICT service providers available	Favourable Government policies towards ICT Ministry of ICT is existent Presence of development partners Good network coverage in the district
Constraints	Challenges

<p>Limited funding</p> <p>Lower network infrastructural Coverage.</p> <p>Low acquisition of Acquisition of ICT equipment in the district.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of maintenance Tools due to limited funding.</li> <li>• Inadequate ICT knowledge and skills.</li> <li>• Lack of a dedicated transport means to aid movement to and from LLG to provide support.</li> <li>• Lack of automated machines for easy monitoring.</li> </ul>	<p>Lack of support from the mother Ministry.</p> <p>Poor mobilization of stakeholders</p>
---	---

ICT can serve a variety of different ends:

- Internet Access
- Better delivery of Government services to citizens
- Improved interactions with business and industry
- Citizen empowerment through access to higher volume of information, or more efficient Government management.
- Database management such as HMIS, HRMIS, UWEP MIS
- Payments example IFMS

The resulting benefits can be less corruption, increased transparency, greater convenience, revenue growth, and or cost reductions, online services.

The use of ICT services in the District is still very low as can be seen from the access to mobile phones, computers, network coverage in Schools, Health facilities, Sub-county headquarters.

- Low network coverage
- Poor quality services
- Inadequate funding.
- Unnecessary taxes on ICT Infrastructures.

#### 2.3.4.1 Users of ICT products and services in businesses, IEC and innovations, etc.;

- Government, Students, Business community, Disability Community members, Hospitals Schools
- ICT plays a great role in attaining gender equality and empowering women by allowing access to important information and involving them as actors in social, economic and Environmental development.
- The use of ICT for example in education improves the motivation and attainment of both girls and boys, though the increases are more marked for boys than girls. Within schools, but at home the differences are more marked: girls have lower levels of access at home compared with boys, and generally use ICT less.
- The community generally under look at women and hence this has affected women’s participation in ICT.
- Imposing of unnecessary tax on the use of ICT infrastructures.
- Unnecessary cyber laws.

Provides possible solution for adaptation to climate change.

- It provides access to necessary information which is needed for climate change.

## 2.4 Human and Social Development

### 2.4.1 Health

The Department of Health is headed by the District Health Officer whose mandate is guided by the District 5 Year Strategic Plan that focuses on the achievement of equity through increased access to Minimum Health Care Package (MHCP), Quality care, efficiency accountability and transparency.

**Table 2.8: Health Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) Analysis**

Potentials	Opportunities
Health facilities exist Health staff in place VHTs present in the villages	Support from MoH Presence of development partners Presence of a Nwoya Radio station

Presence of staff quarters Security guaranteed	Referral hospitals in neighbouring districts
Constraints	Challenges
Limited funding Poor and untimely supply of drugs Poor staff motivation Poor road networks in the district Delays and supply of unwanted drugs by NDA The district only has 1 ambulance	Presence of hard to reach The district is too big with few HCs Unreliable weather Non realization of donor funding as planned

#### 2.4.2 Health Infrastructures need for more data from health.

This section classifies the distribution of health facilities within the district.

The district has one hospital owned by the government. Three government Health centre III, thirteen Health centre II, of which nine are government owned and four are Private Not for Profit (PNFP). However the district doesn't have any health Centre IV.

**Table 3.0 : Health Infrastructure by categories**

Category	Ownership			Total
	Government	PNFP	PFP	
Hospital	1	0	0	1
H/C IV	0	0	0	0
H/C III	3	0	0	3
HC II	9	4	2	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>19</b>

*Source: DHIS2*

### 2.4.3 Morbidity and cause of ill health

**Table 3.1: Disease burden (2019/20) top ten diseases**

Position	Disease	Percentage (%)
1	Malaria	36.7
2	No Pneumonia Cold or cough	20.7
3	Intestinal Worms	4.8
4	Skin Infection	3.8
5	Pneumonia	3.7
6	Gastro Intestinal Disorder non effective	3.3
7	Urinary Tract Infection	3.2
8	Diarrhoea Acute	3.1
9	Trauma Due to Other Causes	2.8
10	Other ENT	2.6
11	All Others	13.2

*Source: DHIS2*

### 2.4.2 Water and Sanitation

This section will cover the percentage of people within a reasonable walking distance (1.5km for rural and 0.2km for urban) to an improved water source. A reliable water source is one capable of supplying its beneficiaries, a minimum of 20 litres per capita per day.

**Table 3.2: Water and Sanitations: Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) Analysis**

Potentials	Opportunities
<p>Presence of the river Nile boundaries which can be used for fishing</p> <p>Presence of rivers, streams and springs which provide water for domestic use.</p> <p>Technical staff available to provide WASH services to the community</p> <p>Presence of District Sanitation and Water Coordination Committee who sit and plan</p> <p>Presence of water source committees helps in routine maintenance of the water point.</p>	<p>Presence of NWSC in the urban has provided the community members with access to piped water.</p> <p>Presence of development partners who are directly participating in the WASH campaign.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government programmes under UGIFT under small scale irrigation provides an alternative to land near water.</li> <li>• Presence of urban physical plans which makes the work of placing the water pipe lines easy.</li> </ul>
Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land reclamation in wetlands has affected the quality of water in the district</li> <li>• Deforestation has also affected the conventional rainfall that we receive from forest covers.</li> </ul> <p>Few culverts and bridges which makes it easy for water to flood.</p> <p>Limited capacities of NWSC in Anaka TCs to address the challenges of the communities.</p> <p>Long distances to water sources lowers the level of service delivery to the communities.</p> <p>Chemical pollution of water bodies by industries affects the aquatic life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited community engagement in water source management leading to wastage of resource.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flooding in certain areas during the rainy season affects the quality of water.</li> </ul> <p>Prolonged drought in the area causes shallow wells and springs to dry.</p>

**Table 3.3: Safe water sources functionality and coverage by sub-county**

<b>Sub-county</b>	<b>Reliability</b>	<b>Safe water coverage</b>
Alero	82	79
Anaka S/C	75	82
Anaka TC.	78	64
Gotapwoyo	70	71
Kochgoma	81	72
Lii	81	54
Lungulu	84	36
Purongo	73	55
<b>Nwoya (Total)</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>68</b>

Source: DWO's record



## Latrine Coverage

This section will include the number of household within a community that have access to toilet facilities. It also looks at the type of latrine owned by the household.

Table 3.4: Latrine and Hand washing coverage by Sub-county

Name of LLG	Latrine coverage(%)	Hand washing coverage (%)
Alero	72	11
Anaka(Payira)	89.3	8.7
Anaka T.C	78	12
Kochgoma	79.4	36
Got Apwoyo		
Lii	81.6	44.9
Lungulu	87	38
Puroungo	80	40
<b>Nwoya District</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>43.2</b>

*Source: DHO's Office*

Table 3.5: Trend for Latrine and Hand washing coverage in Nwoya District

Financial Year	Latrine(%)	Hand washing (%)
2013/14	70.1	12.7
2014/15	74.6	15.8
2015/16	74.8	12.9
2016/17	-	-
2017/18	80.0	43.2

*Source: DHI's Office*

Table 3.6: Achievement of district targets

	Current Achievements (%)
Latrine coverage	80
Primary school pupil : stance ratio	44
Water source functionality	78
Safe water coverage	68

*Source: DHI sanitation report & Inventory analysis*

### 2.4.3 Education

The Department of Education is charged with overseeing the implementation of the district and National education policies and plans. It also monitors and evaluates the performance of the education system and school operations to keep required standards within the district. The areas of focus include teachers, pupils, school facilities and parents.

**Table 3.7 Education: Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) Analysis**

Potentials	Opportunities
<p>Teaching staff in place to offer quality services to the learner.</p> <p>School infrastructures in place (Classroom blocks, staff quarters, dormitories, latrines etc) to provide for a conducive learning environment.</p> <p>Schools have playing grounds to improve on the physical education of the learners.</p> <p>School feeding programmes in schools so as to provide a meal to the learners.</p> <p>Presence of school gardens helps to provide a balanced diet to the pupils.</p>	<p>Community land available for the construction of community schools</p> <p>Presence of MoES whose purpose is to support and improve the quality of education in the district.</p> <p>Presence of development partners who are supporting the education sector</p> <p>Presence of PTA facilitated teachers who help bridge the gaps</p> <p>School exchanges visits which help in bench marking best practices.</p>

<p>Presence of SMCs and PTAs track the progress the school is making.</p>	<p>National school programmes grants various opportunities to the learners to expose their talent.</p>
<p>Constraints</p>	<p>Challenges</p>
<p>Low wage ceilings for full recruitment of the teaching staff has affected certain schools.</p> <p>Early childhood marriages &amp; teen pregnancies has affected the progress of the female learners.</p> <p>Poor quality infrastructures in certain schools has not provided a conducive area for the learners.</p> <p>No girls changing rooms in certain schools has disadvantaged the female learners.</p> <p>Few learning materials in certain schools has affected the performance of pupils.</p> <p>No special needs educators has affected the learning of pupils living with disability.</p> <p>Teacher absenteeism has greatly affected the progress of the pupils.</p> <p>Poverty in the community has made school almost unaffordable for certain families.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Land wrangle for school land has discouraged the growth of schools</p> <p>Negative cultural mindset has affected greatly the girl child learner.</p>	<p>Long distances for learners to walk to school limits their performance.</p> <p>Inadequate capital for development of all schools infrastructure to a required standard</p> <p>Outbreak of epidemics in schools always leads to closures and interrupts the learning process.</p>

#### 2.4.3.0 Educational Institutions

Educational institution is any institution whose sole or main purpose is the provision of education and such institution must be normally accredited or sanctioned by some public authority.

### 2.4.3.2 Primary Education

#### 2.4.3.3 Distance to the nearest primary and secondary school

Table 3.8: Distance of households to nearest primary school by sub-county

School	Below 5kms (%)	5kms or more (%)
Overall Primary School (whether Private or Public)	75.7	24.3
Public Primary School	72.0	28.0
Overall Secondary School (whether Private or Public)	33.5	66.5
Public Secondary School	31.1	68.9

*Source: NPHC 2014*

#### 2.4.3.4 Proportion of school going age children

Table 3.9: Percentage of school going age attending primary and secondary school by gender

Persons attending School	Male (%)	Female (%)	Overall (%)
Aged 6-12 years attending primary school	80.2	80.2	80.2
Aged 13-18 years attending secondary school	26.4	16.7	21.6

*Source: NPHC 2014*

#### 2.4.3.5 Number of Primary schools

Table 4.0: Number of primary schools by ownership by Sub-county

Sub-County	Govt Aided	Community	Private	Total
Alero	10	8	6	24
Anaka (Payira)	4	1	1	6
Anaka T.C.	5	1	9	15
Kochgoma	7	3	7	17
Got Apwoyo	2	4	1	7

Lii	4	9	8	21
Lungulu	5	6	1	12
Purongo	7	5	3	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>117</b>

*Source: Education Department*

Secondary Education

2.4.3.6 Secondary schools

Table 4.1: Name of Senior Secondary School by ownership by Sub-county

Name of school	Ownership	Sub-county	No. Of students	No. Of teachers
Pope Paul VI S.S Anaka	Gov't	Anaka T.C	550	19
Kochgoma S.S.	Gov't	kochgoma	316	15
Alero S.S	Gov't	Alero	246	18
Purongo Seed SS	Government	Purongo	241	17
Nwoya S.S.	Private	Anaka T.C.	104	11
Purongo S.S.	Private	Purongo	-	-
Crown Academy	Private	Anaka T.C.	-	-
Nwoya girl's Academy	NGO	Purongo	-	-
Anaka intensive SS	Private	Anaka T.C.	581	16
Skyland Academy	Private	Kochgoma	120	-
Homestone College Anaka	Private	Anaka T. C	34	8
Agung Community S.S	Gov't	Anaka S/C	45	22

Lungulu Community S.S	Community	Lungulu	-	-
Anaka Calvary College	Private	Anaka T.C	70	11
Anaka Intensive S.S	Private	Anaka T.C	581	16

**Source: Education Department**

Tertiary and Vocational Education

**2.4.3.7 Other Educational Institutions**

A part from primary schools and secondary schools, the district has other educational institutions (for example pre-primary, Teachers training colleges, Technical colleges and Vocational schools) Table 5.4 below shows the different Education institutions in the district by ownership and level

Take note that the district has no institution

**2.4.4 Community Development and Social protection**

This chapter shows statistics on marginalized groups or communities. The mandate of the department is to promote social protection and promotion of human right as well as empowering these groups.

**Table 4.3: Community Development and Social Protection: Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) Analysis**

Potentials	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of a fully-fledged and functional security structure has faqvoured the aspects of development and social protection.</li> <li>• Presence of diverse community/culture in the district has made it possible for community tourism.</li> <li>• Availability of land in the communities as a factor of production has favoured production and productivity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of government programmes like YLP, UWEP, EMYOGA, PDM e.t.c all set in place to enhance community development.</li> <li>• Presence of development partners who are providing on and off budget support to the district to directly address issues in the communities.</li> <li>• Under ICOLEW programme for adult education, capacities of the elders are being built.</li> </ul>

<p>Young and resourceful inclusive population of persons living with disability as a readily available labour force.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community dialogues/bazaars provides an opportunity for feedback to the communities by the duty bearers.</li> <li>• Presence of Nwoya radio will boost the flow of relevant government interventions to the communities.</li> </ul>
<p>Constraints</p>	<p>Challenges</p>
<p>High poverty rate in the community  Low levels of education in the communities  Few financial institutions in the LG  Presence of wrong doers in the communities  Challenges of drug abuse  High levels of GBV  High dependency on subsistence farming  No community library</p>	<p>Animal human conflict  Unfavourable weather conditions  Poor road network in communities</p>

#### 2.4.4.1 Sectors in community

The Community Based services sector is one of the major sectors in the district and is composed of;

- Probation Youth, Children and Social welfare
- Gender, Culture and Community Development
- Disability and Elderly
- Labour and Industrial Relations

The District has several community development groups. These include youth groups, women groups, civil society organisations, FAL study groups and cultural groups.

- Number of Community Development Groups: 117
- Number of women Groups: 26
- Men Groups: 50
- Mixed (Men, women, PWDs) groups: 41
- Community Development Centres: 3
- Number of NGOs: 26

- No of NGOs support programs for disadvantaged groups. 18
- Number of CBOs 15
- Ratio of CDAs/CDOs to the community: 1 staff per 10,000 Households 1:3,125
- Youth Groups: 60
- PWD groups: 12
- Cultural groups 04

**Table 4.4: Number of FAL Instructors and Learners**

Sub-County	No. of Parishes	No. Of Classes	No. Of Instructors		Number of	
			F	M	F	M
Alero	03	04	01	02	25	12
Koch Goma	02	02	00	02	18	04
Purongo	03	04	01	03	27	11
Anaka S/C	02	03	01	01	16	08
Lii	01	01	01	00	12	01
Lungulu	01	01	00	01	08	04
Gotapwoyo	00	00	00	00	00	00
Anaka TC	02	02	00	02	32	13

**Source: Community Development and Gender Department**

#### 2.4.4.2 Community Projects

**Table 4.5: Projects implemented in the Sub-counties**

Name of project	Sub-county	No. of Groups supported	Implementers
NUSAF III	4	81	District
YLP	8	128	District
UWEP	8	37	District
PRELNOR	4	35	District

**Source: Community Development and Gender Department**



#### 2.4.4.3 Gender and Culture

- Ratio of girls to boys in primary education: 95:100
- Ratio of girls to boys in secondary education: 1:2
- Ratio of women to men in policy decision making issues: 3:5
- Proportion of women having rights to own property (Land, household property): 00
- Number of contracts awarded to women: 04
- Number of bye-laws in favour of widows: 00
- Number of sensitization workshops organised on the rights of widows: 02
- Number of domestic violence cases handled by probation/gender Office: 104

#### 2.4.4.4 Probation, OVCs and Child Protection Issues

##### **Orphan hood status**

In Uganda, an Orphan is defined as a child less than 18 years who has lost one or both parents. Parent's survival has a strong bearing on welfare of the children because children are dependent on their parent and other adult to support them.

**Table 4.5: Distribution of parent's survival for children aged below 18 years**

	<b>Percent</b>
Children (0-17 years) who have lost at least a parent	10.7%
Children who have lost one parent	9.4%
Children (0-17 years) with both parents dead	1.3%
Children (0-17 years) who have both parents alive	89.3%

*Source: NPHS 2014*

**Table 4.6 : Percentage Distribution of Orphans aged 0-17 years by Sub county**

<b>Sub county</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Alero	9.9
Anaka (Payira)	12.4
Anaka T.C	12.8

Kochgoma	10.7
Got Apwoyo	10.1
Lii	10.7
Lungulu	9.9
Puroongo	10.1
<b>Nwoya district</b>	<b>10.7</b>

*Source: NPHS 2014*

#### 2.4.4.5 Number of elderly persons by sex

The elderly are referred to as persons aged 60 years and above irrespective of their demographic and other socio-economic characteristics. The constitution of Uganda calls for reasonable provision for the welfare and maintenance of the aged.

Out of the overall population of Nwoya district 4.0% are the elderly persons of which 1.6% are male and 2.4% are female.

Table 4.7: Distribution of elderly by sex

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Male</b>	2,186	1.6%
<b>Female</b>	3,208	2.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,394</b>	<b>4.0%</b>

*Source: NPHS 2014*

#### 2.4.4.6 Situation of OVC

- Child mothers aged 12-17 years: 8.5%
- Child labourers: 0.1%
- Number of orphanage homes by location: 05
- Number of child resettlement centres: 05

**Table 4.8: Number of cases reported**

Type	Number
Murder	36
Suicide	04
Defilement	121
Rape	08
Aggregated Robbery	09
Theft of all kinds	137
Arson	66
Malicious Damage	65
Threatening Violence	136
Others	1307

**Source: Anaka CPS**

## 2.5 Environment and Natural Resources

The Department of Natural Resources comprises of the Natural Resources Office, the Lands and Physical Planning Office as well as the Forestry, Environment & Wetlands Office. It is charged with the responsibility of ensuring sustainable and productive utilisation of natural resources for poverty reduction, enhanced economic growth and improved livelihoods. The major causes of the deterioration the quality and the quantity of the natural resource base is associated with human activity. There is massive deforestation particularly on privately owned land where most of the districts tree resources are. This is closely followed by wetland degradation as a result of cultivation of crops. Other threats are soil erosion whose magnitude and impact has never been quantified.

**Table 4.9: Natural Resource: Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) Analysis**

Potentials	Opportunities
Bio-diversity in wildlife	Presence of development partners UWA in place

Possession of vast lands Presence of fertile soils Presence of a good eco-system and fauna Reforestation and land reclamation programmes	NEMA Favourable Policies towards environment protection
Constraints	Challenges
Problems of land reclamations, exhaustions and poor methods of farming. Poverty in the community Deforestation Wild bush fires Limited community engagement on environment issues	Unfavourable weather conditions Donor funds not realized as planned Human animal conflict Hard to reach areas

### 2.5.1 Environmental Sanitation

Table 4.9: Waste Management

Item	Number
Abattoirs	0
Garbage trucks	1
Refuse skips	0
Availability of land fill/dumping sites	1
Incinerators	-

*Source: Natural resource department*

### 2.5.2 Wetland

#### 2.5.2.1 Existing rivers, swamps, lakes

Nwoya district is well endowed with some few water resources which include Rivers Nile, Aswa, Ayago, Tangi, Ceke, Daga, Akago among others and numerous swamps scattered all over the district which form the basis of so many economic activities. However there is no lake within the district.

### 2.5.3 Forestry

The district has only three forest reserves covering a total of 178 hectares. Two are Local Forest Reserves (LFR) covering 8 hectares located in Kochgoma and Anaka. There is also Central Forest Reserve (CFR) covering 170 hectares.

Table 5.0: Gazetted Forest Reserves

<b>Name of forest</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Date gazetted</b>
Anaka LFR	3ha	1963
Kochgoma LFR	5ha	1963
Gotgweno CFR	170ha	1961

*Source: District Forest Officer's record*

Table 5.1: Distribution of Forest Reserves by category

<b>Category of forest reserve</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>
Central Forest Reserves	170ha
Local Forest Reserves	8ha

*Source: District Forest Officer's record*

### 2.5.4 National Park

About 30% of the district land is covered by the Murchison falls National Park with a variety of animals such as elephant, Lion, leopard and many others which are a source tourist attraction.

## 2.6 Urban Development and Physical Planning.

### Urbanization

Urbanisation is defined as the increase in the proportion of the population living in the urban area. However the definition of urban areas has been changing over time. The 2002 and 2014 censuses defined urban areas as only the gazetted one while the earlier censuses included un gazetted urban centres with more than 1000 people as part of the urban population

**Table 5.2: Urban development and Physical planning: Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) Analysis**

Potentials	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of a well-planned Physical plan for the urban centers making the town a well planned area.</li> <li>• The presence of a Physical planning committee in the towns has effected planning in the towns.</li> <li>• Readily available markets for goods and ervices could easily derive growth of the towns.</li> <li>• Presence of abundant land for sustainable growth and development</li> <li>• Security is paramount in the trading centers which provides protection to businesses.</li> </ul>	<p>Presence of National roads URF has favouerd transportation in the district</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of development partners who have supported the communities with infrastructural developments</li> <li>• Presence of Commercial banks and agents in the towns, has boosted financial services in the district.</li> </ul>
Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issues with poor waste management and poor sanitation due to the increase in the populations in the urban centers.</li> <li>• Poor road networks in the urban areas has contributed to slow growth rate in the towns.</li> <li>• Creation of new TCs without operational fund this always affects implementations of the planned activities.</li> <li>• Urban centers always are followed by the negative effects of growth i.e. gambling, prostitution, theft etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Centralization of water in urban centers by NWSC has made it hard for communities in the town suburbs to access clean water due the limited pipe water coverage in the towns.</li> </ul>

**Table 5.2: Population Distribution by Rural – Urban and Sex**

Area	Percentage	Male	Female	Total
Rural	89	59,433	60,481	119,914
Urban	11	6,536	7,056	13,592

*Source: NPHC 2014, UBOS*

#### Average Household size

A Household is defined as a group of people who normally eat and leave together. Household composition is a key variable for determining demographic characteristics of a population. Household size refers to the number of occupants of a household.

Table : Average household size as at 2014 by LLGs

Name of LLG	No . HH	Population	Av. HH size
Alero	4,727	24,767	5.2
Anaka	2,262	11,153	4.9
Anaka T.C	2,786	13,592	4.8
Koch-Goma	4,091	20,413	4.9
Got Apwoyo	2,602	12,839	4.9
Lii	2,874	15,061	5.2
Lungulu	3,248	17,042	5.2
Purongo	3,621	18,639	5.1
<b>Nwoya (Total)</b>	<b>26,211</b>	<b>133,506</b>	<b>5.0</b>

*Source: NPHC 2014, UBOS*

#### Housing conditions by type of house

Housing is one of the basic human needs that have a profound impact on the health, welfare, social attitude and economic productivity of the individual. It is also one of the best indications of the person's standard of living and his/her place in society.

This section provides information on the housing conditions of the population, household sanitation, assets and amenities available to the household and general household welfare.

Table : Type of dwelling Units

<b>Status of Dwelling Unit</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Household Living in Permanent	3.4
Households Living in Semi Permanent Dwelling Units	11.3
Households Living in Temporary Dwelling Units	85.3

*Source: Census 2014*

#### Employment and Occupation by type

The indicator of status of employment distinguishes between three categories of the total employed, i.e (a) wage and salaried workers (also known as employees); (b) self-employed workers; and (c) contributing family workers (also known as unpaid family workers).

Table : Working Status

<b>Working persons</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Persons aged 10-15 years who were working	21.3
Persons aged 10-17 years who were working	26.0
Persons aged 18-30 years who were working	87.4
Persons aged 16-64 years who were working	87.6
Persons aged 18 years and above who were working	91.2
Persons aged 60 years and above who were working	78.7
Youths (Persons aged 18-30 years) who were neither working nor in school	1.8

#### Summary of Key Development Issues

##### Physical Planning



## 2.7 LG Management and Service Delivery

Provide a brief overview of the LG Management and Service Delivery include the decentralized functions and power, such as planning, revenue mobilization and allocations, delivery of decentralized services; monitoring, reporting and evaluation and oversight functions

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

The District's Management Support Services are headed by the Administration and Management Support Services Department. The Department has played a crucial role in ensuring effective and efficient delivery of services at both the Lower and Higher Local Government levels. Currently, the staffing levels have increased from 45% in 2016 to 75% in 2021.

Over the years, a number of Local Governments' employees have attained various skills through training and career development, bringing in considerable experience in the services of the district.

In terms of establishment/construction of new administration offices in the rural stations, out of 8 Sub-counties 1 newly created Sub-county of Paminyai does not have subcounty offices and they are under Departments unfunded priorities. Koch-Goma and Pungo Sub counties have created Town Councils the LLG administration units in the entire 8 Sub-counties are functional. All programmes are being effectively coordinated through the District Technical Planning Committee (DTPC) and management meetings. The Disaster Management Committee is key in steering the response to emergencies, though there is need to reinforce the capacity of the stakeholders involved. Within the available resources, the LG has been ensuring prudent management of the payroll through regular updates of employees and pensioners, and meeting the salary and pension obligations within the wage bill, with close consultation with Public Service and Ministry of Finance. However, while the District has been able to meet the wage bill of the current establishment of 75%, there is also a steady process of recruiting more staff within the current wage bill. In addition to that, pension has continued to increase year by year as more officers reach retirement age, and yet even the accumulated bills are yet to be paid

The Information outreach and news catchments have been improved with the emergence of the FM stations, newspaper and use of mobile phones have also improved over the years, providing information, education, and entertainment to the communities. The increasing embracement and used of IT has enhanced information outreach. However, the Information sector needs to be supported with equipment and man Power resources that enhance service delivery remain inadequate and it has affected the efficient and effectiveness of the performance of Administration.

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

Table 2. 44: Staffing Levels in Nwoya District Departments

Department	Approved Established Posts	Posts Filled	Posts Vacant	Proportion (%) Filled
Administration and Management Support Services	173	116	57	67
Finance	20	15	05	75
Council and Statutory Bodies	09	07	02	78
Production and Marketing	25	17	08	68

Health	595	521	74	88
Education and Sports	1,933	1,806	127	93
Works and Technical Services	30	25	05	83
Natural Resources Management	18	10	08	56
Community Based Services	16	10	06	63
District Planning Unit	04	02	03	50
Internal Audit	06	03	03	50
Trade, Industry and Local Development				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,829</b>	<b>2,535</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>90</b>

Table 3.3 LG Management and Service Delivery: Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) Analysis

Potentials	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence of skilled manpower</li> <li>• Availability of working equipment and assets</li> <li>• Good leadership in the district</li> <li>• Fertile soil</li> <li>• Low population density</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Utilisation of existing assets and equipment</li> <li>• Presence of well- structured administrative units</li> <li>• Presence of development partners</li> <li>• Availability of vast fertile soil</li> <li>• Good working environment</li> <li>• Enabling government policies and guidelines</li> </ul>
Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate funds</li> <li>• Large area with few administrative units</li> <li>• Limited network coverage</li> <li>• Bad cultural and traditional activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Illiterate population</li> <li>• Rigidity in bad tradition and culture</li> <li>• Poor attitude towards hard work</li> <li>• Dependency syndrome</li> <li>• High level of poverty</li> </ul>

## Summary of Key Development Issues

- Limited staffing especially traditional civil service affect service delivery
- Limited logistical logistics / equipment to aid enable timely monitoring and support supervision so as to correct errors and omissions.
- Lack of asset management policy and guidelines
- Limited access to ICT services due to low network coverage and access to ICT equipment
- Lack of power from national grid affects data processing and storage

## 2.8 Summary of Development Issues Informing the DDP Formulation

- 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
- Human capital is characterized by low labour productivity, this is mainly attributed to; weak foundation for human capital (i.e. ECD), lack of appropriate knowledge, skills and attitude, poor population health and safety, poor population management, limited social protection and lack of institutionalize and integrated human resource planning and development
- 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
- Exposure to hazards and disasters to due to limited capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigations
- Undeveloped tourism sector, limited diversification of tourism products and lack of innovation and creativity; poor tourism infrastructure (roads, electricity water and ICT).
- Absence of appropriate incentives for good environmental management practices
- Weak coordination and institutional capacity gaps in planning and implementation
- Weak government supportive environment constraints private sector development
- Limited access to electricity, water and ICT; limited access to reliable and clean energy due to over reliance on biomass
- 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
- 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.

- There is imbalance in development of the district potential; this is due to; poverty, limited and undeveloped value chain, inadequate economic and social infrastructure and poor local leadership and weak public sector
- Weak implementation planning and budgeting, weak M&E systems, limited financing, weak coordination and weak systems for statistical development
- Limited number of assets (motor vehicles, motor cycles, office buildings and other logistical equipment) and lack of assets management policy for effective and efficient service delivery.

## CHAPTER THREE

### LGDP STRATEGIC DIRECTION AND PLAN

#### **3.0 Introduction**

This chapter presents the LG Vision and Mission Statements, Summary of adopted NDP III strategic direction and strategies, Key Development Results and summary of Adapted/adopted programmes, Objectives and Results (Outcomes), interventions and Outputs for the 5 years

#### **3.1 LG Vision:**

“A transformed and Prosperous Community by 2040

#### **3.2 LG Mission Statement:**

“To optimally utilize the available resources for Socio- Economic Development Programmes for Improved and Sustainable Quality of Life of the People in Nwoya District ”

#### **3.3 LGDP Theme**

‘Strengthening the competitiveness of the community for wealth creation, inclusive growth and employment’

#### **3.4 LGDP Goal**

To achieve a desirable quality life and increased income to all households by 2040

#### **3.5 NPD III strategic direction and strategies**

This plan is the third of the six five-year DDPs that will be implemented under the National Development Plan Framework and vision 2040. It covers the Financial Year 2020/21 – 2024/25. NDP III builds on previous NDPs but to fast track realization of result, a Programmatic approach to planning is adopted

In pursuit of the industrialization agenda, the NDPIII’s objectives are based on the country’s comparative advantages that lie in its abundant natural resources. These objectives meet the Purpose of accelerating growth, quality lives, employment and wealth creation in the district.

The five objectives are:

1. Enhance value addition in key growth opportunities
2. Strengthen the Private Sector to create jobs
3. Consolidate and increase the stock and quality of productive infrastructure
4. Increase productivity and social wellbeing of the population
5. Strengthen the role of the state in guiding and facilitating development

These strategic objectives will provide the framework for streamlining and directing

Government, private sector, civil society and development partners' investments towards:

- Increased agricultural production and productivity and agro processing, industrialization,digitalization and labour –intensive light manufacturing industries
- Sequential and coordinated infrastructure investments in roads, water, agriculture, commercial, tourism , education and health
- Increased generation of more skilled better motivated and healthier workforce for all sectors of the economy, with special consideration for industrial and modernized agriculture
- A strengthened private sector that is able to drive growth and investment in collaboration with the state

### 3.2 Linkage between the Strategic Objectives, strategies and the LGDP Programmes

<b>Goal: Increased Household incomes and improved Quality of Life</b>		
<b>Strategic Objectives</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>LGDP Programmes</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance value addition in key growth opportunities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote agro-industrialization</li> <li>• Increase local manufacturing activity</li> <li>• Promote mineral based industrialization</li> <li>• Harness the tourism potentials</li> <li>• Promote export –oriented growth</li> </ul>	1, Agro-industrialization 2,Mineral based industrialization 3,Petroleum Development 4, Tourism Development 5,Water,Climate Change and ENR Management

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen the Private Sector to create jobs</li> </ul>	<p>6. Provide a suitable fiscal, monetary and regulatory environment for the private sector to invest</p> <p>7. Increase local content participation</p>	<p>1. Private sector Development</p> <p>2. Manufacturing</p> <p>3. Digital Transformation</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consolidate and increase the stock and quality of productive infrastructure</li> </ul>	<p>8 Institutionalize infrastructure maintenance</p> <p>9 Develop intermodal transport infrastructure</p> <p>10 Increase access to reliable and affordable energy</p> <p>11 Leverage urbanization for socio-economic transformation</p>	<p>1 Transport interconnectivity</p> <p>2 Sustainable energy development</p> <p>3 Sustainable urban development</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase productivity and social wellbeing of the population</li> </ul>	<p>12 Improve access and quality of social services</p> <p>13 Institutionalise Human Resource Planning</p> <p>14 Enhance skills and vocational Development</p> <p>15 Increase access to social protection to promote STEI</p> <p>16 Promote development oriented mindset</p>	<p>1 Human Capital Development</p> <p>2 Community mobilization and mind set change</p> <p>3 Innovation, Technology Development and Transfer</p> <p>4 Regional Development</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen the role of the state in guiding and facilitating development</li> </ul>	<p>17 Increase government participation in strategic sectors</p> <p>18 Enhance partnership with non-state actors for effective service delivery</p> <p>19 Re-engineer Public service to promote investment</p> <p>20 Increase Resource mobilization</p>	<p>1 Governance and security strengthening</p> <p>2 Public Sector Transformation</p> <p>3 Development Plan Implementation</p>

### 3.1.2 Key Development Results

At the strategic/macro level, tracking progress made during the implementation of this plan will be done through a set of NDPIII strategic level objectives indicators. These indicators cover all major areas of interest under the five strategic objectives. Targets to be achieved at the end of the fiveyear period have been set within the context of Vision 2040 targets as well as the FY 2017/2018 baseline and the district having aligned itself to the NDPIII, will strive to achieve these set national targets

Category	Programme/ Key Result Areas	Indicators	Baseline	5 year DDP III Targets				
			17/18	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25
Goal Increased household incomes and improved Quality of Life								
Enhance value addition in Key Growth Opportunities	Agro-Industrialization	Average monthly nominal household income (000)	416	402	482	548	588	632
	Mineral Based industrulization	Manufactured exports as a percent of total exports	12	14	15	16	18	20
	Tourism Development	Forex earnings from Tourism (USD . Billion)	1	2	2	2	2	2
		Share of Tourism to GDP (percent)	7	8	8	8	8	9
	Water, climate Change and ENR Management	Water usage (M3 per capita)	30	42	43	44	51	59
		Safe water coverage (rural)%	73	75	78	80	83	85
		Safe water coverage (urban)%	74	79	84	90	95	100
		Sanitation coverage(improved toilets)	19	23	28	32	37	45
		Hygiene (Hand washing)	34	36	38	42	46	50
		Forest coverage	12	13	13	13	14	15
		Wetland coverage	9	9	9	9	9	9
	Percentage of land titled	21	24	29	32	35	40	
	Strengthen the Private	Private Sector Development	Saving as a percent of GDP	16	16	17	17	19
Net annual number of new jobs created			424,125	413,920	479,600	514,962	563,177	594,153



Sector to create jobs		Youth unemployment rate	13	12	12	11	11	10
	Manufacturing	Share of intermediate goods (inputs) in total imports percent	19	22	23	24	25	26
	Digital Transformation	Contribution of ICT to GDP	2	3	3	3	3	4
		Internet penetration rate (internet users per 100 people)	25	30	35	43	46	50
		Unit cost internet (TUSD)	237	210	177	143	110	70
Consolidate and increase the stock and quality of productive infrastructure	Transport interconnectivity	%age of District roads in fair to good conditions	61	65	69	72	76	80
Increase productivity and social wellbeing of the population	Human Capital Development (Health and Education)	Life expectancy at birth (years)	63	65	66	67	69	70
		Infant mortality rate/1000	43	41	39	38	36	34
		Maternal mortality rate/100,000	336	311	286	261	236	211
		Neonatal mortality rate/1000	27	22	21	20	19	18
		Under 5 mortality ration/1000	64	65	68	71	74	79
		Total fertility rate	5	5	5	5	5	5
		Primary to secondary transition rate	61	65	68	71	74	79
		Survival rate primary (percent)	38	40	41	45	50	55
		Survival rate secondary (percent)	77	79	82	86	90	95
		Quality adjusted years of schooling	5	5	5	5	6	7
		Proportion of primary schools attaining the BRIMS (%)	50	54	58	62	66	70
	Literacy rate	74	74	75	77	78	80	
		Percentage of the population receiving direct income support	1	1	3	3	7	8

	Community mobilization and Mind set change	Extent of hunger in the population (%)	40	36	32	28	24	20
Strengthen the role of the state in guiding and facilitating development	Development Plan implementation	Tax revenue to GDP ratio (%)	13	12	12	13	13	14
		Public resource allocation to Local government (%)	12	18	22	24	29	30

Source NPA 2020

## 3.2

## 3.3

### 3.4. Objectives and Result (Outcomes), Adapted/adopted Programmes, Interventions and Outputs Development program interventions and outputs (Adapted)

The Nwoya District Local Government Development Plan adapts/localizes the NDPIII interventions and outputs that are aligned with the Programme objectives, results and targets

Table 3.3.3 Adapted NDPIII Programmes, Interventions and Outputs

NDPIII Goal (Adopted): Increase household incomes and improve Quality of life	
NDPIII Overall Objective (Adopted): Enhancing Value addition in Key Growth Opportunities	
Adapted Programme 1: <b>Agro – Industrialization</b>	
Development Challenge/Issue: Low agricultural productivity and value addition	
Program Outcomes / Results (Adapted): Increased and stable household earnings from agro-enterprises	
Programme Objectives (Adapted)	Interventions and outputs (Adapted)
Adapted objective 1	To increase agricultural production and productivity
Adapted Interventions 1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase agricultural research and technology development.</li> <li>• Strengthen agricultural extension system</li> <li>• Strengthen agricultural inputs, markets and distribution systems</li> <li>• Increase access to water for agricultural production (Irrigation, water for livestock, aquaculture-fish ponds/caging)</li> <li>• Strengthen land use regulation</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen farmer organizations (Cluster Farming) and cooperatives</li> <li>• Nurture agricultural enterprises</li> <li>• Cattle crushes</li> <li>• Training &amp; demonstrations on crop agronomic &amp; Protection practices / fish production practices and animal husbandry management practices</li> </ul>
Adapted Output 1:	Improved agricultural technologies and innovations generated
Adapted Output 2:	Agriculture extension strengthened
Adapted Output 3:	Efficient agricultural inputs markets and distribution systems strengthened
Adapted Output 4:	Access of water for production increased
Adapted Output 5:	Efficient land use for agricultural investment promoted
Adapted Output 6:	Strong farmer organizations and cooperatives strengthened
Project 1:	Supply of improved seeds and Planting materials
Project 2:	Setting demonstration gardens in all Sub Counties
Project 3:	Construction of produce stores
Project 4:	Supply of Oxen and ox- ploughs
Project 5:	Supply of tractors and its implement to farmers
Project 6:	Supply of in-calf heifers
Project 7:	Supply of day old chick (Broilers, Layers etc)
Project 8:	Supply of fish fingerlings
Project 9:	Supply of modern bee-hives
Project 10:	Supply of milk coolers
Project 11:	Construction of fish ponds
Project 12:	Construction of cattle crushes
Project 13:	Supply of honey harvesting and processing equipment
Project 14:	Construction of slaughter slabs in the new town councils
Project 15:	De-silting of valley dams

Adapted Objective 2:	Improve post-harvest handling, storage and bulking
<b>Adapted Interventions 2:</b>	<b>Develop adequate storage and value addition infrastructure</b>
Adapted Output 1:	Increased storage capacity
Adapted Output 2:	Reduced Post harvest losses
Adapted Output 3:	Increased Marketable Volumes
Adapted Output 4:	Fish inspection, handling and quality assurance conducted in all fish markets
<i>Project 1:</i>	<i>Construction of storage facilities</i>
<i>Project 2:</i>	<i>Supply of plastic/metallic silos</i>
<i>Project 3:</i>	<i>Construction of markets stalls</i>
Adapted Objective 3:	Scale up agro-processing (Volumes, Range and Depth)
Adapted Interventions 3:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide appropriate financial package to farmers that cover short-term and long-term funding needs.</li> <li>2. Strengthen agribusiness management and entrepreneurial skills.</li> <li>3. Increase agriculture insurance</li> <li>4. Enhance Sustainable Land Management Practices (SLM).</li> <li>5. Strengthen adherence to product quality requirements.</li> </ol>
Adapted Output 1:	Increased access to electricity in production zones
Adapted Output 2:	Increased access to affordable agricultural financing
Adapted Output 3:	Improved agribusiness management and entrepreneurial skills
Adapted Output 4:	Increased access to agriculture insurance
Adapted Output 5:	Appropriate SLM technologies adopted
Adapted Output 6:	Increased compliance to product standards
Project 1:	Supply of soil testing kits
Project 2:	<i>Supply of tree and fruits seedlings</i>
Adapted Objective 4:	Increase market access of products in domestic and international markets
Adapted Interventions 4:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance agricultural marketing skills at all levels</li> <li>• Improve transportation and logistics facilities for effective product marketing and distribution</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase capabilities in analysis, negotiation and development of international market opportunities</li> <li>• Develop and operationalize the agricultural market information systems</li> </ul>
Adapted Output 1:	Improved capacity in agricultural marketing
Adapted Output 2:	Value addition facilities established
Adapted Output 3:	Increased specialized agricultural skills
Adapted Output 4:	Improved access to market information by farmers
Project 1:	Construction of community access roads
Adapted NDPIII Programmes, Interventions and Outputs NDPIII Goal (Adopted): Increase Uganda's attractiveness as a preferred tourism destination	
NDPIII Overall Objective (Adopted): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote domestic and inbound tourism</li> <li>• Increase the stock and quality of tourism infrastructures</li> <li>• Improve, develop and diversify tourism products and services</li> <li>• Develop a pool of skilled personnel along the tourism value chain</li> </ul>	
<b>Adapted Programme : Tourism Development</b>	
Development Challenge/Issue: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate tourism infrastructures</li> <li>• Limited branding, marketing and promotion</li> <li>• Undeveloped and narrow product range</li> <li>• Weak institutional , policy and regulation framework Inadequate tourism infrastructures</li> </ul>	
Program Outcomes / Results (Adapted): Increase annual tourism revenues	
Adapted Objectives 4:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing a District Tourist attraction magazines and dissemination</li> <li>• Organizing Tourism Day grace by show case of various tourist attractions</li> <li>• Organizing Miss Tourism Nwoya to market the district</li> <li>• Developing travel itinerary/guide and dissemination</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recruitment of Tour guides to facilitate tourism activities</li> <li>• Promotion of local arts and handcraft and other traditional practices to attract tourists</li> <li>• Linkages with Uganda Wild Life Authority, Uganda Tourism Board and other private sector actors in tourism industry</li> <li>• Engagement meeting with different stakeholders in the Tourism Industry</li> <li>• Training of actors in the tourism and hospitality sector in management</li> <li>• Promoting local and agro-based tourism</li> </ul>
Adapted Interventions 4:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• District Tourist attraction magazines developed and disseminated</li> <li>• Annual Tourism Day grace by show case of various tourist attractions organized</li> <li>• Miss Tourism Nwoya selected on yearly basis as marketing tools</li> <li>• Travel itinerary/guide developed and disseminated</li> <li>• Tour guides recruited and capacity built</li> <li>• Local art and handcrafts promoted</li> <li>• Linkages created with Uganda Wild Life Authority, Uganda Tourism Board and other private sector actors in tourism industry</li> <li>• Engagement meeting with different stakeholders in the Tourism Industry conducted</li> <li>• Actors in the tourism and hospitality sector trained in management</li> <li>• Local and agro-based tourism promoted</li> </ul>
Adapted Objective:	Increase the stock and quality of tourism infrastructures
Adapted Interventions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mapping all potential tourism sites and identification of infrastructure needs.</li> <li>• Partnering with the private sector actors to invest in the tourism facilities such as hotels, recreational centres among others</li> <li>• Promote establishment of eco-tourism resorts</li> <li>• Promotes establishment of bio-diversity conservation areas in partnership with institutions of learning</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote conservation of attractive cultural heritage sites</li> <li>• Construction of cultural at Purongo</li> <li>• Promotion of mountain climbing</li> </ul>
Adapted Output:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential tourism sites mapped and development needs identified</li> <li>• Private sector actors attracted to invest in tourism through Public Private Partnership</li> <li>• Eco-Tourism cottages/resorts established in partnership with private sectors</li> <li>• Bio-diversity conservation areas established</li> <li>• Cultural sites and practices preserved/conserved</li> </ul>
Project 1:	Construction of cultural center at Purongo Cultural Centre
Project 2:	Establishment of Bio-diversity conservation areas in partnership with institution of higher learning
Project 3:	Establishment of Eco-Tourism Resorts/cottages in partnership with the private sector actors
Project 4:	Gazetting and licensing of all the Tourism facilities and attractions within the District.
<b>Adapted Programme : <i>Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resource Management</i></b>	
<p>Development Challenges/Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High exposure of hazards and disasters</li> <li>• Low disasters risks planning</li> <li>• Rampant degradation of the environment and natural resources</li> <li>• Limited access and uptake of meteorology information</li> <li>• Poor coordination and institutional capacity</li> <li>• Absence of appropriate incentives for good environmental management practices</li> </ul>	
<p>Program Outcomes / Results (Adapted):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restore the degraded environmental ecosystems;</li> <li>• Reduce pollution of air, land/soils and water resources;</li> </ul>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation as well as hazard/disaster risk reduction</li> </ul>	
Programme Objectives (Adapted)	Interventions and outputs (Adapted)
Adapted Interventions 4:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Established Agro forestry demonstrations</li> <li>Processing of government land titles</li> <li>Developing of physical plans for urban and rural growth centres</li> <li>Sensitize communities in tree planting on radio and through holding meetings</li> <li>Monitoring and /inspections</li> <li>Mapping of harvestable trees</li> <li>Formulation of watershed management committees</li> <li>Holding Community sensitization meetings on wetlands</li> <li>Environment/Wetland inspection/monitoring.</li> <li>Develop environment/wetland action plans and regulations</li> <li>Marking of World Environment Day annually</li> <li>Restoration of degraded environment</li> <li>Project screening/ EIA</li> <li>Establishment of database on greenhouse gas emission</li> <li>Construction of shallow wells and protection of springs</li> <li>Drilling and rehabilitation of Deep Boreholes</li> <li>Construction of water supply systems for rural Growth</li> <li>Construction of VIP drainable Public Latrines</li> <li>Mobilization and sensitization of communities about water and sanitation programmes</li> <li>Training of staff and stakeholders on water and sanitation management</li> <li>Supervision and monitoring of water projects and activities</li> <li>Implementation of sanitation interventions and policies</li> </ol>
Adapted Objective 1	Maintain and /or restore a clean, healthy and productive environment
Adapted Output 1:	The degraded environmental ecosystems restored
Adapted Output 2:	Pollution of air, land/soils and water resources reduced
Adapted Output 3:	Capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation as well as hazard/disaster risk reduction built
Adapted Output 4:	Quarterly Monitoring and Inspections of Environment/wetlands conducted
Adapted Output 5:	Environment/Wetland Action plans and Regulation developed
Adapted Output 6:	World Wetland days celebrated annually
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:	Radio Talk Shows conducted on land matters
Adapted Output 13:	Physical Plans of urban centers
<b>Water</b>	<b>Water Adapted Outputs</b>
Adapted Output 14	Promotion of Community Based Management
Adapted Output 15	Promotion of Sanitation and Hygiene
Adapted Output 16	Construction of public latrines in RGCs
Adapted Output 17	Borehole Drilling and Rehabilitation
Adapted Output 18	Construction of shallow wells
Adapted Output 19	Drilling of Deep Boreholes
Adapted Output 20	Rehabilitation of Boreholes
Adapted Output 21	Construction of water supply systems for rural Growth centres
Adapted Output 22	Construction of springs
Adapted Output 23	Construction of VIP drainable Public Latrines
Adapted Output 24	Supervision of building projects (public and private)
Adapted Output 25	Implementation of software interventions
Adapted Output 26	Training of staff and stakeholders on water and sanitation management
Adapted Output 27	Mobilization and sensitization of communities about water and sanitation programmes
Adapted Output 28	Implementation of sanitation interventions and policies
Adapted Output 29	Procurement of office equipment and ICTs
Project 1:	Restoration of district degraded wetlands
Project 2:	Construction/Rehabilitation of dams
Project 3:	Restoration of district natural resources

Project 5	Process government land titles
Project 6	Support development of physical plans in the District
Project 7	Develop District Environment Action Plan
Project 8	<i>Develop District Wetlands Inventory</i>
Project 9	Increase district safe water coverage
Project 11	Improve Latrines coverage in the district
Project 24	Conduct forty (20) trainings of stakeholders on water and sanitation management
Project 25	Construction of twenty (08) latrines in RGCs
Project 26	Forming or reactivation and training of forty (44) school health clubs, SMCs and HMCs
Project 27	Form/Reactivate and train fifty (16) water management structures (WSSB, WUC, WUA)
Project 28	Create o data management information system

Adapted Programme : ***Private Sector Development***

Development Challenges/Issues:

- High cost of doing business
- Limited capacity in terms of Business Development skills and capital amongst the population
- Absence of strong supporting environment
- High Taxes on MSMEs
- Inadequate government investments and partnerships with the private sector in key growth
- Low level of value addition and processing
- Limited number of marketing infrastructures
- Limited market linkages both locally and internationally

Program Outcomes / Results (Adapted):

- Increased private investments through Public private partnerships;
- Increased market share of locally produced goods and services;
- Increased employment and income of the population;
- Increased survival and growth of MSMEs

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased local utilization of indigenous resources</li> <li>• Increased the capacity of local institutions in-terms of technical expertise and financial resources</li> <li>• Increased partnership in local development to increase household incomes, generate revenues and improved service delivery</li> </ul>	
Adapted Objectives 1:	1. Sustainably lower the costs of doing business
Adapted Interventions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilization of financial resources to widen the options for financing private investment</li> <li>• Introduction of innovation fund/crop finance/Revolving Fund</li> <li>• Constructions of urban and rural Markets</li> <li>• Constructions of storage facilities</li> <li>• Establishment of processing and value addition plant</li> <li>• Initiation of Special Business startup grants such as Emyoogaprogramme for MSMEs</li> <li>• Procurement of ICT infrastructures to support E-commerce</li> <li>• Private Public Partnership (PPPs and Private Public Dialogue (PPDs)</li> <li>• Businesses to Business Linkages (B2B), Businesses to Financial Linkages (B2F)</li> <li>• Collective Acquisition of Inputs and Collective Bulking and Marketing</li> <li>• Establishment of Common user facilities for MSMEs</li> <li>• Establishment of Industrial Parks &amp; investment zones</li> <li>• Construction of Model Livestock Markets</li> <li>• Formalization of Businesses</li> <li>• Construction of Trade Departmental office blocks and Business information hubs</li> </ul>
Adapted Output 1:	Innovation fund/crop finance/Revolving Fund established
Adapted Output 2:	Urban and rural Markets constructed
Adapted Output 3:	Storage facilities constructed and operationalized
Adapted Output 4:	Processing and value addition plant Established

Adapted Output 5:	Special Business startup grants established for MSMEs
Adapted Output 6:	ICT infrastructures to support E-commerce procured
Adapted Output 7:	Strengthening the District Investment Committee and other local fora
Adapted Output 8:	Businesses to Business Linkages (B2B), Businesses to Financial Linkages (B2F) held
Adapted Output 9:	Input and output acquired and marketed collectively
Adapted Output 10:	Common user facilities established for MSMEs
Adapted output 11:	Land acquired for Industrial Parks and Private sector attracted to invest in the district
Adapted Output 12:	Model Livestock Markets Constructed and operationalized
Adapted Output 14:	Businesses formalized legally
Adapted Objective 2:	Promote local content in public programme -Local Economic Development (LED)
Adapted Intervention:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing and implementing the overarching local content policy framework</li> <li>• Build in conjunction with private sector economic infrastructure facilities (warehouses, taxi and bus parks, industrial parks, bulking centres, processing facilities)</li> <li>• Nurturing local enterprises (LED) for participation in local, regional and global product value chains</li> <li>• Promotion of Public Private Partnership (PPPs) and Public Private Dialogue (PPDs)</li> <li>• Developing the District Investment Profiles &amp; Economic profiling of local opportunities for local investments</li> <li>• Providing financial incentives through non-interest loan and job trainings</li> <li>• Promoting value chain and clustered development (the creation of investment zones and common user facilities for MSMEs).</li> <li>• Promote Buy Uganda Build Uganda (BUBU) through PPDA reservation schemes during local procurement</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mapping LED actors and carry out capacity building for LED actors and Holding of District Led Forum</li> <li>• District LED Strategy Formulation</li> <li>• Local Economic Business assessment</li> <li>• Mobilize private sectors to participate in LED initiative</li> </ul>
Adapted Output:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local content policy framework developed and implemented</li> <li>• Local enterprises (LED) nurtured and able to participate in local, regional and global product value chains</li> <li>• Promotion of Public Private Partnership (PPPs) and Public Private Dialogue (PPDs) promoted</li> <li>• District Investment Profiles &amp; Economic profile of local opportunities for local investments compiled and shared</li> <li>• Financial incentives through non-interest loan and job trainings provided</li> <li>• Investment zones and common user facilities for MSMEs created</li> <li>• Buy Uganda Build Uganda (BUBU) implemented</li> <li>• Capacity LED actors built and District Led Forum conducted</li> <li>• District LED Strategy developed and implemented</li> </ul>
Adapted Objective 3:	Strengthen the enabling environment and enforcement of standards
Adapted Interventions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rationalizing and harmonizing standards institutions, and policies at locally and regional level</li> <li>• Dissemination of quality standards to MSMEs</li> <li>• Enforcement of compliance to quality standards as issues from time by UNBS</li> <li>• Linking MSMEs to UNBS for product certification and quality mark</li> <li>• Quality assurance through inspections and surveillance</li> <li>• Provision of quality testing kits and equipment</li> <li>• Training of farmers and MSMEs on quality standards and Post-Harvest Handling</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dissemination of trade related laws and ensuring compliance by the MSMEs</li> </ul>
Adapted Output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Standards harmonized and rationalized at local and national level</li> <li>• Quality standards disseminated to MSMEs and farmers</li> <li>• Compliance to quality standards enforced</li> <li>• MSMEs linked to UNBS for product certification and quality mark</li> <li>• Quality assurance through inspections and surveillance conducted</li> <li>• Quality assurance testing kits and equipment provided</li> <li>• Farmers and MSMEs trained on quality standards and Post-Harvest Handling</li> <li>• Trade related laws disseminated and complied to</li> </ul>
Adapted Objective 4:	Strengthen the role of government in unlocking investments in strategic economic sectors
Adapted Interventions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing awareness of and access to non-financial resources</li> <li>• Establishing market information systems</li> <li>• Procurement of vehicles, motorcycles, computers, furniture&amp; fittings and office equipment</li> <li>• Construction of tradeshow grounds to facilitate input and output trade fares</li> <li>• Establishment of District Investment Committee (DIC)</li> <li>• Organize annual trade symposium</li> <li>• Organize Market Stakeholders Platform (MSP) and Business Opportunity meeting</li> <li>• Creation of business databases through business census</li> <li>• Learning/Exchange/ Exposure visits</li> <li>• Business Round Tables (BRT)</li> <li>• Revamping District Chamber of Commerce and Industry</li> </ul>
Adapted output:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness created and non-financial resources accessed</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Market Information Systems (MIS) established</li> <li>• Vehicles, motorcycles, computers, furniture&amp; fittings and office equipment procured</li> <li>• Tradeshow grounds to facilitate input and output trade fares constructed</li> <li>• District Investment Committee (DIC) established</li> <li>• Annual trade symposium organized</li> <li>• Market Stakeholders Platform (MSP) and Business Opportunity meeting conducted</li> <li>• Business databases created through business census</li> <li>• Learning/Exchange/ Exposure visits conducted</li> <li>• Business Round Tables (BRT) conducted</li> </ul>
Adapted Objective 5:	Strengthen the organizational and institutional capacity of the private sector to drive growth
Adapted Interventions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formation of cooperatives (SACCOs&amp; Multipurpose), VSLAs and CSCG to increase access to financial services</li> <li>• Facilitating pooling of savings for investment by MSMEs through EMYOOGA initiative and other special grant</li> <li>• Capacity Building on Business Development Services (BDS) and Financial Literacy</li> <li>• Establish and promote research and technology, innovation and business incubation centres for MSMEs</li> <li>• Strengthen market linkages amongst farmers institutions and businesses</li> <li>• Formation of Nwoya Growers Union (AGU)</li> <li>• Formation of Nwoya Business Leaders Forum (ABLF)</li> <li>• Constitute MSMEs development committee to drive growth</li> <li>• Organization of Commodity based producer and marketing groups to benefit from collective acquisition of inputs and output sales</li> <li>• Training on Farming as a business (FAAB)</li> </ul>
Adapted Output 1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diversification and access to lending products Increased.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financing for medium and large size investment projects strengthen</li> <li>• Business Development Services delivery intensified, skills developed and enterprises adopt corporate best practices.</li> <li>• Research and innovation facilities established, strengthened and are accessible to Micro, Small, and Medium Scale Enterprises (MSMEs).</li> <li>• Product and market information systems developed and regional and global business links created for registered local enterprises</li> </ul>
Project 1:	Construction of market facilities (produce stores or silos) in the upcoming urban and rural growth centres
Project 3:	Establishment of industrial parks and investment zones
Project 4:	Construction model livestock market
Project 5:	Construction of Trade Departmental office blocks and Business information hubs
Project 6:	Establishment of ICT Infrastructures to support E-Commerce
Project 7:	Procurement of Vehicles, motorcycles, furniture & fittings, computers, office equipment and shave.
Project 8:	Construction of common users facilities (one-stop-center) for MSMEs to access investments options
Project 9:	Initiation of special business start-up grant and Revolving grant for MSMEs
Project 10:	Provision of quality assurance equipment and testing kits such as thermometer, GPS, sealing machine and others
<b>Adapted Programme : <i>Sustainable Urban Development</i></b>	
<p>Development Challenges/Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jobless urban growth</li> <li>• Inadequacies in physical planning and plan implementation leading to a sprawl of unplanned settlements</li> <li>• A skewed national urban system</li> </ul>	
<p>Program Outcomes / Results (Adapted):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Orderly, secure and safe urban areas</li> <li>2. Resilient urban ecosystem</li> </ol>	



<p>3. Competitive and inclusive urban centers  4. Improved quality of urban life  5. Reduced street vending in urban areas;</p>	
Adapted Objectives 4:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase economic opportunities in urban areas</li> <li>• Regulate physical planning for urban houses</li> <li>• Promote green and inclusive urban areas</li> <li>• Enable balanced and productive local urban systems</li> <li>• Strengthen urban policies, planning and finance</li> <li>• Leverage digital technologies for smart urban planning, management and governance</li> </ul>
Adapted Interventions 4:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop urban roads services;</li> <li>2. Develop appropriate and affordable housing units;</li> <li>3. Develop urban markets and vending locations;</li> <li>4. Develop comprehensive solid waste management system;</li> <li>5. Conserve and restore urban natural resource assets;</li> <li>6. Development of public open spaces and green belts;</li> <li>7. Establish Skilling and entrepreneurship development centers;</li> <li>8. Develop and enforce integrated physical plans.</li> <li>9. Demarcation of plots in urban centers</li> </ol>
Adapted Output 1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roads developed and/or repaired in all urban centers</li> </ul>
Adapted Output 2:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urban markets and vending locations developed</li> </ul>
Adapted Output 3:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public open spaces and green belts increased, developed and preserved</li> </ul>
Adapted Output 4:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skilling and entrepreneurship development centers established in urban areas</li> </ul>
Adapted Output 5:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrated physical plans developed and enforced</li> </ul>
Project 1:	<i>Construction or rehabilitation of urban roads</i>
Project 2:	<i>Construction of urban markets</i>
Adapted Programme : <b>Human Capital Development</b>	

<p>Development Challenges/Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited access to sexual and reproductive health services</li> <li>• Limited institutional and integrated human resource planning and development</li> <li>• Inadequate funding for roads maintenance</li> <li>• Lack of one essential road equipment (excavator)</li> <li>• Low water and sanitation coverage in the community</li> <li>• High morbidity of the population</li> <li>• Poor performance of primary and secondary grades</li> </ul>	
<p>Program Outcomes / Results (Adapted):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pre-Primary and Primary education</li> <li>2. Secondary education</li> <li>3. Skills Development</li> <li>4. Increased employability of the labor force;</li> <li>5. Reduced Morbidity of the population</li> <li>6. Increased access to social protection (health insurance, retirement benefits, SAGE)</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased use of ICT, science and technology in production processes</li> <li>• District, Urban and Community Access roads</li> </ul>	
Adapted Objectives 1:	<p>Improve on Health and Safety of the population</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Promote Primary Health Care Services</li> <li>2. Strengthen District Hospital Services</li> <li>3. Strengthen Health Management and Supervision</li> <li>4. Promote pre-primary and primary education</li> <li>5. Promote Secondary Education</li> <li>6. Strengthen and promote skills development services</li> <li>7. Strengthen education and sports management and inspection</li> <li>8. Maintain District, Urban and Community Access roads</li> </ol>
Adapted Objective 1	<p>Improve on Health and Safety of the population</p>
Adapted Interventions 1 (Education) :	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting of ECD, Primary, Secondary services</li> <li>• Establishing institutional mechanisms for operationalizing ECCE in government primary schools;</li> <li>• Enforce the Basic Requirements and Minimum Standards (BRMS) in primary and Secondary schools;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roll out Early Grade Reading (EGR) and Early Grade Maths (EGM) in all schools;</li> <li>• Implement an integrated ICT enabled teaching and school inspection system; (Project)</li> <li>• Create and enforce incentives and sanctions to increase parental participation in children’s’ education;</li> <li>• Enforce fees regulation standing orders;</li> <li>• Design and implement a scholarship system linked to skills gaps;</li> <li>• Institutionalize and develop capacity talent identification and nurturing (Project)</li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Recruitment of Teachers</li> <li>2. Construction of classrooms for primary and secondary schools</li> <li>3. Construction of Latrine stances in Primary Schools</li> <li>4. Construction of Vocational Institute</li> <li>5. Procurement of school furniture (desks) for primary schools</li> <li>6. Procurement of textbooks and Science equipment</li> <li>7. Payment of Teachers and Staff Salaries</li> <li>8. Procurement of Laptops for Inspection</li> <li>9. Supply of water harvesting tanks in schools</li> </ol>
Adapted Interventions 2 (Health) :	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase focus and investment in disease prevention;</li> <li>• Develop centers of excellence for delivery of specialized health care;</li> <li>• Strengthen the research at the secondary and tertiary levels of health care;</li> <li>• Increase access to adolescent health services;</li> <li>• Increase access to family planning services</li> <li>• Institutionalize palliative care services;</li> <li>• Increase the number of specialized health professionals and other general practitioners in short supply;</li> <li>• Investing in prevention and management of NCDs;</li> <li>• Operationalize national health insurance scheme;</li> <li>• Improve the working environment</li> <li>• Design and implement lifelong community-based health practices</li> <li>• Implement an integrated ICT enabled system for delivery of health services; (Project)</li> </ul>

Adapted Interventions 3 (Works and Technical Services) :	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Manual Routine Roads maintenance of District roads</li> <li>2. Construction of drainage structures (culvert installation) across swamps</li> <li>3. Periodic roads maintenance of District roads</li> <li>4. Roads Rehabilitation of District roads</li> <li>5. Mechanise routine road maintenance of District Roads</li> <li>6. Bottlenecks on swamps bridged</li> <li>7. Construction of drainage structures (box culverts )across swamps</li> <li>8. Construction of drainage structures (bridges) across rivers</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of Administrative Blocks and Staff Houses , Community Halls</li> </ul>
<b>Education</b>	<b>Education Adapted Outputs</b>
Adapted Output 1:	A strong foundation for human capital development through investment in ECD and basic education built.
Adapted Output 2:	Labor force with appropriate knowledge and skills equipped
Adapted Output 3:	Human resource planning institutionalized
Adapted Output 4:	Integrated water, sanitation and hygiene management strengthened
Adapted Output 5:	Access to social protection increased
Adapted Output 6:	Primary Teaching Services strengthened
Adapted Output 7:	Primary Schools Services UPE (LLS.) strengthened
Adapted Output 8:	Classrooms Constructed or Rehabilitated
Adapted Output 9:	Latrine Constructed or Rehabilitated
Adapted Output 10:	Provision of furniture to primary schools
Adapted Output 11:	Secondary Teaching Services strengthened
Adapted Output 12:	Secondary Capitation (USE)(LLS) strengthened
Adapted Output 13:	Secondary School Construction and Rehabilitation
Adapted Output 14:	Tertiary Education Services promoted
Adapted Output 15:	Skills Development Services strengthened
Adapted Output 16:	Monitoring and Supervision of Primary and Secondary Education conducted
Adapted Output 17:	Monitoring and supervision secondary Education conducted

Adapted Output 18:	Sports Development services strengthened
Adapted Output 19:	Sector Capacity Development conducted
Adapted Output20:	Education Management Services promoted and strengthened
Adapted Output21:	Water harvesting tanks supplied in Primary Schools
<b>Health</b>	Health Adapted Outputs
Adapted Output 21:	Public Health Care services Promoted
Adapted Output 22:	District Hospital constructed
Adapted Output 23:	District Healthcare Management Services promoted
Adapted Output 24:	Immunization Services strengthened
Adapted Output 25:	Basic Healthcare Services (HCIV-HCII-LLS) constructed
Adapted Output 26:	Standard Pit Latrine Construction (LLS.) constructed
Adapted Output 27:	Non-Standard Service Delivery Capital promoted
Adapted Output 28:	Health Centre construction and Rehabilitation
Adapted Output 29:	Maternity Ward Construction and Rehabilitation constructed
Adapted Output 30:	OPD and other ward Construction and Rehabilitation constructed/ rehabilitated
Adapted Output 31:	Hospital Health workers Services strengthened
<b>Adapted Programme : Development Plan Implementation</b>	
Development Challenges/Issues:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak implementation of planning and budgeting</li> <li>• Weak M&amp;E systems for supporting implementation and policy planning</li> <li>• Limited financing and fiscal management</li> <li>• Weak coordination of implementation</li> <li>• Weak systems for statistical development</li> </ul>	
Program Outcomes / Results (Adapted):	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improved realization of development results</li> <li>2. Improved alignment of the District budget to the DDPIII and NDPIII</li> <li>3. Effective and efficient utilization of public resources</li> </ol>	

	<p>4. Enhanced use of data for evidence based policy and decision making</p> <p>5. Enhanced Revenue Base</p> <p>6. Enhanced financing of local government investments decentralized plans</p>
Programme Objectives (Adapted)	Interventions and outputs (Adapted)
Adapted Objectives 3:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen capacity for development planning</li> <li>• Strengthen budgeting and resource mobilization</li> <li>• Strengthen capacity for implementation to ensure a focus on results</li> <li>• Strengthen coordination, monitoring and reporting frameworks and systems</li> <li>• Strengthen the capacity of the district statistics system to generate data for national development</li> <li>• Strengthen the research and evaluation function to better inform planning and plan implementation</li> </ul>
Planning Department	Planning Department Adapted Interventions
Adapted Intervention 1	Build capacity for implementation planning (identify, design, appraise and execute projects and programmes)
Adapted Intervention 2	Develop integrated M&E systems for the DDPIII
Adapted Intervention 3	Fast track the implementation of the integrated identification solution linking revenue and service delivery
Adapted Intervention 4	Widen the revenue base by reducing informality and streamlining local government taxation
Adapted Intervention 5	Establish a computerized revenue collection and monitoring system
Adapted Intervention 6	Expand financing beyond the traditional sources
Adapted Intervention 7	Developing integrated five year District Development Plans
Adapted Intervention 8	Technical guidance during the formulation and review of the 5 year Lower Local Government Development Plans
Adapted Intervention 9	Developing the District Budget Framework Papers
Adapted Intervention 10	Hold Annual Budget Conferences
Adapted Intervention 11	Developing Annual Budget Estimates

Adapted Intervention 12	Developing Annual Work Plans
Adapted Intervention 13	Conducting Mid Term Review of the implementation of the District Development Plan DDP III
Adapted Intervention 14	Developing District Profiles for all projects
Adapted Intervention 15	District Technical Planning Committee meetings
Adapted Intervention 16	Updating District Statistical Abstracts/Database for decision making
Adapted Intervention 17	Compiling statutory quarterly performance reports as per PFM Act 2015
Adapted Intervention 18	Conducting Local Government Performance Assessments
Adapted Intervention 19	Updating demographic and administrative information of the District
Adapted Intervention 20	Conducting quarterly monitoring and evaluation of the government projects and programmes
Adapted Intervention 21	Coordination of programmes and projects
Adapted Intervention 22	Establish/strengthen Data Management Information Systems for MDAs and Local Governments
Adapted Intervention 23	Align and synchronize national survey activities to NDP requirements
Adapted Intervention 24	Build capacity for production of statisticians
Adapted Intervention 25	Strengthen the capacity of civil servants and empower them to provide evidence best policy, agenda and innovation
<b>Human Resources</b>	<b>Human Resources Management Adapted Interventions</b>
Adapted Intervention 26	Implement targeted capacity building in areas that support transformation of the District service
Adapted Intervention 27	Developing capacity building plans for the District
Adapted Intervention 28	Undertake performance improvement training programmes e.g. induction, on job and corporate values of the civil service
Adapted Intervention 29	Strengthen payroll management and timely payment of salaries in the department-HRM section
Adapted Intervention 30	Strengthen the HRM section to fulfil its mandate
Adapted Intervention 31	Follow up implementation of management performance contracts for all Heads of Department

Adapted Intervention 32	Establish a frame work for effective engagement of the public in policy implementation and monitoring to ensure bi-laws are formulated within existing policy/programme context
<b>FINANCE SERVICES</b>	<b>Finance Adapted Interventions</b>
Adapted Intervention 34	Carry out comprehensive enumerations and assessment of sources of income and tax payers
Adapted Intervention 35	Developing Asset management plans
Adapted Intervention 36	Developing Revenue enhancement plans
Adapted Intervention 37	Procurement of relevant office tools and accounting stationery
Adapted Intervention 38	Developing procurement and disposal plans for the district
Adapted Intervention 39	Remuneration to staff
Adapted Intervention 40	Preparation of financial statements
Adapted Intervention 41	Revenue collection
Adapted Intervention 42	Submission of Reports to PPDA, Finance committee
Adapted Intervention 43	Carry out comprehensive enumerations and assessment of sources of income and tax payers
<b>Statutory Bodies</b>	<b>Statutory Bodies Interventions</b>
Adapted Intervention 44	Land management policy
Adapted Intervention 45	Policy development
Adapted Intervention 46	Preparation of Annual procurement plans and bid documents
Adapted Intervention 47	Strengthen the DSC to enable it apply the appropriate selection techniques and promptly conduct all issues related to recruitment of staff
Adapted Intervention 48	Attract and retain skilled and committed Human Resource in the District
Adapted Intervention 49	Holding District Land Board Meetings
Adapted Intervention 50	Land Management Policies strengthen
Adapted Intervention 51	Conduct sensitization meetings about land matters
Adapted Intervention 52	Holding District Council Meetings
Adapted Intervention 53	Holding Standing Committee meetings



Adapted Intervention 54	Holding Business Committee meetings
Adapted Intervention 55	Holding District Executive Committee meetings
<b>Administration Services</b>	<b>Administration Adapted Interventions</b>
Adapted Intervention 56	Strengthen the capacity of civil servants and empower them to provide evidence best policy, agenda and innovation.
Adapted Intervention 57	Implement HRM training policy
Adapted Intervention 58	Implement targeted capacity building in areas that support transformation of the District service
Adapted Intervention 59	Undertake performance improvement training programmes e.g. induction, on job and corporate values of the civil service
Adapted Intervention 60	Strengthen payroll management in the department-HRM section
Adapted Intervention 61	Strengthen the HRM section to fulfil its mandate
Adapted Intervention 62	Follow up implementation of management performance contracts for all Heads of Department
Adapted Intervention 63	Establish a frame work for effective engagement of the public in policy implementation and monitoring to ensure bi-laws are formulated within existing policy/programme context
<b>Internal Audit Services</b>	<b>Internal Audit Adapted Interventions</b>
Adapted Intervention 65	Conduct regular internal audits
Adapted Intervention 66	Conduct Special Audits
Adapted Intervention 68	Conduct regular internal audits in schools
Adapted Intervention 69	Conduct regular internal audits in Health Facilities
Adapted Intervention 70	Conduct human resource audit (salary and pension)
Adapted Intervention 71	Conduct value for money audit
Adapted Intervention 72	Conduct sector capacity building of staff
Adapted Output 55:	Staff capacity Building conducted
Adapted Output 57:	Vacant posts filled
Adapted Output 58:	Implementation of Government programmes monitored and supervised

Adapted Output 59:	O&M plan implemented
Adapted Output 60:	Board of survey conducted
<b>Internal Audit Outputs</b>	<b>Internal Audit Adapted Outputs</b>
Adapted Output 61:	Regular Audits reports produced and submitted to relevant authorities
Adapted Output 62:	Special Audit conducted and reported to CAO
Adapted Output 63:	Payment of staff salary conducted
Adapted Output 64:	Regular Internal Audit conducted LLG units {schools, health centres, sub counties etc)
Project 1:	Procurement of ICT Equipment (Computers etc)
Project 2:	Procurement of Motorcycles
Project 3:	Procurement of furniture and Fixtures
<b>Adapted Programme: Community Mobilization and Mindset Change</b>	
Development Challenges/Issues: :	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited community participation and Social accountability in development programmes</li> <li>• Mindsets problem</li> </ul>	
Program Outcomes / Results (Adapted):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effective citizen/community participation in development processes;</li> <li>• Increased civic competence and community awareness of development processes;</li> <li>• Improved morality and attitudes towards development;</li> <li>• Increased accountability and transparency;</li> <li>• Increased community ownership of development programmes</li> </ul>	
Community cohesion	
Programme Objectives (Adapted)	Interventions and outputs (Adapted)
Adapted Objectives 3:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Empower citizens for effective participation in development process;</li> <li>• Develop capacity of parish and village structures for community mobilization;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve capacity for effective communication of development programmes, national ideology, vision and value system</li> <li>• Develop and inculcate a District value system;</li> <li>• Leverage the capacity of family, cultural and religious institutions to mobilize communities to participate in development</li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthen community empowerments through implementation special grants</li> <li>2. To provide youth with marketable vocational skills and tool kits for self-employment and job creation</li> <li>3. To provide financial support to enable the youth establish income generating activities</li> <li>4. To provide the youth with entrepreneurship and life skills as an integral part of their livelihoods</li> <li>5. To provide youth with relevant knowledge and information for attitudinal change (Positive mindset)</li> </ol>
Adapted Intervention 11	Develop and implement a comprehensive district civic education programme;
Adapted Intervention 12	Strengthen mechanism for planning, implementation and monitoring of services and community level initiatives;
Adapted Intervention 13	Develop and implement a comprehensive district communications strategy;
Adapted Intervention 14	Establish community learning and resource centers;
Adapted Intervention 15	Develop and popularize the district value system;
Adapted Intervention 16	Develop and implement an appropriate district service programme to strengthen patriotism;
Adapted Intervention 17	Sensitize families to fulfill their role as the primary social units for development;
Adapted Intervention 18	Engage cultural and religious institutions in mobilizing communities for development;
Adapted Intervention 19	Payment of staff salaries
Adapted Intervention 20	Coordination of Special Grant for people with Disability
Adapted Intervention 21	Coordination of special grant for elderly persons (SAGE)
Adapted Intervention 22	Coordination of Special Grant for Women projects (UWEP)
Adapted Intervention 23	Coordination of Youth livelihood Programme (YLP)
Adapted Intervention 24	Coordination of FAL Programme

Adapted Intervention 25	Coordination of Vulnerability councils (women, Youth and PWDs)
Adapted Intervention 26	Coordination of Gender Programmes
Adapted Intervention 27	Coordination of Labour Programmes
Adapted Intervention 28	Coordination of the Programme for children and the Youth.
Adapted Intervention 29	Coordination of the NUSAF Programme
Community Services Outputs	Community Based Services Adapted Outputs
Adapted Outputs 1:	Women, Youths and PWDs supported
Adapted Outputs 2:	Community Development workers facilitated
Adapted Outputs 3:	Functional Adult Learning strengthened
Adapted Outputs 4:	Gender Mainstreaming promoted
Adapted Outputs 5:	Children and Youths Services strengthened
Adapted Outputs 6:	Youth Councils supported
Adapted Outputs 7:	Disabled and the Elderly supported
Adapted Outputs 8:	Cultural mainstreaming strengthened
Adapted Outputs 9:	Labour Dispute Settlement strengthened
Adapted Outputs 10:	Representation on women's council supported
Adapted Outputs 11:	Sector capacity Development implemented
Adapted Outputs 12:	Social Rehabilitation Services strengthened
Adapted Outputs 14:	Special Grant for people with disability coordinated
Adapted Outputs 15:	Special Grant for elderly persons (SAGE) coordinated
Adapted Outputs 16:	Special Grant for Women projects (UWEP) coordinated
Adapted Outputs 17:	Youth Livelihood programme coordinated
Adapted Outputs 18:	FAL programme coordinated
Adapted Outputs 19:	Vulnerability councils coordinated
Adapted Outputs 20:	Gender and Equity programmes coordinated

Adapted Outputs 21:	Labour Programmes coordinated
Project 1	Construction of community block at the District H/Qs
Project 2	Construction of Community Halls in the newly created LLGs
Project 3	Procurement of 08 motorcycles and one vehicle
Project 4	Procurement of ICT equipment
Project 5	Procurement of furniture and fixtures
Adapted Programme : <b>Sustainable Energy Development Programme</b>	
Development Challenges/Issues: :	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited energy development in the rural growth centers</li> </ul>	
Program Outcomes / Results (Adapted):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased access to cheap energy</li> <li>Increased proportion of the population with access to clean energy (electricity)</li> </ul>	
Programme Objectives (Adapted)	Interventions and outputs (Adapted)
Adapted Objectives 2:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase access and utilization of electricity</li> <li>Increase the use of bio-gas as alternative source of energy</li> <li>Increase adaptation and use of clean energy</li> <li>Promote utilization of energy efficient practices and technologies</li> </ul>
Sustainable Energy Development	Sustainable Energy Development Interventions
Adapted Intervention 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing access and utilization of electricity</li> </ul>
Adapted Intervention 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing the use of bio-gas as alternative source of energy</li> </ul>
Adapted Intervention 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting use of solar energy as cheap source of energy</li> </ul>

Adapted Intervention 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing adaptation and use of clean energy</li> </ul>
Sustainable Energy services	Sustainable Energy Development Outputs
Adapted Outputs 1:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access and utilization of electricity increased.</li> </ul>
Adapted Outputs 2:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The use of solar energy as cheap source of energy promoted</li> </ul>
Adapted Outputs 3:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of solar energy promoted</li> </ul>
Adapted Outputs 4:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adaptation and use of clean energy increased</li> </ul>

Programmes, Objectives and Results (Outcomes), Interventions, Outputs and Activities for 5 years

The Nwoya District Development Plan III has identified fifteen (15) of the eighteen (18) National Development Programme III specific directions/programs that have been designed to deliver the required results under this plan. The fifteen DDP III Program for Nwoya District Local Government include 1. Agro-industrialization, 2. Community Mobilisation and Mindset change 3. Development Plan Implementation 4. Human Capital Development 5. Digital Transformation 6. Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Management 7. Private Sector Development 8. Public Sector Transformation 9. Regional Development 10. Digital Transformation 11. Tourism Development 12. Sustainable Urbanization 13. Integrated Transport Infrastructure and services 14. Security and Governance 15. Manufacturing

Name of Programm: Agro-Industrulization					5 year Target/Outputs				
Objectives	Intreventio ns	Results(Out comes)	Output	Activity	20/21	21/ 22	22/ 23	23/ 24	24/ 25
Increased production and productivity	Increase access and use of water for agricultural production	Increased production volumes of agro enterprises	Small scale irrigation systems constructed	Make designs and construct small scale irrigation systems/schemes	1	2	4	8	11
			Community based	Select, form and	2	2	2	2	2

			manage ment system for water for agricultu re- industrul ization develope d	train water user association					
	Scale up innovative extension models such as nucleus farmers in all agro ecological zones								

Human resource requirement to fully implement all the programmes

Spatial illustration of the proposed investments showing locations on the LG Map

Table 3.3.4 : Summary of Projects

<b>Project Name/ Programme Description</b>	<b>Sub Programme/Challenges Likely risks</b>	<b>Intervention Mitigations</b>
<b>Agri-Industrialization</b>		
Post-Harvest Handling Project	Low agricultural production and productivity due to effects of climate change	Climate SMART Agriculture to ensure sustainable agricultural production
Construction of storage facilities	Low agricultural productivity and value addition	Developing adequate storage and value addition infrastructure
Supply of improved seeds and Planting materials	Low adoption rate by farmers	Provision of agricultural extension services
Setting demonstration gardens in all Sub Counties	Low adoption rate by farmers	Provision of agricultural extension services

Construction of produce stores	Low utilization of the produce stores by farmers	Mobilization and sanitization of farmers
Supply of Oxen and ox- ploughs	Outbreak of livestock diseases	Vaccination and treatment of oxen
Supply of tractors and its implement to farmers	Limited funding	Mobilization of fund
Supply of in-calf heifers	Limited funding	Mobilization of fund
Supply of day old chick (Broilers, Layers etc)	Outbreak of poultry diseases	Vaccination and treatment
Supply of fish fingerlings	Limited funding	Mobilization of fund
Supply of modern bee-hives	Limited funding	Mobilization of fund
Supply of milk coolers	Limited funding	Mobilization of fund
Construction of fish ponds	Limited funding	Mobilization of fund
Construction of cattle crushes	Limited funding	Mobilization of fund
Supply of honey harvesting and processing equipment	Limited funding	Mobilization of fund
Construction of slaughter slabs in the new town councils	Limited funding	Mobilization of fund
De-silting of valley dams	Limited funding	Mobilization of fund
Construction of storage facilities	Low agricultural productivity and value addition	Developing adequate storage and value addition infrastructure
Supply of plastic/metallic silos	Limited funding	Mobilization of fund
Construction of markets stalls	Limited funding	Mobilization of fund
Supply of soil testing kits	Limited funding	Mobilization of fund
Supply of tree and fruits seedlings	Limited funding	Mobilization of fund
Construction of community access roads	Limited funding	Mobilization of fund
Project Name	Sub Programme/Challenges	
<b>Tourism</b>		



Construction of cultural center at Purongo	Low number of tourists visiting the site	Engagement and massive promotional activities
Establishment of Bio-diversity conservation areas in partnership with institution of higher learning	Limited skills and facilities for conservation	Capacity Building and Resource Mobilization
Establishment of Eco-Tourism Resorts/cottages in partnership with the private sector actors	Limited capacity of the private sector actors	Public Private Partnership
Gazetting and licensing of all the Tourism facilities and attractions within the District.	Land Conflict	Engagement and documentation of the available land
Construction of Tarmack Road from Patongo to Nwoya Shrines	Limited funding	Mobilization of funds
<b>Environment, Climate Change and Natural Resource Management</b>		
Restoration of degraded wetlands	Low disasters risks planning	Developing Wetland action plans and regulations
Construction/Rehabilitation of dams	Poor coordination and institutional capacity	Build capacity for institutions on environment/wetlands management
Establishment of nursery beds in all the Sub Counties	Absence of appropriate incentives for good environmental management practices	Build capacity for institutions on environment/wetlands management
Restoration of degraded wetlands	Low disasters risks planning	Developing Wetland action plans and regulations
Construction/Rehabilitation of dams	Poor coordination and institutional capacity	Build capacity for institutions on environment/wetlands management
Establishment of nursery beds in all the Sub Counties	Absence of appropriate incentives for good environmental management practices	Build capacity for institutions on environment/wetlands management
Support to community groups on value addition on natural resources	Inadequate funding	Resource mobilization
Process government land titles	Inadequate funding	Resource mobilization

Support development of physical plans in the District	Inadequate funding	Resource mobilization
Develop District Environment Action Plan	Inadequate funding	Resource mobilization
Develop District Wetlands Inventory	Inadequate funding	Resource mobilization
Drilling of 135 boreholes	Low water table	Adaptation of other appropriate technologies (rain water harvesting)
Rehabilitation of 225 boreholes	Limited capacity of hand pump mechanics	Build the capacity of hand pump mechanics
Construction of Public Latrines in rural growth centers	Land acquisition in rural growth centers	Acquire and gazette public land
Rural roads constructions and rehabilitation	Accidents during roads constructions	Provision of road safety gears
Constructions and de-silting of dams	Siltation	De-silting
Construction of 5 simple piped water scheme or Piped water scheme	Environmental associated risks	Restoration through tree planting and back filling of created trenches/halls
Rehabilitation of 5 simple piped water scheme	Environmental associated risks	Restoration through tree planting and back filling of created trenches/halls
Extension of two (2) piped water scheme	Environmental associated risks	Restoration through tree planting and back filling of created trenches/halls
Construction of two (2) rock Rain Water Harvesting	Over flows from reservoirs	Proper design and execution of the project
Rehabilitation of twenty four (24) rain water harvesting Tanks	Over flows from reservoirs	Proper design and execution of the project
Conduct 1000 water quality surveillance and testing	Inadequate funding	Mobilisation of resources
Construction of twelve (12) valley tanks	Environmental associated risks	Restoration through tree planting and back filling of created trenches/halls
Construction of three (3) dams	Environmental associated risks	Restoration through tree planting and back filling of created trenches/halls
Rehabilitation of eight (8) dams	Environmental associated risks	Restoration through tree planting and back filling of created trenches/halls

Operation and maintenance of 200 domestic water systems (formation and training of management structures )	Inadequate funding	Mobilisation of resources
Construction of water supply systems for rural Growth centres	Environmental associated risks	Restoration through tree planting and back filling of created trenches/halls
Construction of twenty (20) VIP drainable Public Latrines	Environmental associated risks	Restoration through tree planting and back filling of created trenches/halls
Conduct forty (40) trainings of stakeholders on water and sanitation management		Mobilisation of resources
Construction of twenty (20) latrines in RGCs	Environmental associated risks	Restoration through tree planting and back filling of created trenches/halls
Forming or reactivation and training of forty (40) school health clubs, SMCs and HMCs	Inadequate funding	Mobilisation of resources
Form/Reactivate and train fifty (50) water management structures (WSSB, WUC, WUA)	Inadequate funding	Mobilisation of resources
Create one (1) data management information system	Inadequate funding	Mobilisation of resources
Increase access of borehole spare parts	Inadequate funding	Mobilisation of resources
Support one hundred (100) entrepreneurs' identification , mobilization and organization	Inadequate funding	Mobilisation of resources
Strengthen five (5) governance of WASH issues at various levels	Inadequate funding	Mobilisation of resources
Enhance two hundred (200) WASH financing (Banks and VSLA)	Inadequate funding	Mobilisation of resources
<b>Private Sector Development</b>		
Construction of market facilities (produce stores or silos) in the community	High cost of doing business	Developing and implementing the overarching local content policy framework
Construction of market facilities (produce stores or silos) in the upcoming urban and rural growth centers	High cost of doing business	Provision of economic infrastructures to support business operations

Construction of processing facilities and provision of machineries	Inadequate government investments and partnerships with the private sector in key growth areas	Mobilization of financial resources to widen the options for financing private investment
Establishment of industrial parks and investment zones	Land conflicts and availability	Land acquisition and titling
Construction model livestock market	Pest and diseases	Provision of veterinary services
Construction of Trade Departmental office blocks and Business information hubs	Limited Funding	Mobilization of resources
Establishment of ICT Infrastructures to support E-Commerce	Limited ICT Knowledge and skills	Capacity Building on ICT
Procurement of Vehicles, motorcycles, furniture & fittings, computers, office equipment and shave.	Limited funding	Resource Mobilization
Construction of common users facilities (one-stop-center) for MSMEs to access investments options	Limited funding	Resource Mobilization
Initiation of special business start-up grant and Revolving grant for MSMEs	Low recovery	Proper screening of the potential applicant
Provision of quality assurance equipment and testing kits such as thermometer, GPS, sealing machine and others	Lack of technical expertise in quality standards and assurance	Capacity building on quality standards and assurance
Construction of processing facilities and provision of machineries	Inadequate government investments and partnerships with the private sector in key growth	Mobilization of financial resources to widen the options for financing private investment
Establishment of industrial parks	Land conflicts and availability	Land acquisition and titling
Construction model livestock market	Pest and diseases	Provision of veterinary services
<b>Sustainable Urban Development</b>		
Construction or rehabilitation of urban roads	Inadequacies in physical planning and plan implementation leading to a sprawl of unplanned settlements	Develop and enforce integrated physical plans

Construction of urban markets	Land conflict and limited funding	Land documentation and resource mobilization
<b>Roads and Engineering</b>		
480km of Manual Routine Roads maintenance of district roads maintained	Environmental risks associated	Restoration through back filling of created trenches/halls
210 meters of Drainage structures (Culvert Installation) across swamps constructed	Environmental risks associated	Restoration through back filling of created trenches/halls
20kms of roads periodically maintained	Environmental risks associated	Restoration through back filling of created trenches/halls
4 drainage structures (Box culverts) constructed	Environmental risks associated	Restoration through back filling of created trenches/halls
Two (2) drainage structures (bridges) constructed across rivers	Environmental risks associated	Restoration through back filling of created trenches/halls
Administrative blocks, staff houses and community halls constructed	Environmental risks associated	Restoration through back filling of created trenches/halls
(20) Supervision, monitoring and Inspections conducted	Inadequate funding	Resource mobilization
<b>Human Capital Development</b>		
<b>Education Sub programme</b>		
Construction and rehabilitation of classrooms	Unstable soil for foundation & Land conflict	Re-design the project to suit the land texture
Construction and rehabilitation of staff houses	Unstable soil for foundation & Land conflict	Re-design the project to suit the land texture
Supply of Furniture & fixtures (Desks)	The quality of the materials	Improve on quality assurance and inspections
Construction of stadium	Shortage of land	Land acquisition and titling
Construction of education office block with multipurpose hall	Limited funding	Resource mobilization
Teachers capacity development	Limited funding	Resource mobilization
<b>Health Sub Programme</b>		

Upgrading health Centre IIs to health Centre IIIs	Limited Funding	Resource Mobilization
Constructions of latrines in health facilities	Limited Funding	Resource Mobilization
Procurement of medical equipment	Limited Funding	Resource Mobilization
Constructions of incinerators and placenta pits	Limited Funding	Resource Mobilization
Constructions and rehabilitation of administrative units	Limited Funding	Resource Mobilization
Procurement of ICT, office equipment, vehicles and motorcycles	Limited Funding	Resource Mobilization
<b>Development Plan Implementation</b>		
Procurement of Vehicles	Inadequate funding	Mobilization of funds
Procurement of Motorcycles	Inadequate funding	Mobilization of funds
Procurement of furniture and Fixtures	Inadequate funding	Mobilization of funds
Procurement of ICT Equipment (Computers etc)	Inadequate funding	Mobilization of funds
Construction of Administrative Blocks at both District and Sub County headquarters	Inadequate funding	Mobilization of funds
Construction of Multi Storage Council Block	Inadequate funding	Mobilization of funds
Construction of Elephant Statue	Inadequate funding	Mobilization of funds
Beautification of District Headquarters compound	Inadequate funding	Mobilization of funds

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

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

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

This Chapter explains the LGDP implementation, coordination strategy, institutional integration and provides an overview of development resources and projections by source.

##### **4.1 LGDP Implementation and Coordination Strategy**

###### **4.1.1 Strategy for implementation of the plan**

In line with the National Development Plan, a mixture of government investments in strategic areas and private sector market driven actions, will be pursued. The Private sector will remain the engine of growth and development, while the Local Government shall undertake the provision of a conducive policy, regulatory and institutional framework. The District will also actively promote and encourage Local Economic Development Policy and Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in a rational manner. The District will pursue outward oriented policies by encouraging investors from outside the district in addition to promoting investors within the district.

In order to bring together all district development stakeholders to achieve common goals and objectives in line with the National Development Plan, a “business approach” will be adopted in the implementation of the District Development Plan. The fundamental basis of this new approach is that successful District development requires the public and private sectors to adhere to the perception of the district as a “corporate” or a “business entity”, jointly owned by both sectors and working in tandem in pursuit of a common vision.

In order to operationalize the aforementioned concept, several reforms will be implemented including: improving the public service delivery system and deepening and strengthening the consultative machinery between the public and private sectors.

#### 4.1.2 Strategy for coordination of the Plan

##### 4.1.2.1 Monthly Departmental meetings

All Department will hold monthly meetings to discuss the progress of implementation of the annual work plans that will have been obtained from the District Development Plan. These meetings will be held within the first week of the month and will be attended by all staff members within the department. The minutes of this meeting will be shared with the Chief Administrative Officer by every last Thursday of the month for prompt follow up of the recommendations made.

##### 4.1.2.2 Monthly District Technical Planning Committee meetings

The District will continue holding monthly Technical Planning Committee meetings on the first Wednesday of every month. These meetings will be attended by all Heads of Department, Heads of Sections and representatives of the Civil Society Organizations and the Private Sector. During the meetings, each Head of department, CSO and private sector representative will present a monthly brief outlining the achievements made by that organization during the previous month using a format that will be prescribed by the District Planning Unit. While discussing the monthly briefs, the District Technical Planning Committee will ensure that there is no duplication of interventions by the various players in the implementation of the District Development Plan.

##### 4.1.2.3 Monthly District Executive Committee meetings

The District Executive Committee meetings will continue sitting monthly. During these meetings, the Chief Administrative Officer will present the consolidated monthly briefs showing activities implemented in the district by all stakeholders during the previous month. The monthly briefs will also indicate the cumulative achievements by all stakeholders during the course of the Financial Year.



#### 4.1.2.4 Quarterly Standing Committee meetings

The District will continue holding quarterly standing committee meetings for consideration of integrated progress reports from departments. These reports will also indicate the cumulative progress by the department during the course of the Financial Year in line with the annual work plan. This should be planned before submission of the quarterly pbs report.

#### **4.1.2.5 District Council**

The District Council will continue to sit at least once a quarter. During the Council sessions, the Chairpersons of the Standing Committees will present recommendations regarding improved implementation and coordination of the annual work plans derived from the District Development Plan.

#### 4.1.2.6 Annual Budget Consultative conferences

The District Council will continue to organize Annual Budget Consultative conferences targeting the District technical and Political Leadership, Area Members of Parliament, Lower Local Government and Civil Society representatives, private sector, Faith Based Organisations and the cultural leaders. During these meetings, the stakeholders will be updated about the progress of implementation of the planned projects and agree on strategies and priorities for the subsequent Financial Year in line with the Local Government Development Plan.

### 4.2 LGDP Institutional Arrangements

The Plan will be implemented within the context of the existing Local Government structures in the district. Thus, the top most organ or Planning Authority of the District shall be the District Council which will be guided by its Standing Committees. The District Council will deliver its mandate through established Statutory Bodies namely; the District Service Commission, the District Contracts Committee, the District Land Board and the Local Government Public Accounts Committee. Below the District Council is the District Executive Committee which is responsible for continuous monitoring of implementation of the District Development Plan. Below the District Executive Committee is the District Technical Planning Committee which is responsible for coordinated implementation of the District Development Plan by all actors. Membership of the District Technical Planning Committee includes Heads of Department and Section plus representatives of the Civil Society and Private Sector operating within the District.

More so, in every department, there are institutions that will continue to deliver on their mandates to facilitate implementation of the District Development Plan. These include; Budget Desk, Local Economic Development Committee, District Steering Committee for Good Governance and Anti- corruption, District Statistics Committee, School Management Committees, Parents Teachers Associations, Trade Unions, Local Revenue Enumeration Physical Planning Committees and Assessment Committees among others.

### LGDP Integration and Partnership Arrangements

Development partners and other donors participated in entire planning and budgeting cycle and the entry point being the budget conference. They will be required to participate in sectoral review meetings to assess the progress, challenges, opportunities and strategies for further improvement in coordination of planned interventions. The Planning Unit and Finance Department through the District Budget Desk structure shall coordinate the budget and plan preparation and budget performance reviews as well as coordinating other players in the implementation process. These development partners are indicated in the table below with their corresponding interventions

The Central Government has signed country cooperation frameworks with various donors SO that implementation can be enhanced and synergies built. The Office of the Prime Minister is responsible for donor coordination at national level and recommends that a similar arrangement be mirrored at local government level. Below is the list of stakeholders whom the district has identified.

Nwoya district will also build and enhance partnerships with the central Government especially the ministries, departments and agencies that that are responsible for implementation of the above mentioned programmes. Cooperation with ministries with the district maintains a relationship with on regular basis, such as; Finance, Local Government will be enhanced.

Table 4. 1: The List of Stakeholders that Nwoya District has identified

Organisation	Intervention
DINU –EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agribusiness, infrastructure , governance</li> </ul>

AVSI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• VHT,MCH,AgribusinessSkills,reproductive health</li> </ul>
YouthAliveUganda	
HealthAlertUganda	
ReproductiveHealthUganda	
ChildFund	
SAVETHECHILDRENin	
CARITAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HIV&amp;AIDScare andnutrition,Elderly</li> </ul>
WorldVision	
CARE	
LABE	
ACCORD	
JICA	
UN WOMEN	
UNICEF	
UNDP	
WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technicalhealth, epidemicand disaster</li> </ul>
DINU- EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture, infrastructure, climate change, governance</li> </ul>
DFID-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agribusiness development, market facilitation, climate change, making markets for the poor</li> </ul>
USAID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inclusive agricultural markets activity</li> </ul>
PRELNOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change, market facilitation, agribusiness development, roads and infrastructure</li> </ul>
CHILD FUND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child Protection and MCH</li> </ul>
WORLD VISION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MCH, nutrition and food security</li> </ul>
ACCORD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research and development and GBV prevention and Response</li> </ul>

JICA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infrastructure and livelihood</li> </ul>
UNWOMEN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women empowerment and Gender Equality</li> </ul>

#### 4.3.1 Integration of Development Priorities of the third National Development Plan into the District Development Plan

The formulation of this District Development Plan (DDP III) was guided by the National Planning Authority. The guidance was provided through issuance of the Planning Call Circular and sharing of the Strategic Development Direction of the country for the plan period in view of the National Vision 2040. Accordingly, the DDP III was prepared to address national priorities and specific local needs in order to contribute towards achievement of the District and National Vision.

The Central Government has signed country cooperation frameworks with various donors so that implementation can be enhanced and synergies built. The Office of the Prime Minister is responsible for donor coordination at national level and recommends that a similar arrangement be mirrored at local government level. Below is the list of stakeholders whom the district has identified.

Nwoya district will also build and enhance partnerships with the central Government especially the ministries, departments and agencies that are responsible for implementation of the above mentioned programmes. Cooperation with ministries with the district maintains a relationship with on regular basis, such as; Finance, Local Government will be enhanced.

#### 4.3.2 Integration and linkage of District Local Government Development Priorities with Sector Development Plans

The formulation of this District Development Plan was also guided by the Sector Ministries. The guidance was provided through sharing of Sector Development Plans and issuance of Indicative Planning Figures to guide planning in the various departments.

By and large, the development plans by the departments at the District level are a reflection of the Sector Development Plans at the Central Government since majority of the funding for development projects at the Local Government comes from the central Government through the relevant sector Ministries.

#### 4.3.3 Integration of Lower Local Government Development Priorities into the District Development Plan

The DDPIII also integrated the district level projects that were forwarded by the various Lower Local Governments for inclusion into the DDP. For example, the project sites indicated in the DDP were derived from the submissions from Lower Local Governments. The DDP also captured below the line investments that will be implemented by the various Lower Local Governments but which do not have budget implication at the District level. These projects were annexed to the DDPIII but will be implemented by the various Lower Local Governments.

#### 4.3.4. Integration of CSO/PSO Development Priorities into the District Development Plan

The DDP III further integrated the projects that will be implemented by the CSOs/PSOs either through on-budget support or off – budget support. The CSO/PSO projects to be financed through on-budget support have been integrated into the relevant departments while those to be financed through off-budget support have been annexed to the DDP as part of below the line investments that do not have budget implication to the District. The latter will be implemented directly by the CSOs/PSOs.

#### 4.3.5. Integration of cross cutting issues into the District Development Plan

The DDP III formulation process was adequately guided by the Agencies of cross cutting issues like NEMA, Population Secretariat, MoGLSD, and MoH among others. This was through; providing guidance on the policy priorities and action areas regarding respective crosscutting issues as identified in the NDP, providing data and statistics from national sources regarding respective crosscutting issues, offering technical support during the planning process and advising the local government on the resource envelope available to finance the relevant crosscutting issues. Financing and implementation of cross cutting issues will use a twin track approach i.e. direct funding to specific departments and mainstreaming of cross cutting issues in all Departments.

## Pre-Requisites for Successful Implementation of the Plan

For the M&E Strategy of the DDPIII to be successfully implemented, the following preconditions have to be embraced by key stakeholders in government, development partners, civil society organizations and the public:

- Strong political will and commitment to transparency, accountability and results.
- A coherent performance and results framework that defines intended results (outcomes) of the planned interventions(inputs-activities-outputs)
- Results focused LLGs development plans and projects/programmes
- Willingness to embrace policy, structural and operational reforms by the district, LLGs, development partners and other stakeholders in the pursuit of results
- Strong accountability systems and strict enforcement of laws and regulations, including awareness of the community to demand for accountability
- Existence of functional management information systems(MIS) in the district
- Rationalization/alignment of roles and responsibilities among stakeholders.
- Establishment of a strong incentive and sanction system for compliance with M&E requirements.

### 4.4.1 Sustained funding from the Central Government

Over 80% of the Development Plan will be financed by the Central Government Transfers. The District will fulfill the Local Government obligations for accessing the central Government transfers for example timely reporting and accountability for the funds received, adherence to the conditions related to specific grants like School Facilities Grant and, timely procurement of goods, services and works

### 4.4.2 Enhanced Local Revenue collection

The District intends to boost local collection through implementation of the Local Revenue Enhancement Plan for the period 2020/2021 to 2024/2025. Improved local revenue collection will enable the district implement the local needs that are neither funded by the Central Government nor the Development Partners.

#### 4.4.3 Partnership with other players

The District will continue to provide a conducive environment for other players like the Civil Society Organizations and the private sector in order to complement district efforts in the delivery of the District Development Plan aspirations.

#### 4.4.4 Team Work

The district will continue to promote team work among all players for example team work within and amongst the Departments, the technical and Political Leadership, Higher Local Government and Lower Local Governments Civil Society Organizations and Private Sector.

#### Sustained coordination among actors

The District will continue coordinating the efforts of all actors in the implementation of the Development Plan. This will ensure that there is no duplication of interventions by the various actors. In order to implement the LGDP successfully, the stakeholders (development partners, private sector, etc.) need to be rallied and synergies built. There are therefore a number of mechanisms for coordinating the implementation of the Local Government Development Plan (LGDP). These include the District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC), the Working Groups (WGs), and, Nwoya District Investors Forum (NDIF). The DDMC and its successor mechanisms are used to rally the development partners while the NDIF is used to rally the private sector.

#### 4.4.6 Improved staffing levels

There is need for filling of critical vacancies within the staff structure for example; Community Development Officers, Sub County Chiefs, primary school teachers, Health workers and Parish Chiefs among others. The District will continue lobbying the Central Government to increase the wage bill provision in order to pave way for filling of these critical posts.

#### 4.4.7 Sustaining the Existing Peace and unity in the District

There is need for all players to ensure that the peace and unity prevailing in the district is sustained without which no development can be realized. The District will continue to ensure

that the existing peace and unity are sustained. The District will also promote Civil Society efforts geared towards promotion of peace and unity in the district.

## Conclusion

In a nutshell, the success of LGDP implementation is hinged on the following basic conditions: The LG Plan and budget are aligned to NDP III, Remittances from central government come timely and without unexplained and unnecessary budget cuts, Early initiation and procurement of service providers, Aggressive and sustained supervision and monitoring of projects, set aside time for sharing experiences and lessons learnt from implementation, Timely feedback and accountability to stakeholders, Timely submission of quarterly accountability and reports (OBT) to trigger timely releases of funds for timely implementation; Exploit the option of PPP with foreign commercial farmers based in the district, Increased community monitoring of development projects through formation and training of PMCs for every project undertaken by the LG, and above all; and Commitment of key stakeholders (development partners) to provide resources for implementation.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### LGDP FINANCING FRAMEWORKS AND STRATEGY

#### 5.0. Introduction

This chapter elaborates resource mobilization and financing strategy. In this regard, the Local Government defines and specifies the strategies through which development resources to finance all the LGDP activities identified, will be mobilized and managed.

**Table 5.1.1: LGDP Financing Framework (UGX Millions)**

Sources of Financing	FY 2020/21 (Yr. 1)	FY2021/22 (Yr. 2)	FY2022/23 (Yr. 3)	FY2023/24 (Yr. 4)	FY2024/25 (Yr. 5)	Total	% of sources
Central Government Transfers	23,542,658	24,955,217	26,452,530	28,039,682	29,722,063	132,712,152	89.6%



Locally Raised Revenue	1,000,000	1,060,000	1,123,600	1,191,016	1,262,479	5,637,092	3.8%
External Financing	2,024,840	2,146,330	2,275,110	2,411,617	2,556,314	11,414,211	7.6%
Total	26,567,498	28,161,548	29,851,241	31,642,315	33,540,854	149,763,456	100%

### Central Government Transfers

Central Government Transfers have been the main and most stable source for financing LG development programs and projects, notwithstanding the abrupt, unexplained and unnecessary budget cuts. Over the period from FY 2015/16 to 2019/20, releases from the centre fluctuated. In the planned period from FY 2020/21 through 2024/25, this source is projected to increase annually at rate of 6%. The resources from this source mainly take care of investments and wages and decentralized services like boards and commissions.

Unconditional grant also comes to the district as central government transfers. The priority area of utilization is salaries and basic district operation.

District Development Equalization Grant (DDEG) is allocated to districts with development indicators below the national averages. The development indicators for the district still fall far below the national indicators. However, the district needs to appeal to and engage the Local Government Finance Commission since the IPFs for the district have generally remained very low despite the Census 2014 results which show that the population of the district has more than doubled.

Table 5.2.1: Central Government Transfers(UGX Millions)

Category of Government Transfers	Expected Revenue during FY (in Millions):				
	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
<b>Discretionary Government Transfers</b>					
DDEG Normal	754,000	780,000	784,000	801,000	810,000
District UNCG (Non-Wage)	500,461	500,154.83	500,349.5	508,059.10	516,301.76
Urban DDEG	60,000	80,000	100,000	120,000	140,000
District UNCG (Wage)	1,500,760	1,558,783	1,619,146	1,681,921	1,647,178.29
Urban UNCG (Non-Wage)	56,000	73,000	90,000	100,000	110,000
Urban UNCG (Wage)	100,000	120,000	140,000	160,000	180,000

Category of Government Transfers	Expected Revenue during FY (in Millions):				
	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
<b>Sub Total</b>	2,971,221	3,111,938	3,233,496	3,370,980	3,403,480
<b>Conditional Government Transfers</b>					
Sector Conditional Grant (Wage)	9,377,634	10,377,637	11,314,132	12,803,556	13,307,663
Sector Conditional Grant (Non-Wage)	939,187	1,009,363	1,081,643	1,056,093	1,032,776
Sector Development Grant	1,811,202	1,465,538	1,521,504	1,579,149	2,038,524
Transitional Development Grant	19,802	20,396	21,008	21,638	22,287
Pensions for Local Government	628,675	822,049	846,711	872,112	898,275
Gratuity for Local Government	798,258	890,917	909,336	555,721	877,412
<b>Sub Total</b>	13,574,758	14,585,900	15,694,334	16,888,269	18,176,937
<b>Other Government Transfers</b>					
Uganda Road Fund	640,000	680,000	720,000	740,000	760,000
Youth Livelihood Fund (YLP)	50,000	51,500	53,045	56,227.70	57,914.53
Programme for the restoration of Livelihood in Northern Uganda (PRELNOR)	559,926	576,723.78	594,025.49	611,846.26	630,201.65
Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme	9,844	10,139.32	10,443.50	10,756.80	11,079.51
Agriculture cluster Development Project (ACDP)	5,736,909	5,939,016.27	6,147,186.76	6,361,602.36	6,582,450.43
<b>Sub Total</b>	6,996,679	7,257,379	7,524,701	7,780,433	8,041,646
<b>Total</b>	23,542,658	24,955,217	26,452,530	28,039,682	29,722,063

## Local Revenue

The tax base for locally raised revenue is narrow and requires the most innovative ways of mobilizing it and the trend of actual collections has been rather unsteady. Mobilizing locally raised revenue calls for more proactive ways. In the planned period, the district has resolved to aggressively undertake several measures to increase collection of locally raised revenue. These measures include: assessment and enumeration of all the investors in the district under the newly created Nwoya District Investors forum; carry out market survey and revise rates accordingly in line with the current market trends; revision of the tax rates on forest products; tax on produce that are commercially grown in the district; contract all the local revenue collection services to reduce high cost of management and leakages; engage UWA for the harmonization of the conditions under the revenue sharing agreement; royalties from the Murchison Falls National Park and the oil exploration firms in the district; registration fee for

all the commercial farmers, NGOs and CBOs operating in the district; license for tractor operators and quarry works.

Locally raised revenue is particularly used to finance decentralized services like co-funding programs and projects and O&M of infrastructural facilities. It is also the main source for financing activities in the servicing departments of administration, finance, statutory bodies and the planning unit that do not receive grants from central government.

Table 5.3: Local Revenue (UGX Millions)

Revenue sources	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
Local Service Tax	78,000	79,000	80,155	83,918	88,108
Hotel Tax	26,000	27,000	28,000	29,900	30,000
Advertisements/Bill Boards	8,500	8,575	8,652	8,732	8,814
Agency Fees	22,000	24,000	26,000	28,000	30,000
Application Fees	18,500	18,755	19,018	19,288	19,567
Business Licenses	45,000	45,750	46,523	47,318	48,138
Educational/Instruction Related levies	35,100	36,153	37,238	38,355	39,505
Inspection fees	10,000	17,210	17,426	17,649	17,879
Land Fees	388,750	390,513	392,328	394,198	396,124
Market/Gate charges	30,000	40,900	51,827	62,782	73,765
Miscellaneous receipts/income	77,075	82,000	83,000	84,000	86,000
Other fees and charges	46,000	47,000	48,000	49,000	50,000
Other license	30,075	30,077	31,350	37,000	37,737
Property related Duties/Fees	33,000	34,000	35,000	36,000	37,000

Refuse collection charges/public convenience	1,000	1,030	1,061	1,093	1,126
Registration(e.g. Births, Death, Marriages, etc.) fees	7,000	8,817	7,426	7,649	7,879
Registration of Besusiness	10,000	10,300	36,609	56,927	96,255
Rent & rates-produced assets-from govt.unit	8,000	28,240	38,487	48,742	49,004
Rent & Rates-produced assets-from private entities	26,000	26,780	27,583	28,411	29,263
Royalties	14,000	14,420	14,853	15,298	15,757
Sale of (produced) Government properties/Asset	45,000	47,250	49,568	51,955	54,413
Sale of Non-produced Government properties/assets	41,000	42,230	43,497	44,802	46,146
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>1,060,000</b>	<b>1,123,600</b>	<b>1,191,016</b>	<b>1,262,479</b>

### 5.2.3 Donor support

The contribution of development partners exhibited rather unstable trend between FY 2015/16 and 2019/20 performing below 60%. However, the issue with development partners which provide budget support is that they communicate their IPFs very late and this has often forced the local government to make supplementary budgets. By the time the district finalized drafting the DDP III and annual budget for FY 2020/21, Development Partners had neither signed any MOU with the district nor communicated their IPFs.

Ultimately, the district is obliged to most innovatively partner with the private sector through PPP to realize additional resources for financing DDP III, especially the foreign commercial farmers (e.g. Mr. Kim and Amatheon-Agri) based in the district who have shown preferences for access roads and remedies to bottlenecks on those roads leading to their farms, and some

NGOs that have exhibited interest in motorizing boreholes in relatively densely populated settlements with community outlet taps.

The key roles and responsibilities of development partners in financing LGDP include availing: their plans and budgets; and information on their ongoing and planned activities for integration in the LG development plan. Furthermore, they participate in the planning and implementation of LGDP interventions, and; contributing funding towards the implementation of LGDP.

The development partners can be grouped into two broad categories: those that offer direct budgetary (budget) support to the district and those that offer indirect (project or off-budget) support and operate independently by creating their own structures and resource persons in the community. Most development partners offer off-budget support.

This DDP III will still rely heavily on the same (traditional) sources of funding. The district therefore needs to lobby and to partner with the private sector through PPP to realize additional funding for DDP III. In fact, PPP is already working very well though on a small scale with the foreign commercial farmers based in the district especially in the area of roads. These commercial farmers do periodic maintenance on community access roads that lead to their farms using district road equipment by fueling the equipment and paying allowances to the equipment operators who are district employees. The LG needs to strengthen this partnership and take it to a much higher level. The anticipated donor support is exhibited by tables 5.4 and 5.5 herein.

Table 5.4: Donor Support (UGX Millions)

Donor	FY2020/ 2021	FY 2021/2022	FY 2022/2023	FY 2023/2024	FY 2024/2025
United nation Children Fund (UNICEF)	318,000	327,540	337,366	347,487	357,912
United Population Fund (UNPF)	368,000	379,040	390,411	402,124	414,187
Global Fund for HIV, TB and Malaria	165,000	169,950	175,049	180,300	185,709
Global Allaince for Vaccines and Imminization (GAVI)	158,000	162,740	167,622	172,651	177,830
NUDIEL	1,015,840	1,107,060	1,204,662	1,309,055	1,420,676

<b>Total</b>	<b>2,024,840</b>	<b>2,146,330</b>	<b>2,275,110</b>	<b>2,411,617</b>	<b>2,556,314</b>
--------------	------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------	------------------

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

Table 5.6: Summary of the Programme Costs, indicating funding sources (UGX Millions)

Programme	Total LGDP Cost 2020/21 - 2024/25 (Billion)					GOU + LR 2020/21 - 2024/25 (Million)					External Financing (DP, CSO + PS) 2020/21 - 2024/25 (Million)							
	Total (000)	FY1	FY2	FY3	FY4	FY5	Total	FY1	FY2	FY3	FY4	FY5	Total	FY1	FY2	FY3	FY4	FY5
Programme 1: Agro Industrialization	25,502	5,000	5,413	5,033	5,056	5,000	80	12	14	16	18	20	510	101	101	101	107	101
Programme 3: Tourism Development	700	140	140	140	140	140	40	8	8	8	8	8	-					
Programme 4: Water, Climate Change and Environment and Natural Resources Management	3,700	680	680	780	880	680	132	24	26	26	27	29	1,585	287	287	337	287	387

Programme 5 : Private Sector Development	1,340	264	264	268	269	275	94	16	18	19	20	21	21	20	19	18	16	94	275	269	268	264	264	1,340
Programme 6: Integrated Transport Infrastructure and services	7,400	1,480	1,480	1,480	1,480	1,480	76	12	14	16	17	17	17	17	16	14	12	76	1,480	1,480	1,480	1,480	1,480	7,400
Programme 7: Sustainable Energy Development	180	24	24	34	44	54	37	4	6	8	9	10	10	9	8	6	4	37	54	44	34	24	24	180
Programme 8: Sustainable Urban and Housing Development	1,100	220	220	220	220	220	-											-	220	220	220	220	220	1,100
Programme 9: Human Capital Development	49,415	8,683	8,683	9,683	10,683	11,683	154	28	30	31	32	33	33	32	31	30	28	154	11,683	10,683	9,683	8,683	8,683	49,415
Programme 10: Community Mobilization and Mindset Change	2,380	420	420	480	520	540	120	20	22	24	26	28	28	26	24	22	20	120	540	520	480	420	420	2,380
Programme 11: Regional Development	969	187	187	189	202	204	158	30	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	30	158	204	202	189	187	187	969
Programme 12: Governance and Security	1,343	268	268	269	269	269	340	48	58	68	78	88	88	78	68	58	48	340	269	269	269	268	268	1,343
Programme 13: Development Plan Implementation	38,683	6,177	7,177	7,877	8,277	9,177	4,406	798	832	875	924	976	976	924	875	832	798	4,406	9,177	8,277	7,877	7,177	6,177	38,683
<b>Total</b>	<b>132,712</b>	<b>23,543</b>	<b>24,955</b>	<b>26,453</b>	<b>28,040</b>	<b>29,722</b>	<b>5,637</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>1,124</b>	<b>1,191</b>	<b>1,262</b>	<b>1,262</b>	<b>1,191</b>	<b>1,124</b>	<b>1,060</b>	<b>5,637</b>	<b>29,722</b>	<b>28,040</b>	<b>26,453</b>	<b>24,955</b>	<b>23,543</b>	<b>132,712</b>	

Table 5.7: Summary of Project Costs and Source of Financing (UGX Millions)

Programme description	Ushs. Million								
	Total	Unfunded	Devt Partners	LG	GoU	Yr 5	Yr 4	Yr 3	Yr 2
Project Name									
Programme Description: Agro-Industrialization									
E.g. Project 1: Small Scale irrigation									
Project 2: Seed / Breed Improvement									
Project 3: Fish farming and handling									
Project 4: Produce handling and Storage facility construction									

Programme description	Ushs. Million										
	Project Name	FY2020/2	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	GoU	LG	Dev't Partners	Unfunded	Total
Project 5: Agricultural mechanization											
Project 6: Fruit processing											
Project 7: Vegetable oil processing											
Project 8: Cereal processing and packaging											
Project 9: Milk production and processing											
Project 10: skilling and equipping young people for agro-industrialization											
Programme Description: Sustainable Development of Petroleum resources											
E.g. Project 1: Capacity building of local SMEs and design communication strategy											
Programme Description: Tourism Development											
Project 1 : Tourism Infrastructure construction											
Project 2 : Community Tourism promotion											
Project 3 : Tourism Information Management System strengthening											

***Summary of funding gaps by programme and strategies for bridging the gaps***

Programmes	Funding gap Ushs. (Million)	Strategies the need expounding
Agro-industrialization	8250	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lobby for funds</li> <li>• Coordination with other development partners</li> <li>• Improve on market search</li> </ul>



Programmes	Funding gap Ushs. (Million)	Strategies the need expounding
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve on land tenure to provide environment for commercial agriculture</li> <li>• Capacity building of Technical and other stakeholders</li> </ul>
Tourism Development	4,321	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intensify adverts</li> <li>• Lobby for funds and improve on coordination with other development partners</li> <li>• Encourage internal and external tourists</li> <li>• Creation of more tourist centres</li> <li>• Mobilisation of community for tourist activities</li> </ul>
Natural Resources Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Management	6,411	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased surveillance on environmental degradation</li> <li>• Improved coordination and sensitization of communities</li> <li>• Lobby for more funds</li> <li>• Land registration campaign</li> </ul>
Private Sector Development	2,403	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve on business registration to reduce informal sector</li> <li>• Encourage Private Public Partnership</li> <li>• Provision of enabling environment</li> <li>•</li> </ul>

Programmes	Funding gap Ushs. (Million)	Strategies the need expounding
Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services	10,211	
Digital Transformation	602	
Sustainable Energy Development	457	
Sustainable Urbanization and Housing	4,779	
Human Capital Development	24,634	
Community Mobilization and Mindset Change	6,222	
Regional Development	4,213	
Development Plan Implementation	6,669	
Public Sector Transformation	9,426	

***Assumptions for: Off Budget Support and revenue.***

- JICA funding of 2,000,000 is as usual expected
- DINU support for Governance Programmes on infrastructure, marketing and baraza
- GIZ ,3,000,000
- LWFl and management 6,000,000
- BTC/ENABLE support of 500,000,000 for Health and skills programmes
- USAID Inclusive Agricultural Markets Activity
- UNICEF in Child and Mother issues

**5.4. Resource Mobilization Strategy**

Nwoya DLG faces the challenge of local revenue mobilisation because of poor road conditions and difficulties of some investors to corporate in tax issues. Decentralization is more effective when a local government can raise a relatively large share of its revenues locally. If the transfer of responsibilities from the central government is not matched by the ability to finance the carrying out of these responsibilities, there is a risk of creating a largely fictional decentralization. In such a case, local governments will tend to remain overly dependent on the good will of the

central government to finance them. Upon this background, this DDP aims to maximize Local Economic Development (LED) modalities on all investments that have local revenue associated with them so as to aid sustainability based on accruals from such investments at an agreed upon rate through the public private partnership arrangements.

Since the Central Government sets the rules and generally takes the highest yielding taxes for its own use, local governments tend not to have access to tax revenue and sources that would effectively free them from dependence on transfers. Inter-governmental transfers are vital for local governments but they should not be used to prevent local governments from attaining an appropriately independent status. Without an adequate revenue source under the control of local government, a suitable degree of fiscal autonomy cannot be realized. The choice of a good tax for local governments is limited compared with the choices for Central Government. The composition of revenues for the district varies greatly from one district to another but the main types of local government revenues are typically the following:

- Revenue from the sale of services (non-tax revenue and user charges / fees).
- Different types of grants made available to local governments from the central government.
- Tax revenues: local taxes e.g. Property tax.

**Reasons why the revenues of district should come from local sources:**

- Local taxes are necessary to enable a district to vary the quantity and quality of its services in respect of local preferences.
- There tends to be greater accountability for money raised locally than with fiscal transfers from the centre.
- Grants from the central government often come with pre-conditions attached and so constrain the way the grant is spent.

**5.4.1 Objectives of the Resource Mobilisation Strategy**

The following are the objectives for the resource mobilization

To mobilize sufficient revenues for the execution of planned interventions in the plan

To identify, document and efficiently collect revenues that are budgeted

To strengthen inspection, supervision and monitoring of revenue mobilization activities

To promote awareness and tax education amongst tax payers and the public

To strengthen the district's relationship with donors and encourage PPP

#### **1.4.2 Resource Mobilisation Strategies.**

The following strategies will be used for fundraising in order to implement the District Development Plan III.

- Building partnerships with the central Government, donors, NGOs and CSOs operating in the district.
- Building synergies and partnerships with district stakeholders
- Developing fundraising proposals to target beneficiaries
- Infrastructure building- endeavours to building new markets and improve on the existing ones. There is also a need to invest in construction of rental buildings for office space and commercial purposes
- The district will endeavour to tap into virgin revenue sources like livestock/agricultural loading fees and customary land registration
- Ensure to impose income tax on progressive farmers in the district
- The district will put strategies to improve on assessment and collection of Local Service Tax and Hotel Tax-data on who are our taxpayers.
- Ensure to properly assess and collect land registration fees, and building plan approval fees from both residential and commercial buildings in the district
- Boosting Local Economic Development initiatives by making use of land in Sub-counties to put up income generating projects through Public Private Partnership
- Creating a database for all businesses and revenue sources in the district
- Develop electronic revenue collection system to improve on revenue collection and reporting efficiency in the district.
- Expedite the process for formulation of the District Revenue Ordinance to lawfully guide revenue collection enforcement
- Update and pass the district Revenue enhancement plan
- To promote tourism in the district through agricultural demonstration farms

- Writing and submitting funding proposals to the development partners.

**Strategic actions that will be taken by the district in mobilizing Development Partners to finance DDPIII activities**

- The district will write and submit proposals for funding to the Development Partners
- To invite Development Partners in Budget Conferences and Planning meetings
- Creating a database for all businesses and revenue sources in the district for justification of the specific problem
- Lobbying through Uganda Local Government Association (ULGA) for funders (DPs) to the district to directly allocate funds to the district
- Build technical capacity for proposal writing and negotiation skills
- Lobbying and networking by political and technical leadership
- The district will endeavour to tap into virgin revenue sources like livestock/agricultural loading fees and customary land registration
- Ensure to impose income tax on progressive farmers in the district

5.4.3 Strategies for Efficient Utilisation of Resources

**The following are the strategies for ensuring efficiency in resource utilisation:**

- Ensure Realistic planning and Budgeting
- Strengthen Budget controls and monitoring
- Adhering to procurement guidelines
- Ensuring and strengthening financial accountability systems
- Ensuring that available resources are equitably shared according to gender, equity, and budget and planning guidelines.

**Specific Aspects Relevant to DDPIII Financing:**

- To promote tourism in the district through agricultural demonstration farms
- Automate revenue collection to improve on revenue collection and reporting efficiency in the district.

- Boosting Local Economic Development initiatives by making use of land in Sub-counties to put up income generating projects through Public Private Partnership.

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **MONITORING AND EVALUATION STRATEGY OF THE PLAN**

#### 6.0 Introduction

Chapter six handles The Local Government Development Plan Monitoring and Evaluation strategy and includes monitoring and evaluation matrix; progress review, end of term Evaluation; Communication and Feedback strategy

The M&E Strategy is the mechanism that will be used to establish whether the five years DDPIII is meeting its objectives. It contains objectives, strategies to achieve the objectives, interventions, outputs, output indicators, baseline values for indicators (2018/19), data collection method, frequency of data collection, the resources needed for data collection, generating reports, feedback and the M&E responsibility centers. The LGDP M&E strategy will help the Local Governments and other development actors to know among others, whether:

- The planned activities have been undertaken as planned.
- The resources (funds materials, or human resources) made available for plan implementation deviated from what was planned.
- The resources were delivered on time and schedule as planned.
- Implementation of activities resulted into the planned outputs.
- Outputs resulted in the envisaged outcomes as per set objectives and whether the set objectives are still relevant.
- The plan met its goal, i.e. whether the plan brought about the desired changes in the lives of the targeted beneficiaries.

#### Joint Annual Review of the Plan

To undertake regular appraisal of the progress across all planned activities, the District Local Government shall conduct annual joint reviews for all local level stakeholders. The review will be based on the cumulative quarterly performance reports produced by the District Planning Unit as well as on the first-hand experiences shared by implementing agencies of the Plan. The annual joint review meetings will be organized in September of each Financial Year and will be attended by all key development actors in the district including representatives of Lower

Local Governments, Civil Society Organizations, Faith Based Organizations, Community Based Organizations, Private Sector Organizations, and selected citizens interest groups (youth groups, women groups, People Living with AIDS, Persons with Disabilities, etc).

#### Mid -term Evaluation of the Plan

Led by the District Planning Unit, a mid-term review of the Plan will be conducted two-and-a-half years into the Plan’s implementation and it will correspond with the National Development Plan midterm review. The purpose of the mid-term review is to assess progress of Plan implementation against the set objectives. The report of the midterm review will include an assessment of challenges that could have inhibited the implementation of identified priority interventions, document lessons learned to improve implementation of remaining period of the plan and to inform the production of the next Plan. The report will be presented to the District leadership and administrative machinery including the District Technical Planning Committee, District Executive Committee and Council. A copy of the midterm review report will be presented to the National Planning Authority, and sector ministries to inform the production of the next National Development Plan and sector development plans.

#### End of Term Evaluation of the Plan

The end-of-plan evaluation will be conducted after five years of the Plan’s implementation. The purpose of the end-of-plan evaluation is to assess achievement of results and their sustainability. The end-of plan evaluation will assess the overall effectiveness of the Plan against its objectives and targets, and where possible, it will look at the short term impacts created by plan interventions. The National Planning Authority shall provide technical guidance and backstop the District Planning Department in quality control of end-of plan evaluation reports.

**Table 6.1: LGDP Main M&E Events**

Main Event	M&E	Purpose and description	Output	Lead agency	Other key actors	Time frame
LGDP Performance Review	Annual	Internal review of LGDP implementation (Programmes,	Local Government Annual Performance Report	HLG/MC	LG Stakeholders	Annually, September



	interventions and projects)				
Alignment of BFPs and budgets to the LGDP	Align BFP with the LGDP (Alignment) following communication of the 1st BCC to HODs and LLGs and	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 and programmes to ensure consistency of implementation with overall focus 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 programmes	LGDP End evaluation reports	LG	MDAs, MFPED, OPM, LGs, private sector, CSOs	June 2025

## 6.2 LGDP Progress Reporting

Local Government reporting requirements will largely include progress reports- quarterly and annual reports. Progress reporting about the Plan shall follow two processes namely; physical progress reporting and budget performance reporting. For physical progress reporting, all implementing agencies of the Plan will submit activity progress reports based on the Plan M&E Reporting Matrix that will be developed. These will be supplemented by field spot visits to ascertain value for money. On the other hand, Budget performance reports will cover quarterly and annual financial performance (revenue and expenditure) from the government and non-

government actors. The local government budget performance will be generated from the computerized output/Performance budgeting tool.

The combined district quarterly performance reports will be submitted to the NPA, MoFPED, OPM, and line ministries to facilitate national progress reporting by each of these institutions. The performance monitoring reports will be produced and disseminated at various levels as outlined in the sections below:

#### 6.2.1 Annual District Development Report (DDR)

This report will be produced annually by the District Planning Unit and submitted to Council. The report provides an annual review of the progress made towards achievement of the objectives and intervention targets of the DDPII, including the performance of sectors, Departments and Lower local governments as well as the contribution of the private sector and other NGO/CBO actors. The report will be disseminated to all stakeholders (private sector, civil society, development partners, researchers, etc), through the annual DDPIII review forum. The report will serve as the main monitoring and evaluation annual feedback from the District to stakeholders.

#### 6.2.2 Government Annual Performance Report (GAPR)

This report will be produced annually to facilitate internal review of Government performance by Council. The report will provide analysis of the Department and LLG against the District budgetary resource allocations and highlights of the performance of the District economy. The report will focus on assessing progress on interventions that are aimed at achieving planned outputs.

#### 6.2.3 Annual Budget Performance Report (ABPR)

The Annual Budget Performance Report will be intended to provide information on the performance of the District Budget against the annual plans. The report will provide analysis of the revenue and expenditure, including sectoral and local government financial and physical performance and it will be disseminated to Departments and Lower local governments during the budget conferences, as a key feedback to inform the next budgeting process.

#### 6.2.4 Annual State of the District Report

A state of the District report will continue to be produced by the District and presented by the District Chairperson to Council to provide information on the performance of all sectors and departments

#### 6.2.5 Program level reports:

The key program reports to be produced and disseminated during the DDPIII are as outlined

##### 6.2.5.1 Annual Program Performance Reports

Program annual performance reports will be produced and will be the basis during finalization of the subsequent financial year's BFPs and budgets. The report will also be used as the main reference material during the DDPII annual review forum. Data will be based on management information system reports. All Programs will be required to produce and disseminate the reports.

##### 6.2.5.2 Quarterly Sector Performance Reports

Quarterly program performance reports will be produced by the District to provide information on the utilization of funds for the preceding quarter. The reports will be used by MoFPED and OPM to support the work-plans and justification for release of funds. The reports will be based on the output based budget tool (OBT) and will be strengthened during DDPIII to relate to output and outcome indicators.

##### 6.2.5.3 Lower Local Government level reports

Lower local governments will produce quarterly performance reports and submit them to District and be discussed during Extended District Technical Planning Committee meetings and later integrated into the Main District OBT report that is submitted to the Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development and Local Government

## 6.3 LGDP Communication and Feedback Strategy

### 6.3.1 Purpose of the Communication Strategy

The participation of stakeholders and all actors depend on the knowledge and information they have since all stakeholders are key in the plan implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Therefore the communication strategy defines the mechanisms for informing the stakeholders about the ongoing projects and getting the feedback from them.

The major objectives of the communication and feedback strategy include the following:

- To create awareness amongst stakeholders and the local government population at large on the district projects and their progress.
- To create awareness on the expected roles of each stakeholder in the implementation of the local governments' programmes and project.
- For effective management of people's expectations with regard to public services of the local government.
- To strengthen public ownership of the LG plans
- To enhance accountability and transparency in the implementation of the LG plans
- To lobby for contributions and guidance by beneficiaries in the implementation of government programmes and projects

### 6.3 LGDP Communication and Feedback Strategy/ Arrangements

Government has instructed Local Governments to have good communication and synergy with development partners operating in their districts so that they can fund some of the unfunded priorities. Since many stakeholders are involved in the planning and implementation processes, several strategies have been put in place to ensure that there is effective communication and a feedback mechanism amongst all the actors.

Communication will be made through print media to public notice boards and other public places. Stakeholders are usually informed about the details of funds released and spent and on which projects.

Nwoya District also employs a Communication Officer who is responsible for developing and implementing a district communications strategy. The district Communication strategy is of paramount important because it articulates what is to be implemented, when, where, what and how.

Progress reporting and accountability to the line ministries and agencies is yet another strategy used for communicating the output of the plan. This is done to inform authorities on the

progress of implementation and achievement recorded vis-a-vis challenges met during the process. This is usually the basis for additional funding to implement more development programs.

For purposes of wider coverage and generating more views, the district leadership uses local media houses through radio talk shows. This is aimed at informing stakeholders and receiving feedback from them through phone call-ins. This strategy has an instant impact regarding the views of actors in development. Use is also made of public places such as markets, schools, health units and or burial places to communicate development issues that concern the community. This has also worked well.

The strategies for communication and feedback to be undertaken by the Local Government include:

- Letters; through the Chief administrative Officer to Senior Assistant Secretaries, who shall write to LCs about IPFs, Projects implemented
- Radio talk shows, radio announcements, jingles shall be used on the status of implementation, challenges and constraints
- Community engagement (incl. refugees) meetings including barazas also to community status of implementation, challenges and constraints
- Bi-annual and annual newsletters to communicate implementation progress, achievements and challenges
- District websites and social media to share progress of implementation atleast on quarterly basis
- Functionalization of management information systems
- Production of IEC materials to communicate progress
- Press briefing and press conferences

**Levels and target institutions for effective communication and feedback**

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 6.3: 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 below describes the target audience for the communication strategy and their interest.

**Table 6.3.: Institutions interest and channel of communication**

<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, posters, letters and memos, meetings and Baraza
Other line ministries	District departments implement government	Adherence to sector specific norms,	Circulars, guidelines,

	<p>policies responsibly according to specific sector mandates.</p> <p>District departments to create awareness, educate and mobilize the public to participate, utilize and respond in development programmes.</p>	<p>standards and quality assurance.</p> <p>Adhere to principals of sustainable development in executing priorities in the DDP.</p> <p>Awareness on services being provided to improve demand and obtain feedbacks.</p>	<p>workshops and support supervisions</p>
Office of District Chairperson and Council	<p>Wants to see the quality of life of the population is positively transformed</p>	<p>Annual state of district report by chairperson.</p> <p>Council supports and enacts ordinances aimed at supporting the DDP II implementation.</p> <p>CAO and HoDs available to answer audit queries and provide guidance on planning to meet needs of the population.</p>	<p>Mandatory public notices, mass media, committee meetings and community meetings</p>
CAOs office and all departments	<p>Act as the source of official government position on public issues in the district including communicating progress on implementation of the DDP.</p> <p>Inform, share and educate the public about the development efforts in the district, opportunities for participation and expected benefits</p>	<p>Work with other partners in managing emerging issues and crisis.</p> <p>Manage and coordinate the press conferences and press release statements</p> <p>Maintain timely information sharing with other actors</p> <p>Work with HoDs &amp; partners to develop all communication materials</p>	<p>Press statements, radio programmes, baraza, community meetings</p>
Mass Media	<p>Access to and constant flow of information from the district.</p>	<p>The implementation of DDP is on course &amp; delivering benefits to the citizen.</p>	<p>Quarterly press conference &amp; press release</p>

	<p>Availability to comment on emerging issues in the district.</p> <p>Proactive PR where the district and implementing partners initiate contact and engage the media on an on-going basis</p>	<p>More innovations &amp; programmes are being designed for effective development.</p> <p>The district is interested in partnering with the media for development.</p> <p>The district and partners are available to answer media queries on regular basis</p>	<p>Training workshop, factsheets, e-mail &amp; website</p>
CSOs/NGOs	<p>Contribute to championing the rights of citizens by ensuring access to good quality services.</p> <p>Complement government efforts in service delivery.</p> <p>Work in partnership to improve transparency and accountability in the district.</p>	<p>CSOs/NGOs willing to work with the district to improve quality of service delivery and expand access.</p> <p>Information about good governance is available to the public for informed decision-making.</p>	
General public	<p>Concerned about the development of the district and the potential benefits.</p> <p>Interested in the fulfillment of government promises to provide quality services.</p>	<p>The district is committed to provide quality services.</p> <p>The public is willing to support the district's efforts to development.</p> <p>Resources allocated are used for public benefits through improved service delivery.</p>	<p>Community meetings, letters to LC1s, IEC materials, Radio programmes and announcements.</p> <p>Website information</p>

**Table 6.3,1 specific institutions with corresponding roles and responsibilities for communication and feedback**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Roles and responsibilities.</b>
Office of District 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> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 Information Officer (IO)	<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> <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> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>
Lower Local Government 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> <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 of community priorities</li> <li>• Support communities in project implementation and reporting</li> <li>• Monitor and evaluate projects</li> </ul>

### 6.3.2 Target Audiences

#### a) Central Government

The DDP is a tool for operationalization and domestication of the NDP. Through quarterly and annual reports to the Centre, the district will be responsible for reporting on progress of and achievement of planned outputs. This will involve reporting on the process of implementation focusing on implementation challenges/constraints with possible recommendations for improved performance.

#### b) District Local Government

Quarterly and annual reports will be presented to and discussed by the DTPC meetings, DEC meetings, Standing Committee meetings and the District Local Council. Annual reviews will also be organized at the district level.

### **c) Lower Local Governments**

Progress reports will be shared with LLGs. LLG representatives will also be invited to participate in the annual review meetings at the district level. Quarterly coordination meetings for some Programmes like DDEG, ACDP, etc will also be organized at the district level and will also attract LLG representatives. These reviews will feed into quarterly and annual progress reports.

### **d) Civil Society Organizations**

The CSOs operating in the district are involved in activities that contribute towards the achievement of the set goals and objectives of the plan. Therefore, the communication strategy seeks to strengthen partnerships with CSOs in the district. CSOs will be required to make monthly briefs to DTPC meetings and to submit quarterly and annual reports to the district for integration into the district progress report. Similarly, the district will be sharing consolidated reports with the CSOs.

### **e) The Media**

The media are both a target audience and a channel of communication. Both electronic and print media will be utilized in order to lead to dissemination of information regarding progress of implementation of the DDP to the public and other stakeholders. The FM Stations like Mega, Rupiny, and Choiceetc will be very instrumental in this endeavour.

### **f) The Community**

These are the primary beneficiaries of the interventions reflected in the DDP. A package of communication channels will be used to reach out to the community on regular basis to update them on the progress of the DDP implementation and the roles of the various stakeholders in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the plan.

#### **6.3.3 Information dissemination channels**

A multimedia approach will be used to disseminate the information. The choice of the communication channel and message theme will be determined by the target audience and their role. The channels of communication that will be used include among others: Progress reports (quarterly, annual and midterm), Meetings (monthly, quarterly, annual and midterm), Radio Programmes (e.g. live talk shows that induce feedback from the listeners), Workshops , Website, Email , News Paper Pull out , Press conferences and Press briefing . Barazas, etc

#### 6.3.4 Review of information communication channels

There will be annual reviews of the dissemination channels whose findings will be used to inform the revision of the strategy to make it more appropriate for the implementation of the DDP

## APPENDICES

### 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 Nwoya District	Quality of life	Increased life expectancy	Life expectancy at birth	58	60	62	64	66	68
		Reduced population growth rate	Population growth rate	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2
	Household income	Population below the poverty line (%)	Proportion of population below poverty line	60	55	50	45	40	35
Objectives	KRA	Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Enhance value</li> </ul>	Agro and Mineral based industrialization	Increase labour productivity in the agro-industrial value	Average Monthly nominal	150,000	200,000	250,000	300,000	350,000	400,000

Category	KRA	Impact	Indicators	Baseline (FY)	LGD Targets				
					Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5
addition in key growth opportunities			Household income						
			Increase in volume of value addition products (tonnes)	0	10	15	20	25	30
		Increase in number of jobs created in agro-industry along the value	Proportion of jobs created along Agro-industry value chain	0	5	10	15	20	25
		Proportion of households that are food secure	Proportion of households dependant on subsistence agriculture	80	75	70	65	60	55
			Households having atleast two meals per day	40	50	60	70	80	

Category	KRA	Impact	Indicators	Baseline (FY)	LGD Targets				
					Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5
	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 covered area by wetlands	Increase in wetland cover	8	10	12	14	16	18

Category	KRA	Impact	Indicators	Baseline (FY)	LGD Targets				
					Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5
		Increase land area covered by forest	Increase in forest cover	7	10	13	16	19	22
			Percentage of titled Institutional land (Schools, Health centres, markets, sub-county and District headquarter) surveyed and titled	10	30	50	70	90	100
		Increase the proportion of surveyed land	Proportion of rural growth centres with physical planning	0	3	6	9	12	15
			Proportion of water samples	73	78	83	88	93	98



Category	KRA	Impact	Indicators	Baseline (FY)	LGD Targets				
					Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased water samples complying with national standards</li> <li>- Increased clean and safe water supply within the district</li> </ul>	tested complying with national standards						
			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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased volume of loans from the Local SACCOs to the local private sector</li> <li>- Reduced informal sector contribution</li> </ul>	Total Savings in the Registered SACCOs as a percentage in the District budget	3	5	7	9	11	13
			Total annully amount of loan disbursed by the registered	0.2 Bn	0.4Bn	0.5Bn	1.0 Bn	1.5 Bn	2 Bn

Category	KRA	Impact	Indicators	Baseline (FY)	LGD Targets				
					Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5
		to local employment	SACCOS to Clients within the district						
•			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
• Consolidate and increase stock and quality of	Energy		Households with access to electricity, %	0	0	0	5	10	15
	Road	Reduce average	%age of District roads	49.4	54.4	59.4	64.4	69.4	74.4

Category	KRA	Impact	Indicators	Baseline (FY)	LGD Targets					
					Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	
productive infrastructure		travel time within and without the district	in Fair to good condition	0						
			Upgrading Urban roads to paved standards		2	4	6	8	10	
		- Reduce unit cost of building transport infrastructure especially roads	Rehabilitation of District Feeders	0	10	15	20	25	30	
			- Increase average infrastructure life span especially (Urban paved roads, District Roads and Community Access Roads)	Upgrading Community Access roads to District Roads	0	5	10	15	20	30
				Improving road bottlenecks within the Community Access Roads	0	50	80	110	140	170

Category	KRA	Impact	Indicators	Baseline (FY)	LGD Targets				
					Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5
	Water for production		Water usage (m <sup>3</sup> per capita)						
			Cumulative WfP Storage capacity (million m <sup>3</sup> )						
ICT		-Increase ICT penetrartion in the district -Increase the proportion of population accessing services online	Number of secondary schools with access to internet broad band	0	0	2	4	6	8
			Number of primary schools with access to internet broad band	0	0	4	8	12	16
		-Increase proportion of government services online	Number of Sub Counties	0	0	1	3	4	6

Category	KRA	Impact	Indicators	Baseline (FY)	LGD Targets				
					Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5
			& Town Council with access to internet broadband						
			Percentage of population that have access to internet	4	8	12	16	20	24
			Number of health centres with access to internet broadband	1	2	3	4	5	7
4. Enhance productivity, inclusiveness and wellbeing of	Labour productivity & Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decrease the urban unemployment rate</li> <li>- Decrease the percentage of urban dwellers</li> </ul>	Proportion of the urban population employed in gainful and sustainable jobs	0	8	10	12	14	16

Category	KRA	Impact	Indicators	Baseline (FY)	LGD Targets				
					Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5
the population		living in slums and informal settlement							
		Improve the efficiency of solid waste collection	Solid and liquid waste management sites identified and developed	0	1	2	3	4	5
			Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)						
			Employment Population Ratio						
	Health		Life expectancy at birth (years)	58	60	62	64	66	68

Category	KRA	Impact	Indicators	Baseline (FY)	LGD Targets				
					Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5
			Infant Mortality Rate/1000	100	96	92	88	84	80
			Extent of hunger in the population (%)						
			Stunted children U5 (%)	30	25	20	15	10	5
			Maternal Mortality Ratio/100,000	340	330	320	310	300	290
			Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000)						
			Total Fertility Rate	6	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.7

Category	KRA	Impact	Indicators	Baseline (FY)	LGD Targets				
					Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5
			U5 Mortality Ratio/1000	80	75	70	65	60	55
	Education		Primary to secondary school transition rate						
			Survival rates, % (primary & secondary)						
			Quality adjusted years of schooling	2	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5
			Average year of schooling	3	5	7	9	11	13
			Proportion of primary schools						



Category	KRA	Impact	Indicators	Baseline (FY)	LGD Targets				
					Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5
			attaining the BRMS <sup>1</sup> , %						
			Literacy rate						
			Proportion of the population participating in sports and physical exercises						
			Employers satisfied with the TVET training (%)						
	Energy								
			Safe water coverage (%)	40	50	60	70	80	90

---

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

Category	KRA	Impact	Indicators	Baseline (FY)	LGD Targets				
					Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5
	Water and Environment		(rural & Urban						
			Sanitation coverage (Improved toilet)	83	86	89	92	95	98
			Hygiene (Hand washing)	35	42	49	56	63	70
	Social Protection Coverage (%)	-Strengthen Community Based Management Information System	Proportion of population accessing social insurance, %	0	0	0	10		
			Health insurance						
			% population receiving direct income support	11	12	13	14	15	16

Category	KRA	Impact	Indicators	Baseline (FY)	LGD Targets				
					Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5
			Proportion of eligible population with access to social care services, %	60	65	70	75	80	85
	<b>1.</b>	-Strengthen agriculture extension systems -Strengthen agricultural research and development	Proportion of Households dependent on subsistence agriculture as main source of livelihood	90	85	80	75	70	65
		-Improve land tenure system that promote agriculture investments -Strengthen the agricultural	Proportion of farmers adopting and practicing recommended agricultural practices		15	30	45	60	75
			Proportion of household	0	2	4	6	8	10

Category	KRA	Impact	Indicators	Baseline (FY)	LGD Targets				
					Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5
		inputs markets and distribution system to adhere to quality standards and grades	engaged in large scale commercial						
		-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

Category	KRA	Impact	Indicators	Baseline (FY)	LGD Targets				
					Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5
		vectors and diseases -Improve skills and competence of agriculture labour force both technical & managerial							
. Strengthen the role of the District Local Government in development	Local Revenue to Total LG Revenue (%)								
	Public resources allocated to Local Nwoya Government (%)								
		1. Develop Strategic Local Economic	Number of LED initiatives	0	3	4	5	6	7

Category	KRA	Impact	Indicators	Baseline (FY)	LGD Targets				
					Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5
		Development Plan	established by LG and functional						
		2. Strengthen Local Revenue Mobilization and management	Percentage of local revenue to the district budget	1.7	1.9	2	3	4	5
		3. Scale up civic education	Increase the percentage of the population participating in electoral process	50	60	70	80	90	100
			Increase percentage of youth engaged in district and national projects/ programmes and services	30	35	40	45	50	55

## Appendix 2: The Project Profiles

### EDUCATION

STRUCTURE OF THE NDPIII PIP	
PROJECT SUMMARY	
Project Title	Construction of Education Block at the District HQs
NDPIII Program	Human Capital Development
Department	Education
Sector	Ministry of Education and Sports Sector
Sub sector	Primary
Implementing Agency	Nwoya District Local Government
Location	District Head/Quarters
Estimated Project Cost	200,000,000
Secured Funding	None
Current stage of project implementation at commencement of NDPIII	The project implementation is just at 0% in the FY 2020/2021
Total funding gap	200,000,000
Project Duration/Life span (Financial Years)	FY 2021/2022
	FY 2024/2025
Officer Responsible	DEO
Already existing in the NDPI	NO

Already existing in the NDPII	NO
Already existing in the MFPED PIP	NO
<b>PROJECT INTRODUCTION</b>	
Problem Statement	The department lacks office space and a Hall
Causes of problem	Inadequate funding
Situation Analysis	The Department needs enough office space to delivery their mandates
Ongoing Interventions	None
Challenges	Lack of office space
Relevance of the project idea	The project idea is aligned to Vision 2040, NDP, SIPs and Agency plans under Human Capital Development program with the relevant objectives
Stakeholders	Direct beneficiaries are the staff
Indirect beneficiaries	Indirect beneficiaries are the communities
Likely effects	Likely project affected persons: None
Project objectives	To provide conducive working environment
Project Outcomes	Pre-Primary and Primary education
Project Outputs	Office block with Multi-purpose hall conducted
Project inputs/activities/interventions	<p style="text-align: center;">Land acquisition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilization of resources</li> <li>• Site clearing</li> <li>• Laying foundation</li> <li>• Walling and roofing</li> <li>• Plastering and finishing</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Door and window fittings</li> </ul>
Project Activates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Buying land</li> <li>• Mobilization of resources</li> <li>• Construction of the office space</li> </ul>
Project Interventions	Promotion of conducive working environment
Coordination with government agencies	The stakeholders at the Higher Local Government level include; the District council, the District executive Committee, the Standing/Sector Committees, the District Chairperson, the District technical Planning Committee, the Budget desk, the Planning unit, the CAO; the District Planner; Civil society organizations ( i.e. NGOs, FBOs, CBOs) and the Private sector.

### PROJECT ANNUALISED TARGETS (OUTPUTS)

Project annualized targets	Output	Actual (2019/20)	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
	Output 5	0	0	0	0	0	0.02
	Etc						

### ESTIMATED PROJECT COST AND FUNDING SOURCES

Project annualized cost	Output	Source	Cum. Exp. upto 2019/20	Yr .1	Yr .2	Yr .3	Yr .4	Yr .5	Recurr ent (%)	Capit al (%)
	Output4	GO U	0	0	0	0	0	0.02	0%	100%
		Don or								

	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0.02	0%	100%
--	-------	---	---	---	---	---	------	----	------

**PLANNED CUMULATIVE IMPLEMENTATION PERCENTAGE PROGRESSION**

Percentage progress	Output	Actual (2019/20)	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
	Overall project progress (%)						
	Output5		0%	0%	0%	0.02%	0%
	Etc						

**RESULTS MATRIX**

Results matrix	Objective Hierarchy and Description	Indicators	Means of Verification	Baseline	Target	Assumptions
	Goal					
	Outcomes					
	Outputs					
	Activities					

**STRUCTURE OF THE NDPIII PIP**

**PROJECT SUMMARY**

Project Title	Supply of water harvesting tanks to schools
---------------	---

NDPIII Program	Human Capital Development
Department	Education
Sector	Ministry of Education and Sports Sector
Sub sector	Primary
Implementing Agency	Nwoya District Local Government
Location	All Schools
Estimated Project Cost	72,000,000
Total expenditure on project related interventions up to start of the next NDP	None
Current stage of project implementation at commencement of NDPIII	The project implementation is just at 0% in the FY 2020/2021
Total funding gap	72,000,000
Project Duration/Life span (Financial Years)	FY 2021/2022
	FY 2024/2025
Officer Responsible	DEO
Already existing in the NDPI	NO
Already existing in the NDPII	NO
Already existing in the MFPED PIP	NO
<b>PROJECT INTRODUCTION</b>	
Problem Statement	All schools do not have water harvesting tanks installed to preserve water for children

Causes of problem	Inadequate funding
Situation Analysis	The 111 Primary Schools need rater water harvesting tanks install to fetch water
Ongoing Interventions	None
Challenges	Lack of clean water in schools
Relevance of the project idea	The project idea is aligned to Vision 2040, NDP, SIPs and Agency plans under Human Capital Development program with the relevant objectives
Stakeholders	Direct beneficiaries are the staff and Children
Indirect beneficiaries	Indirect beneficiaries are the communities
Likely effects	Likely project affected persons: None
Project objectives/outcomes/outputs	To provide clean water and sanitation and conducive working environment
Project Outcomes	Pre-Primary and Primary education
Project Outputs	Water harvesting tanks installed
Project inputs/activities/interventions	Mobilization of resources
Project Activates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Installation of water harvesting tanks</li> <li>• Procurement of tanks</li> </ul>
Project Interventions	Promotion of clean environment
Coordination with government agencies	The stakeholders at the Higher Local Government level include; the District council, the District executive Committee, the Standing/Sector Committees, the District Chairperson, the District technical Planning Committee, the Budget desk, the Planning unit, the CAO; the District Planner; Civil society organizations ( i.e. NGOs, FBOs, CBOs) and the Private sector.

**PROJECT ANNUALISED TARGETS (OUTPUTS)**

Project targets	annualized	Output	Actual (2019/20)	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
		Output 5	0	0.0144	0.0144	0.0144	0.0144	0.0144
		Etc						

**ESTIMATED PROJECT COST AND FUNDING SOURCES**

Project cost	annualized	Output	Source	Cum. Exp. upto 2019/20	Yr. 1	Yr. 2	Yr. 3	Yr. 4	Yr. 5	Recurrent (%)	Capital (%)
		Output 4	GOU	0	0.0144	0.0144	0.0144	0.0144	0.0144	0%	100%
			Donor								
		Total		0	0.0144	0.0144	0.0144	0.0144	0.0144	0%	100%

**PLANNED CUMULATIVE IMPLEMENTATION PERCENTAGE PROGRESSION**

Percentage progress	Output	Actual (2019/20)	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
	Overall project progress (%)						
	Output 5		0%	0%	0%	0.02%	0%
	Etc						

**RESULTS MATRIX**

Results matrix	
----------------	--

Objective Hierarchy and Description	Indicators	Means of Verification	Baseline	Target	Assumptions	
Goal						
Outcomes						
Outputs						
Activities						

### **Appendix 3: Cost Implementation Matrix**