



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

PAKWACH DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT

**THE THIRD DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT
PLAN
2020/2021 – 2024/2025**

Pakwach District Vision:

**A Transformed Community of Pakwach District from peasant to
a modern and prosperous society within 30 years**

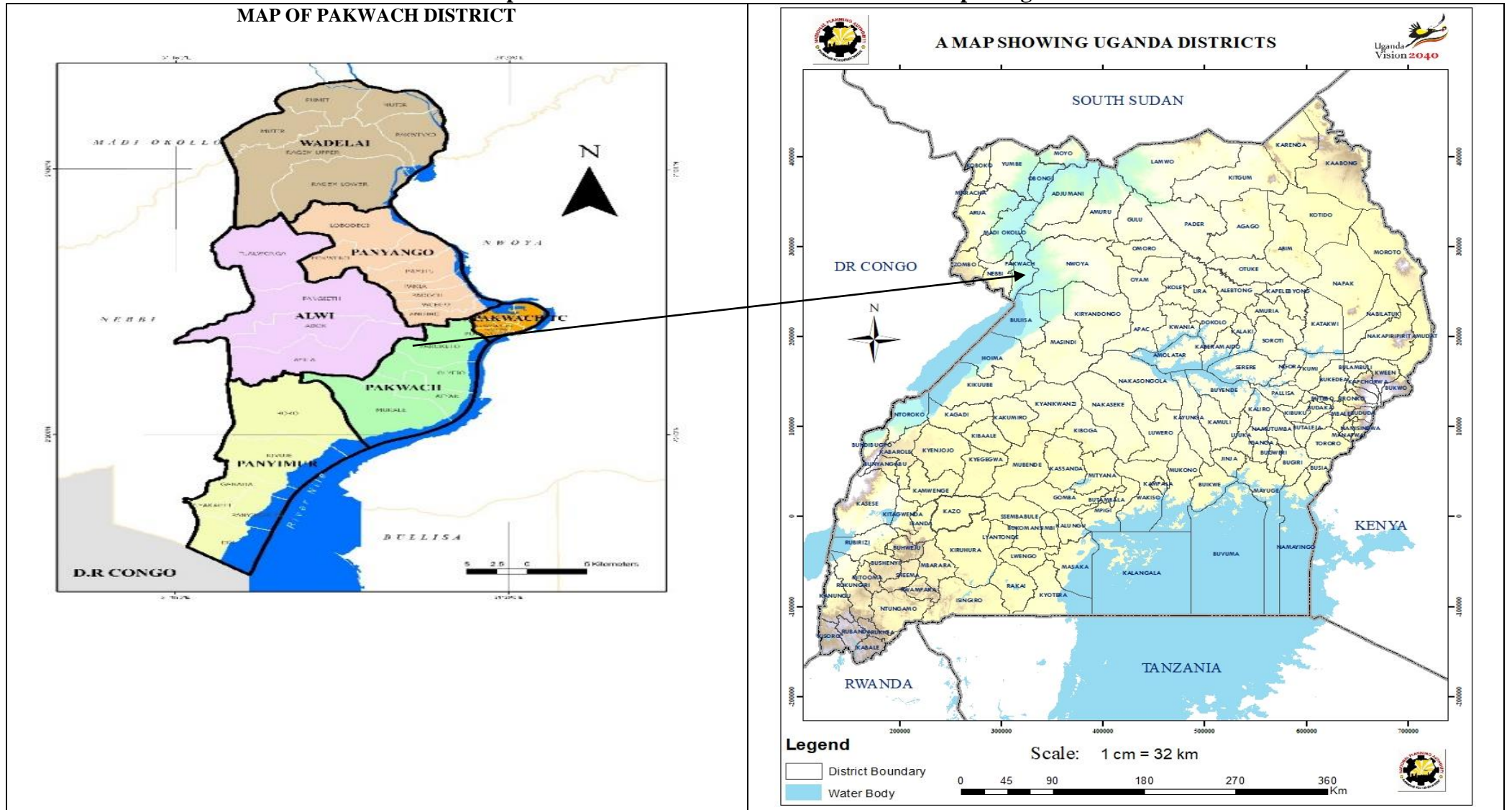
DDP III Theme:

**Sustainable Industrialization for Inclusive growth,
employment and sustainable wealth creation**

October 2020

RYEKO EN E LONYO

The Map and Location of Pakwach District on the Map of Uganda



PAKWACH DLG VISION, MISSION AND CORE VALUES

Vision

“A Transformed community of Pakwach District from peasant to a modern and prosperous society within 30 years.”

Mission

“To Improve Livelihood of the Community Through a proper and equitable service delivery mechanism In Line With National and Local Priorities.”

CORE VALUES:

In a bid to achieve its vision, mission and strategic objectives, the District will be guided by the following core values in order to deliver efficient and effective services to the stakeholders.

Respect: We work with compassion and dedication, treating everyone the same way we expect them to treat us.

Integrity: We believe that honest and fair is integral to every aspect of our work. Conducting our work with a spirit of sincerity, truthfulness and transparency is imperative.

Creativity: In execution of our duties, we encourage new ideas, embrace innovative solutions and create opportunities for meaningful and exciting ways to do our jobs and provide solutions to address the needs of the populations serve.

Excellence: We strive to provide services that meet and exceed the expectations of our stakeholders such as staff, central government, communities and development partners.

Confidentiality: The staffs are expected to keep all the government information that they may come across in the execution of their duties unless authority is granted to do so.

Empowerment: We are committed to fostering work environment in which the staff can perform their work with confidence.

Transparency: We intend to deliver services in a manner that does not give ground for suspicion and speculation.

Accountability: The duty bearers are committed to conducting business in the most accountable manner that enhances ownership.

Efficiency and Effectiveness; Resources that are identified for service delivery will be put to the most effective and efficient use that minimises resource wastage.

Sustainability: The district commits to put in place sustainability plan for all investments that will be implemented

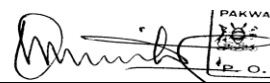
FOREWORD

This development Plan was prepared in conformity of a number of legal documents. The Local Governments Act, CAP 243 gives the Local Councils planning powers in their government. Subsection 35(4) equates the planning period for Local Governments to that of the Central Government. -The Plan was developed using the participatory planning approach with enormous consultation with other key stakeholders, this conforms to government policy on decentralization as well as the Local Government Development Planning Guidelines 2020/21- 2024/25 and NDP III Strategic direction. A significant number of development pursuits have been accomplished in the implementation of DDP II , notably; construction of primary and secondary schools (classrooms, latrines and water tanks), water points and facilities, health facilities (-wards, staff houses, water tanks and elevation for HC II to HC IIIs, supply of drugs and workers), and local markets, road works which included maintenance and opening up of district, access and community roads, investments in agricultural ventures to boost production and productivity, empowerment of the vulnerable groups including women, youth and people with disability and general security to people and their property.

Despite all these achievements, there were a number of obstacles that worked against the efforts put to enhance development in the district namely; poor road network, shortage of qualified staff, inadequate funding, low quantity and quality of social services (Education, Health and water), low agricultural production, productivity and limited access to markets, high population growth rate, degradation of natural resources, negative cultural perceptions and gender imbalances, and a weak public private partnership. This scenario calls for adoption of approaches that are focussed on planning that will address the felt needs of the people in the district in an effective and efficient manner so as to have an improved financial performance for sustainable development. There was also shortage of resources to complete the planning cycle including necessary consultations as required by Law, re-orienting Local Government from being mere service delivery units to wealth creating entities; ensuring effective civic participation in the planning process by civic groups.

In this planning period , DDP III period, the District is -focussing on service delivery in education, health and water, job creation through agro-industrialization, value addition for increased household incomes, creation of an industrial hub with economies of scale for increased productivity in all sectors, investing in tourism potential for key sites diversification of new revenue sources, operationalization of property tax and rates, widening of the District tax base, support supervision and technical backup, and support to community initiated income generating projects with due consideration to the marginalized groups like the Youths, Women, Persons with disabilities, and the older persons. The district will use a Human Rights Based Approach to Programming while implementing the DDP III.- The Private sector will remain the engine of growth and development, while the local Government, in addition to undertaking the facilitating role will also actively promote and encourage public – private partnerships in a rational manner. The will encourage investors from outside the district besides promoting investors within the district.

I call upon the central Government, donor fraternity, Civil Society Organizations, cultural institutions, Faith Based Organizations, the private sector and the entire district community to implement programmes in line with this plan and adopt a “business approach” in doing so.



PAKWAC
DISTRICT
CHAIRPERSON

Omuto Robert Steen
DISTRICT CHAIRPERSON

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Pakwach District Administration would like to take this opportunity to thank and appreciate in sincere terms all the stakeholders who contributed in the formulation of the District Development Plan 2020/21 -2024/25.

The Third National Development Plan (NDPIII) was the document that informed the preparation of the DDPIII as required by article 190 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda which mandates all departments, civil society, private sector and development partners to follow a common strategic direction in their planning process in order to achieve faster socioeconomic transformation. This Five-Year District Development Plan is therefore, a product of concerted efforts of several stakeholders at various levels.

The process of developing this DDP III was highly participatory involving key stakeholders and interest groups including communities. The DDP III development process was mainly coordinated through the Departmental Technical Working Groups with support from the Planning Department that met regularly in working sessions and the retreat to provide their inputs and technical advice.

We recognize the National Planning Authority for providing technical support, Guidelines for Local Government Development Planning during the formulation process and certification of this DDP III.

I acknowledge the input and participation of Lower Local Governments right from the village level, parish and Sub-Counties, Civil Society Organizations, private sector and other development partners who made significant contribution during the plan formulation process especially generating priorities in LLGs through Community Action Plans.

Special appreciation goes to the Departmental technical working groups, District Technical Planning Committee, the District Executive Committee, the Sectoral Standing Committees, and the District Council for their active participation during the plan formulation process. -Indeed the team spirit exhibited by the aforementioned organs of Council resulted into this DDP III. I am also greatly indebted to those stakeholders who participated in the District Budget Conference of November 2019, whose outputs fed into this District Development Plan as priorities for the first year 2020/2021 and other financial years respectively were determined for implementation.

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. Finally, I thank all those stakeholders whose supports were not direct but nevertheless significant during the formulation process of this Plan.



Abyeto Stella
CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACAO	Assistant Chief Administrative Officer
ADB	African Development Bank
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infections
BFP	Budget Framework Paper
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CBMS	Community Based Management System
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CDO	Community Development Officer
CFO	Chief Finance Officer
CHW	Community Health Worker
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DDPIII	Third District Development Plan
DEC	District Executive Committee
DEO	District Education Officer
DHE	District Health Educator
DHI	District Health Inspector (ate)
DPU	District Planning Unit
DSC	District Service Commission
DTPC	District Technical Planning Committee
DWD	Directorate of Water Development
DWSDCG	District Water and Sanitation Development Conditional Grant
EARS	Education, Assessment, Resource Services
EC	European Commission
EDF	European Development Fund
FEW	Field Extension Workers
GER	General Enrolment Rate
GFS	Gravity Flow Scheme
GoU	Government of Uganda
HIV	Human Immune Virus
HUMC	Health Unit Management Committee
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IEC	Information Education Communication
LGA	Local Government Act
LLG	Lower Local Government
MCH/FP	Maternal Child Health/Family Planning
MIS	Management Information System
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NARO	National Agricultural Research Organisation
NDPIII	The third National Development Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NUSAF	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund
PDLG	Pakwach District Local Government
PIAP	Programme Implementation Action Plan
PLE	Primary Leaving Examination
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PSWO	Probation and Social Welfare Office(r)
PWA	People living With AIDS

PWD	People living With Disabilities
RDC	Resident District Commissioner
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STIP	Sexually Transmitted Infections Program.
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendants
UACE	Ugandan Advanced Certificate of Education
UCE	Ugandan Certificate of Education
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UPE	Universal Primary Education
WES	Water and Environmental Sanitation
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organisations
NDPIII	The Third National Development Plan
DDPIII	The Third District Development Plan
MTR	Medium Term Revenue
CGTs	Central Government Transfers

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The DDP III adopted the NDP III priorities which include the following;

Theme: Industrialization for inclusive growth, employment and sustainable wealth creation

Goal: Increase Household Incomes and improve quality of life.

Objectives:

- Enhance value addition in Key Growth Opportunities
- Consolidate and increase the Stock and Quality of Productive Infrastructure
- Enhance the productivity and social wellbeing of the population
- Strengthen the Private sector to drive growth
- Strengthen the role of the state in guiding and facilitating development.

Our DDP III, is well aligned to the national priorities, for instance, commercial agriculture is customized as integrated agricultural value chains that links production, through agro-processing to marketing in a robust manner. Moreover, government is to identify areas for establishment of service industrial parks that will create employment, increase domestic savings and consequently lead to increased investment and national income. Tourism is another area where progress has been registered. We want to be unique but with diversity in the nature of our tourism attractions. The District, Vision, Mission, Goals, Strategic Objectives by Department, strategies and strategic interventions for the next 5 years from 2020/21 to 2024/25 well elaborated below:

The District Vision is “A Transformed community of Pakwach District from peasant to a modern and prosperous society within 30 years.”

The Mission statement as envisaged in the plan is “To effectively and efficiently engage development resources to upscale Service Delivery for socio-economic transformation and improved Quality of Life through inclusive Growth, Employment and Wealth Creation for the People of Pakwach District”.

The District Theme: “Sustainable Industrialization for inclusive growth, employment and sustainable wealth creation”

The District Plan prioritizes the following investments to be accomplished in the five years’ timeframe:

- Job creation through agro-industrialization with emphasis on value addition and mechanized business oriented agricultural practices.
- Investment in projects that can result into increased household incomes.
- Creation of an industrial hub with economies of scale for increased productivity in all sectors.
- Investing in tourism potentials for key sites to increase revenues generated from the local sources for improved economic self-reliance and independence.
- Widening the tax base by identification of new revenue sources, operationalization of property tax and rates.

- Infrastructural projects like completion of the administration block, construction of schools and latrines, health facilities, public markets, roads and water supply systems.
- Intensify support supervision and technical backup.
- Extension of support to community initiated income generating projects with due consideration to the marginalized groups like the Youths, Women, and Persons with disability.
- Increase water for production through construction of micro-scale irrigation schemes and construction of valley dams.
- Construction of Professor Ongom memorial Hospital-Pakwach which will serve as the district referral hospital.
- Completion of Wadelai irrigation scheme for increased agricultural productivity and production with ultimate motive of increasing the household income.
- The district will also focus on improving her road conditions so as to reduce the cost of doing business
- Increase the market infrastructure at areas proximity to the refugee camp to tap the market potential of refugees (both as consumers and traders) to spur more local economic activity and increased revenue opportunities.

Titling of government/public facilities.

Embrace the construction of the industrial park at Atara in Pakwach Sub-County to provide employment to the population and provide market for the agricultural products and promote tourism in the district.

In order to promote fast development, there must a robust plan for implementation and coordination. For this development to succeed, a number of measures have been designed to take care of any eventuality that may crop up. These include but not limited to the following:

- Strengthening revenue inspection, supervision and monitoring at all levels to reduce spending from source. Key staff will be recruited and deployed for revenue mobilization exercise especially parish chiefs.
- Strengthen revenue management and accountability through mandatory notices and community Barazas,
- Enforce compliance to the existing laws and regulation to improve performance and also attract donor attention.
- The community ambulance financing scheme will continue to be used to improve and strengthen referral health system.
- Strengthening coordination with development partners to ensure that their off-budget interventions are aligned to priorities in the five-year development plan.

Pakwach district requires a total of Uganda Shillings 187,265,258,163 to implement its development plan over the period 2020-2024/2025. The plan shall be financed through a combination of Central Government Transfers, Donor or External Support, Locally raised revenues and other sources of funding even including off budget support.

Ceteris-paribus, the district expects to receive a total of Uganda shillings 107,711,245,192 cumulatively from Central Government Grants, of which only UGX. 35,903,748,397 shall go for investments and the remaining for recurrent wage and non-wage expenditures. It also expects from donor support, shillings 4,841,145,430 which will go for investments and others for non-wage recurrent activities. The district hopes to mobilize shillings 6,630,757,500 locally through local revenue sources. The funding gap for investments has been estimated at Uganda shillings 39,554,012,971. This is expected to be financed through other sources of funding including contributions from the private sector and beneficiary communities.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background

This chapter provides the background of the Development Plan, Development Planning Process, Actors, Timeframe, and the district Profile

1.11 Context of the Local Government Development Plan

Legal and Policy Framework

Article 125 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995) and the subsequent Act of Parliament (Act No. 15 of 2002) created the National Planning Authority (NPA) whose primary function is to produce comprehensive and integrated development plan for the country elaborated in terms of the perspective vision and the long-term and medium-term plans.

Under decentralization obligations, Article 190 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995) mandates and obliges District Councils to prepare comprehensive and integrated development Plans incorporating plans of LLGs for submission to the National Planning Authority.

Moreover, the Local Government Act, Cap 243 (Section 35 (1)) designates District Councils as the planning authorities for the districts. The Act mandates the district technical planning committees to coordinate and integrate all the sectoral plans of lower-level Local Governments for presentation to the district council (Section 36 (2))

In response to the above mandates, the NPA developed the Comprehensive National Development Planning Framework (CNDPF) in 2007, and came up with a number of changes in the planning system. The CNDPF presents a shift in development planning mechanism from a need-based to proactive vision-based planning. Other changes include development of the Uganda Vision 2040, and the National Development Plan; the emergency of Local Economic Development (LED) as one of the pillars of decentralization; the emerging emphasis of Public Private Partnerships in planning and the need to provide for adequate participation of non-state actors in the planning and budgeting processes. Accordingly, this Third 5-year Pakwach District Development Plan (PDDP III), 2020/2021-2024/2025 has been developed in response to meet the legal obligation; realign the local government *development priorities with the Vision 2040's strategic direction; adopt the local government plans to the new planning paradigm; re-orient the Local Governments from being mere service delivery units to wealth creating entities that will facilitate socio-economic transformation and ensure harmonization of physical planning with socio-economic planning.*

The 5- year (PDDP III), is a development framework prepared by the District Council to guide and coordinate all development efforts in the district by the various stakeholders. It is part of the medium-term planning under the CNDPF. —It states the district's commitment to meet the socio-economic vision of its people in the next five years. It outlines the current district development status, potentials and opportunities for investments, and constraints and challenges experienced and envisaged. The district's medium term strategic direction,

development priorities and implementation strategies are stipulated as well as resource mobilization strategies. Monitoring and evaluation strategies are detailed to enable the Local Government regularly and systematically track progress of implementation of priority initiatives and assess performance of the plan. A communication strategy is included as an important element of the plan to harness compliance with objectives; long-term outcomes and strategic directions; ensure required bottom-up influences as well as provide feedback on progress and challenges.

1.15: The Planning Process

The Local Government Development planning process followed the steps below;

The core responsibility of the DDP is to respond to the local ambitions, aspiration and priorities for the district over the plan period 2020/2021 – 2024/2025. The “National Objective and Directive Principle X of the Constitution states that the state shall take all necessary steps to involve the people in the formulation and implementation of all development plans and programs which affect them”. Therefore, this plan is product of a wide consultations and dialogue with a number of individuals, organizations and interest groups at different levels while in cognizance of the human rights-based approach. A cross-section of stakeholders including those targeted or affected by development programs, those involved in decision-making processes and those who assist development like the development partners (NGOs/CBOs) and private businesses.

The planning process started in August 2019 where a thirty-member District Planning Task Force was appointed. The membership included; Heads of Departments in the Local Government, Sub-County Staff, Civil Society Organization and the Private Sector. The Task Force Members were oriented on their roles and responsibility using the 3rd LG Planning Guidelines in October 2019. During the orientation, the Sub-County Chiefs and CDOs were invited so that they could support the process of evolving the Lower Local Government Development Plans.

Further consultations were done with stakeholders both in Higher and Lower Local Governments. Secondly, Non-Governmental Organizations both national and international were approached on issues of data or information required for evolving the plan. The District Planning Task Force analysed the data collected to develop situation analysis.

The LLG level consultations were attended by a cross-section of people including women, youth, children, elderly, cultural/traditional leaders, religious leaders and people with disabilities. These meetings were facilitated by Community Development Officers as Focal Point Officers for Planning, Parish Chiefs and supported by members of District Planning Task Force. Based on the outcomes of these consultations with the LLGs, below the budget line investments, major challenges/constraints and key priorities for the LLGs were captured and forwarded for incorporated into the plan.— On 20th September 2019, the District Technical Planning Committee (DTPC) met to consult the Heads of Departments and Sub-County Chiefs on the progress made in the process of formulating departmental performance

reviews and objectives. In order to enhance evidence-based planning, Heads of Departments prepared and presented a comprehensive Departmental situational analysis and objectives in a stakeholders' consultative planning forum held on 30th - 31st October 2019 and the outcome was used to define the broad strategic direction for the plan and aligned the departmental objectives and priorities to sector strategic plans and the NDP.

The District Planning Department then compiled all the views from the various consultations. This first draft of the plan was then presented to the District Executive Committee (DEC) on 11th November 2019 for their input which was incorporated. In the second week of January 2020 the document was presented to the council standing committees, updated with last recommendations before it was finally presented to the District Council for approval.

1.16: The Structure of the Local Government Development plan

The District Development plan has six chapters. Chapter one presents an introduction and the district profile. It also describes the planning process.

Chapter two presents the situational analyses under the respective dimensions including analysis of crosscutting issues. It also provides the district's Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC), 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 three sets out the strategic direction and plan of the district that is aligned to National Development Plan III and Vision 2040. It discusses the vision, development goal, strategic objectives and strategies as well as the priority investments in the plan and summary of program, program objectives, outcomes, interventions and outputs.

Chapter four covers the implementation arrangements, coordination mechanisms, partnership arrangements for the plan and Pre-requisite for successful LGDP implementation.

Chapter five, on the other hand, gives costing of priorities and results, highlights the financing framework and strategies including the resource mobilization plan.

Chapter six presents the monitoring and evaluation mechanism for the plan including the communication strategy for disseminating the DDP and providing feedback to the stakeholders as well as LGDP progress reporting, joint monitoring, LGDP Midterm and end of term evaluation, LGDP Results framework.

Lastly the annexes provide the project profile, LGDP Results framework and the cost implementation matrix.

1.12: Key Achievements of the Previous Plan (2015/2016 – 2019/2020)

- Increased Pre-primary enrolment from pupils 1,600 in 2015 to 3,467 in 2019.
- Enrolment in primary increased by 59.9% from 36,547 pupils in 2015 to 58,453 in 2019.
- Completion rate improved from 33% in 2015 to 46% in 2019.
- Average safe water coverage increased from 52% in 2015 to 62.6% in 2019.

- Functionality of safe water increased from 62% in 2015 to 76% in 2019.
- The length of feeder roads increased from 105.66 Kms in 2015 to 142 Kms in 2019.
- The community access road increased from 158.76 Kms in 2015 to 201.15 Kms in 2019. Urban roads increased from 22.2Kms in 2018 to 23 in 2019.
- Number of functional health facilities increased from 14 in 2014 to 17 in 2019 and OPD utilization increased from 2,713 in 2015 to 27,601 in 2019.
- Percentage of filled posts in health improved from 60% in 2015 to 65% in 2019.
- Household latrine coverage increased from 89% in 2015 to 92% in 2019 and percentage of household using hand washing facilities also increased from 53% in 2015 to 53% in 2019.
- Percentage of eligible persons receiving ARV therapy increased from 58.58% in 2015 to 74.6% in 2019.
- Percentage of children exposed to HIV accessing HIV testing within 12 months increased from 55.2% in 2015 to 99.0% in 2019.

1.13 Key challenges encountered during implementation of the DDPII

Poor and inadequate physical infrastructure:

Physical infrastructure plays a key role in the movement of final goods and services as well as factors of production from supply areas to demand (markets). Although Pakwach District is connected to the Kampala-Arua highway, internally there are some feeder roads that are impassable during heavy rainy seasons. This affected production and other sectors of the economy. Farmers could not easily access extension services, agricultural inputs and markets. Buyers too could not access farm products as they were not easily accessible. Moreover, education and health services were affected by the same.

Inadequate supply of electricity:

Pakwach District is one of the districts without connection to the national grid. It is only connected to the Rural Electrification Programme which is unreliable due to its intermittent and inadequate power supply. This power is insufficient for big factories and as such has left so many households not connected, even within the urban centres. The use of electricity is further constrained by high power tariffs and inadequate transmission and distribution network. The power supply shortage in the district is a big disincentive to investors and hampers value addition to agricultural products. The limited supply of electricity also affects the effective teaching and learning in schools and hence contributes to poor performances.

Inadequate supply and limited access to critical production inputs:

Over 80% of the district's active labour force is engaged in agriculture, out of which 94.5% is found in rural areas. The goal of the production department is to improve the livelihood of people through the transformation from subsistence to commercial farming. The department also aims at improving households' food and income security. However, this goal has not been realized since most farmers are practicing at subsistence level. There is limited farmers' access to improved technologies and inputs such as fertilizers, improved seeds, chemicals, ox-traction and animal drugs among others. Some of these inputs are either in limited supply or are very expensive, thereby limiting their use.

The district also heavily relies on rain fed agriculture which remains an unpredictable and non-changeable factor. The farmers lack access to adequate water for production due to limited practice of irrigation systems. Pakwach District has experienced floods year after another and late starts of the rainy seasons which often directly affected agricultural production. The unreliable rainfall both in quantity and timing is still a big challenge to farmers. The adverse weather conditions often resulted into crop failure and loss of livestock hence contributed to increased households' food insecurity and monetary poverty.

Inadequate funding and limited financial services:

Central government transfers have been inadequate to finance all of the district's priorities. Most of the transfers were conditional grants which could not be easily reallocated to execute council's pressing needs. Limited central government transfers have been due to the unfair criteria used by the central government to distribute and allocate financial resources. The allocation scheme tends to marginalize and isolate far districts such as Pakwach. The main factors considered in the allocation are population size, land area and poverty. Yet far districts incur huge administrative and operational cost in coordinating with the central government due to the long distance.

Coupled with the above is the low capacity to generate adequate local revenue in order to manage delegated services. The district's local revenue contribution to the overall district budget is very minimal ranging from 0.75% to 1.0% over the years. This implies that there is an over-dependence on central government transfers and donor funds in financing the district's development programmes. This situation poses a big challenge that affects the viability and sustainability of the district's development programmes including co-financing obligations. With the new policy which requires districts to contribute not less than 5.0% of their total budget out of locally raised funds, Pakwach District is likely to face penalties unless the District Council comes up with a Local Revenue Enhancement Plan with clear strategies for improving local revenue mobilization.

Old and out-dated cultural practices and beliefs, traditions, and religious norms are not supportive of modern living approaches in society and have, therefore, limited economic growth and socioeconomic transformation. In Pakwach District there is still discrimination against women. Traditional rules and practices that exclude women form a key constraint in women's empowerment and economic progress. Women have been marginalized in access to ownership and control over land, education, businesses, skills development, and access to financial resources, employment and inheritance rights. The culture of early marriages amongst girls increases the rate of early pregnancies and is partly responsible for the high maternal mortality and fertility rate. There is a high rate of domestic violence against women and children which affect development efforts.

Negative attitudes and perceptions influence the use, appreciation and adoption of any innovations and natural resources for sustainable development. For instance, there is a low utilization of contraceptives among the population and slow behaviour change resulting in increased HIV&AIDS prevalence rate. In addition, negative attitudes towards immunization still persist, contributing to lower coverage. The level of ignorance on certain

diseases and sicknesses still exists among the communities. Once somebody is sick, some members of the community still prefer witchcraft and use of local herbs instead of seeking proper medical care. Generally, there is the tendency of despising certain types of business and jobs amongst the community. Most people in Pakwach District seem to despise casual labour such as washing and slashing the compound and small businesses of selling petty items (goods) compared with those in the central region. This is a clear sign of low and poor business and entrepreneurial attitudes of the people which must be changed in order to achieve socioeconomic transformation.

High population growth rate and environmental degradation:

The average annual population growth rate between 1991 and 2002 was 2.7% while between 2002 and 2014 of the district was 3.0 compared to the national average annual population growth rate of 3.3% and 3.2% respectively. Children below 18 years constituted 60% of the population and nearly half of the district population is below the age of 15 years. This population structure poses a significant population problem of high dependency ratio and therefore high demand for services for infants, and environmental degradation in form of encroachment on the forest reserves for building materials and other livelihood activities such as farmlands.

Weak management and administration of government programmes:

There is generally inefficiency and laxity in executing planned government programmes due to weak institutional structures and systems. This situation has often resulted in low absorption capacity for funds released and poor delivery of services. The civil society is still weak to perform its task of being a watchdog, monitoring the service delivery by the government.

Addictions and laziness:

There has been an increase in the level of drug abuse, including alcohol and substance misuse among youths due to high unemployment rate and laziness. The number of youths who have completed their studies is high school. Coupled with the limited number of NGOs in the district, not all of them could be absorbed into civil service and many remain without jobs. Hence, this has resulted into a high level of perceived redundancy among the youths who are turning to drinking Waragi, and chewing of Mairungi in urban centres. This situation poses a big challenge to the development efforts of Pakwach District as the practice tends to breed a lot of crimes such as assaults, strikes in schools, theft and defilement among the communities.

This first 5-year Pakwach District Development Plan (DDP) for the period 2020/2021-2024/2025 has been prepared based on the review of Nebbi DDPII. It was aligned with the National Development Plan (NDPII) and it has integrated most of the national development priorities as per the Vision 2040's strategic direction. It has adopted some strategies to address key challenges faced in the implementation of DDPII and strategies to accomplish some of the priorities that have not been fully completed. It has also incorporated some key lessons learnt such as LGs becoming wealth-creating entities that will facilitate socio-

economic transformation and ensure harmonization of physical with socio-economic planning instead of being solemnly mere service delivery units.

This DDPIII incorporates the district's commitment to address the socio-economic vision of its people in the next five years. Also prioritized are the current district development status, potentials and opportunities for investments, and constraints and challenges experienced and envisaged. Strategically, the medium-term development priorities, implementation and the resource mobilization strategies are focused. Monitoring and evaluation strategies are explained in detail to enable the LG to regularly and systematically track progress and assess the performance of the plan. A communication strategy is included as an important element of the plan to harness compliance with objectives; long-term outcomes and strategic directions; ensure required bottom-up influences as well as provide feedback on progress and challenges.

1.14 Lessons Learnt during Implementation of the Previous Plan

There is need to integrate environment into all programmes since it's a cross cutting issue. The current emphasis put on the environment is still weak due to lack of capacity at the district in terms of funding and technical skills. Environment committees, Area Land Committees, Forest Support Groups need to be supported to perform their duties. There is an increasing interest in tree planting by individuals as a result of massive sensitizations by the district technical staff and politicians, partners, forestry sector, private partners as indicated by the numerous tree plantations and an increasing demand for tree seedlings by the communities.

The **productivity of other sectors like manufacturing, agriculture, fisheries** and others cannot be detached from the environment sector as their sustainability heavily depends on the health of the environment and its continued supply of the necessary sustainable resources.

The tourism potentials in Pakwach are much more than just an economic sector. It is a complex system wherein potential interactions with other economic sectors can develop sustainably both upstream and downstream. For this reason, it is essential that projects and other innovations especially in Eco, Cultural and Agro-Tourism are developed. In order to exploit the tourism potential better, promotional activities will be prioritized through local and regional levels.

1.2 Pakwach District profile

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

1.2.1 Key Geographical Information

Pakwach district was carved out of Nebbi district and became operational on 1st July 2016 as a fully-fledged district.

Topography

The district's topography is characterized by low planes and rolling hills along the Nile River, at 900m above sea level rising to a series of hills and peaks especially in Panyimur and Dei Sub-Counties. A number of streams drain into River Nile seasonally during rainy seasons. These features provide beautiful sceneries for tourist attraction. Although some of the highlands covered with forests, the major vegetation cover in the district is savannah woodland with isolated thorn shrubs found near streams and rivers. Ora River in Wadelai has rich bio-diversity with high potential for eco-tourism.

Rainfall

Pakwach District receives about 1267mm of annual rainfall. It has a distinct dry period that begins from December to March. November and April have moderate rainfall. The two major peaks in rainfall occur in April (short rainy season) and between August and October (major rainy season). The highest temperatures are recorded in the months of January to February and lowest in the months of August to October.

Livelihoods

About 75% of the households depend mainly on subsistence farming using rudimentary tools and 100% of the households rely on wood fuel for their domestic energy needs. This over-dependence on the environment and natural resources has resulted into soil erosion and land degradation.

The major factors behind the soil erosion and environmental degradation include land fragmentation, charcoal burning, uncontrolled bush fires, over overgrazing, road constructions, poor road drainage, over mining of natural resources like sand and marram as a source of income. Low lying areas in Pakwach district experience seasonal flooding as water from the highlands rushes towards the Nile River, destroying roads and cutting off access to Panyimur Town council.

1.2.2 Administrative Units

Pakwach district consists of one county, eight sub-counties and two Town Councils, 48 parishes and 587 villages as shown in table 1.0 below:

Table 1.0: Summary of Administrative Units of Pakwach District

S/N	SUB-COUNTY	PARISH	NO. OF PARISHES	NO. OF VILLAGES	TOTAL
1.	Dei	Dei		8	
		Oguta		11	
		Gotrau		7	
		Hoima	4	9	35
2.	Panyimur- T.C	Nyakagei		7	
		Angumu		5	
		Central		9	
		Ganda	4	8	29
3.	Panyimur- S.C	Kivuje		7	
		Boro		10	

S/N	SUB-COUNTY	PARISH	NO. OF PARISHES	NO. OF VILLAGES	TOTAL
		Marama		9	
		Nyakiro		8	
		Lwala		6	
		Amoropii	6	7	47
4.	Panyango S. C	Pacego		8	
		Pacer		17	
		Pamitu		11	
		Pakia		18	
		Pumvuga		11	
		Andibo		13	
		Padoch	7	18	96
5.	Pokwero	Jonam Orwinyo		11	
		Bandawuli		12	
		Pokwero		23	
		Lobodegi		15	
		Oceke		10	
		Owoi	6	10	81
6.	Ragem- S.C	Ragem Upper		20	
		Ragem Lower		14	
		Nyakumba	3	15	49
7.	Wadelai- S.C	Pakwinyo		16	
		Ongwelle		22	
		Mutir		10	
		Pumit		11	
		Ojigo	5	15	74
8.	Pakwach S.C	Paroketo		17	
		Olyejo		15	
		Atyak		14	
		Mukale	4	18	64
9.	Alwi S.C	Fualwonga		12	
		Payila		15	
		Abok		15	
		Pangieth	4	18	60
10.	Pakwach- T.C	Puvungucentral		8	
		Puvungu West		10	
		Puvungu East		8	
		Amor East		13	
		Amor West	5	13	52
	Overall Total		48	583	583

Source: Administrative record

1.2.3. Demographic Characteristics

The population of Pakwach district was 47,963 (2014 Population and housing census) composing of 48 % (71,000) males and 52 % (76,963) females with annual growth rate of 3.3%. The poverty head count index as per the 2005 National Health and demographic Survey stands at 54.30. Children under 15 years made up 46.4% of the population and the elderly (over 65 years) constitutes 3%. This puts the districts total dependency ratio at as high as 59%.

The district's population is distributed as 90.2% rural and 9.8% urban with an average density of 207 persons per square km and average household size of 5.2.

The population growth rate of 3.3% is due to the combined effect of a high fertility rate and declining levels of mortality (especially maternal and infant mortality) falling from 3.7% as reflected in the 2002 Census report.

Table2.0: Population Projection- 2020

Sub-County	Male	Female	Total
Pakwach TC	11,477	12,966	24,443
Wadelai	12,758	13,626	26,384
Panyango	14,902	17,256	32,158
Alwi	9,850	10,290	20,140
Pakwach S/C	12,099	13,112	25,211
Panyimur	16,530	16,885	33,416
Total	77,616	84,135	161,752

Population Density

Population density is 207 persons per Km². This high population density ratio constraints natural resources and environment utilization especially where majority of the households rely on biomass for fuel energy for cooking.

Secondly, higher population density impacts on the settlement patterns and as well as land tenure system and land use planning.

The effectiveness and efficiency of commercialization of agriculture has also been grossly affected by the high population density.

CHAPTER TWO: SITUATION ANALYSIS

2.1: Introduction

This chapter presents the analysis of the Local Government potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and challenges that either promote or hinder development undertakings. It also captures the key standard development indicators with a focus on the Uganda vision 2040 targets. In specific terms, it puts emphasis on Economic development, Economic/productive infrastructure, Human and Social Development, Environment and natural Resources, Urban development and Physical Planning, and well as Local Management and Service Delivery.

Table 3.0: Analysis of LG Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges

Potentials	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of Knowledgeable and skilled Human resource Availability of arable land, 85% of total land for commercial farming, industrial park and also human settlement Availability of socio-economic infrastructure like water, roads, schools and health facilities that support economic growth and sustainable development Presence of river Nile and Ora that act as tourist potential hence bringing in foreign income and employment opportunities Presence of craft materials along river Nile that act as impetus for industrial growth, art and craft and employment -Geographical location of the district along highway from Kampala via Karuma, Arua to Sudan and Congo offers great potential for development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operation Wealth Creation, Northern Uganda Social Action Fund III, Youth Livelihood Programme, Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme and other equalization programmes Oil, gas and mineral potential in the area is an opportunity for industrialization, trade and job creations
Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land tenure system and pattern is prohibitive for large scale commercial agricultural production Limited equipment, tools and facilities for effective and efficient service delivery High pupil classroom ratio of 1:280 as of 2019 Mind-set of the population affects Production, Learning and Health care Low purchasing power of the population affects investors in the area hence lowering economic development Limited funding to implement the development plan to achieve the desired change of the people of Pakwach District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unreliable, unpredictable weather patterns leading to reduced agricultural production and productivity Lack of access to geothermal electricity by households, intuitions and entrepreneurs hindering rural transformation and sustainable economic development Poor road and bridge network and distance to Uganda's commercial city affects economic development Natural calamities caused by climatic change effects like long dry spell and flooding Pest and diseases that affect production and productivity

Table 4.0: Key Standard Development Indicators and Status

Indicators	District	National
Life expectancy at birth	58	60
Population growth rate	3.2	3
Proportion of population below poverty line	60	21.4

Proportion of Households dependent on subsistence agriculture as main source of livelihood	90	55
Proportion of labour force transiting to gainful employment	11	55
Wetland cover	8	12
Forest cover	7	18
Proportion of people having access to electricity to national grid	0	30
Average year of school	12	11
Infant mortality Rate/1000	25	44
Maternal mortality ratio/100,000	80	338
Under 5 mortality rate/1000	34	90
Stunted children under 5 (%)	0.8	25
Total fertility rate	6	4.5
Rural water coverage	20	79
Urban water coverage	100	100
Household sanitation coverage	83	40
Hand washing	35	50
Social assistance to vulnerable groups (OVC, poor) (%)	0	50
Social Assistance to elderly (SAGE) (136 over 1280)	11	
Stunted children under 5 (%)	30	25

2.2 Economic Development

The section focuses on key growth opportunities in agriculture, tourism, mineral, oil and trade, industry and cooperatives; and financial services) analysis.

2.2.1 Agriculture

Over 80% of the district population is employed in the agricultural sector, which is rain-fed and on subsistent in nature and therefore unreliable since the rains are irregular. The weather conditions have always adversely affected the activities of our farmers whose livelihoods depends on agriculture. This has a significant effect on employment levels particularly in Agriculture sector, where over 70 % of Uganda’s population is engaged. They entirely depend on rain for their agriculture which is unreliable. The earliest rains normally start in the months of March – May and by June another dry spell starts affecting first season crops. The high intense prolonged droughts accompanied by erratic rains and floods inevitably increased the incidence of pests, vectors and diseases in plants, livestock and poultry.

Loss of soil fertility and soil erosion negatively impacting on agricultural productivity. Unfavourable weather conditions have always adversely affected the activities of our farmers whose livelihoods rely on agronomy. This has a significant effect on employment levels particularly in Agriculture sector, where over 70-% of Uganda’s population is engaged. They entirely depend on rain for their agriculture which is unreliable.

Table 5.0: POCC Analysis for Agriculture

POTENTIAL	OPPORTUNITY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The district has a wide coverage of fertile arable land. Availability of both skilled and unskilled labour for production The terrain of the district is gentle sloping which is good for mechanization. There are a number organized farmer groups that have tractors that can be used for commercial farming. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are supportive government programmes that support farmers, for instance, the operation wealth creation.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish farming and irrigation potential for green livelihoods through apiary and agro forestry. • Potential for food processing • The district is bordered by large water body- the Nile River, which provides opportunity for irrigation. • The district is situated along the Kampala-Arua-Sudan highway which exposes the farmers to outside markets. 	
CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are very few extension workers that can give support to the farmers. • Most of the farmers are poor and cannot afford commercial farming. • There is high level of land fragmentation. • Most the SACCOs that could support the farmers are at the stage of collapsing due to poor management. • Poor production technique majorly using hand hoes and poor post-harvest handling including limited value addition • Limited skills and knowledge on entrepreneurship • Lack of value addition facilities • Shortage of bulk storage facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is unreliable rainfall pattern with long spells of drought in between. • There are very few partners that are giving support in agriculture. • The district is prone to natural calamities like floods and strong winds that destroy the crops. • High incidents of pests.

The district is endowed with a lot of arable land which has not yet been put to optimum use for cultivation of crops. Most farmers still practice subsistence farming despite the fact that they still have enough arable land.

The climate favours the production of cassava across the entire district and it's the major staple crop grown. Other crops grown are maize, cowpeas, sorghum, Simsim, millet, rice, vegetables and sweet potatoes.

Presence of development partners like NURI, NUSAF, ACDP has significantly favoured the increase in production and productivity of the various crops especially cassava and Simsim.

The following tables show the performance of this sector in some selected parameters:

Table: 5.0: Sources of Livelihood of the People of Pakwach

Sub-county	Total HH	HH on Subsistence farming	HH on other sources	% HH on subsistence farming
Alwi	3,422	3,132	290	91.5
Pakwach	3,984	3,710	274	93.1
Pakwach Town Council	4,609	3,228	1,381	70.0
Panyango	5,312	5,008	304	94.3
Panyimur	7,992	5,767	2,225	72.2
Wadelai	4,573	4,231	342	92.5
District	29,892	25,076	4,816	85.6

Source: National Population and Housing Census 2014, Sub- County Report – Northern Region, UBOS

Table 6.0: Coverage of Arable Land and Population

Sub-County	Land Area (Sq. Km) Total Population	Total Population	Population Density	Total Arable Land (Sq. Km)
Alwi	240.9	18,261	76	180
Pakwach	141.8	20,905	147	115
Pakwach Town Council	23.2	23,040	993	11
Panyango	159.8	28,319	177	101
Panyimur	225	43,366	193	78
Wadelai	248.6	24,146	97	208
District	1039.3	158,037	281	693

Source: National Population and Housing Census 2014, Sub-County Report- Northern region, UBOS

Table 8.0: Proportion of HHs engaged in Crop growing and types of crops grown

Any Crop	Cassava	Maize	Beans	Sweet Potatoes	Sorghum	Millet
78.7	82.2	47.7	22.2	14.3	12.9	3.8

Source: National Population and Housing Census 2014, Sub-County Report – Northern Region, UBOS

Table 9.0: Proportion of HHs growing different types of Crops

Sub-county	CIS Households	2002 Census households	Proportion of Households growing the different types of crops					
			Cassava	Sweet Potatoes	Maize	Millet	Sorghum	Rice
Pakwach	3,268	2,978	86.8	30.3	36.0	5.8	40.7	0.0
Pakwach	2,910	3,312	72.6	24.0	44.4	2.9	23.6	0.1
Panyango	6,225	6,196	91.3	12.1	34.6	2.9	38.7	0.9
Panyimur	3,571	4,335	33.7	3.5	19.0	0.5	1.5	0.8
Wadelai	4,382	2,632	80.9	23.8	13.7	12.6	30.5	3.5
Total	55,524	53,458	74.2	13.3	32.8	3.0	14.1	0.8

Source: CIS Report on Baseline Data Collected, 2009. UBOS

Table 1: Acreage and total production of main crops in Pakwach from 2014 to 2017

CROP	2014		2015		2016		2017	
	Area (Ha)	-Prod. (Mt)	Area (Ha)	-Prod. (Mt)	Area (Ha)	-Prod. (Mt)	Area (Ha)	-Prod. (Mt)
-Maize	2,286	3,481	2,667	4,061	2,880	4,386	3,188	4,228
-Finger Millet	95	95	111	111	101	89	94	75
-Sorghum	1,436	934	1,675	1,090	1,809	1,177	1,664	938
-Rice	133	88	155	103	405	1012	454	1133
-Cow Peas	14	8	17	9	15	11	12	9
-Simsim	2,650	1,704	3,092	1,988	3,710	2,386	4,592	2,938
-Cassava	16,042	68,800	16,875	72,373	15,987	68,564	17,134	73,483
-Sweet Potatoes	1,593	4,389	1598	4402.8	1624.0	4474.4	1611.0	4438.6

Source: Uganda Census of Agriculture 2008/2009; Volume IV: Crop Area and production Report, December, 2010. UBOS for 2008/2009 and LG / LLG Reports, Surveys and Projections for 2010 – 2015

Table 11: Number of Tractors and Animal Traction Units in Pakwach

Sub-County	No. of Tractors		Total	No. of Animal Traction units		Total
	Functional	Non functional		Active	Inactive	
Alwi	0	0	0	20	0	20
Pakwach Town Council	1	1	2	0	2	2
Pakwach SC	0	0	0	13	0	13
Panyango	2	0	2	5	4	9
Panyimur	1	0	0	4	6	10
Wadelai	1	0	1	10	0	10
Total	5		5	52	5	64

Source: District Agriculture Department

There is generally low productivity of the different crops in the area due to over cultivation of the same area. Much as there is enough arable land, most of it is not yet being cultivated due to poor and rudimentary tools and mind-set issue.

Land opening is still a big challenge as most farmers still use poor, slow and rudimentary tools for land opening and other farm operations. The whole district has only 5 functional tractors which are inadequate for tractor hire services. Many of the tractors are hired out to the neighbouring district of Nwoya where there is commercial farming. (District Agriculture Department, 2018)

In many parts of the district, youths have resorted to migrating to urban or rural growth centres leaving farming to their old parents who are not very productive due to age and poor health. Moreover, most of the youths are now involved in substance abuse that has led them into criminal acts since most of them are unemployed.

There is general laziness and negative attitude towards work (labour intensive) across the district which has resulted into widespread theft, robbery, door breaking, and burglary.

A number of factors have resulted into soil infertility due to soil erosion as a result of poor farming practices, lack of fallow land due to population pressure and lack of enough agricultural land, overgrazing exposing the soils to erosion forces. Grazing in the district is largely communal and this has exacerbated the problem of soil erosion coupled with annual bush fires set by pastoralist to improve pasture for their animals. Numerous trees are being destroyed to clear land for agriculture and for energy needs.

The livelihood of the people in respect of food and nutrition security is poor. The mean caloric intake per person per day is estimated to be about 2,190Kcal. This average intake is still less than the WHO's recommended daily intake of 2,300Kcal per adult per day. Most of the households in the district are food insecure and are calorie deficient. Even in households where food appears to be plenty, there are children who are malnourished

Women do not own nor control land but only have accesses but the decisions on what to produce and in what quantities remains the domain of men. Furthermore, although it is estimated that about 70% of the work force in agriculture are women, they do not control proceed of neither whatever is produced nor what they sell in the market. This limits their ability to move beyond subsistence agriculture.

The pastoralists also complain of lack of pasture and water for their cattle. This has often affected milk production and household income especially for cattle keepers in the district. The high intense prolonged droughts accompanied by erratic rains and floods inevitably increased the incidence of vectors and diseases in livestock and poultry.

Fish production constitutes one of the important activities in the district. Fishing in the district has boosted the economy and household incomes for the people in the sub-counties of Panyimur, Pakwach, Pakwach TC, Panyango, and Wadelai. Fish and other aquatic resources are threatened by poor methods of fishing leading to over fishing. Other threats to fisheries industry include heavy siltation and sedimentation of water bodies, fish poisoning and the presence of water hyacinth.

2.2.2 Tourism

Pakwach District is endowed with a variety of tourist attractions that are not yet developed due to resource constraints. They include Amoru-pii geothermal, Wanglei and Emin Pasha Fort. Other unique tourist attractions include Nyamulia Gem endowed with big snakes and cries of baby and Lake Rubi-Kitang. The hybrid-total solar eclipse monument in Panyango Sub-County that was developed by the government of Uganda now needs repair after it has been vandalized by unknown people.

Not much has been done in this sector in the aspect of value chain sites development because it had no staff until this financial year when three staff members were recruited to uplift the sector. Nevertheless, a number of activities have begun, for instance, sensitizing communities to appreciate the benefits of wildlife, profiling of the tourist sites, sensitizing the business communities on the types of business to engage in.

Table 2: Tourism and Trade POCC

POTENTIAL	OPPORTUNITY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District is endowed with a variety of tourist attractions. There are modern lodging facilities in Pakwach town and the neighbourhoods offering conducive accommodation to tourists. -Pakwach is a gateway to West Nile, South Sudan, North Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Central Africa Republic. 	<p>Favourable trade policies and existing trade infrastructures provide an enabling environment for undertaking various business activities.</p> <p>There is strong linkage with the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives and the government agencies that support trade and investments such as Microfinance Support Centre, Uganda Investment Authority, and Uganda Export Promotion Board.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presence of National Park in the neighbour creating market for tourism.
CONSTRAINTS	CHALLENGES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low quality of products and services leading to unfavourable competition in the regional markets. • Inadequate funding to develop the tourist attraction sites. • Poor market as a result of linkage services through collecting, analysing and dissemination of market information to different users. • Staffing gap in the department-it stands at 42.6%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to credit still remains a major hindrance to working capital needs of micro and small enterprises in Pakwach District. • Unavailability of development partners who can support the district in this sector. • The climate of Pakwach district is a fairly hot one and is not liked most holiday makers. • The neighbouring communities to the district are economically poor and do not treasure in tourism hence providing poor market. • There are incidences of wild animals destroying crops or even killing human beings.

2.2.3 Minerals

The district has mineral potentials like petroleum (Oil and Gas) within the Nile and L. Albert basins. Other minerals include diatomite and other geological resources such as clay, sand and rocks used in construction industry. Diatomite mining is a new opportunity in the District as huge deposits of the mineral have been identified in Panyango, Alwi, Panyimur and Pakwach Sub-Counties. The mineral has been in the District for long as people have been using it to smear their houses. The Ministry of Energy and Mineral development has recently issued a location license to an individual to carry out diatomite mining at in two Sub-Counties though in four locations.

Table 3: POCC Analysis for Minerals

Potentials	Opportunities
<p>There are deposits of minerals that are not tapped.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are abundant unskilled labourers. <p>There readily available markets for the minerals.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are licensed exploration companies that can mine the minerals, for instance, TOTAL E and P Company.
Constraints	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of modern technology for mining the minerals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funds and equipment to exploit the minerals

Although mineral exploration and production is an important industry that will boost the economy of the District and Uganda as a whole, there is need to ensure that mitigation measures are implemented and emergency plan put in place to rectify or clean up any emergency such as leakages, flaring, etc. Such emergencies can affect both the local and international communities of Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan and Egypt if not addressed.

The highly potential areas identified for exploration apparently are in Pakwach and Panyimur Sub-counties in the Pakwach/Nile and Lake Albert basins. Oil and gas activities are a new development to the people of Pakwach District and Uganda as a whole. This poses great challenges on how to manage the resources in regard to social and environmental aspects, since majority of the population are not aware of the impacts that may result out of the oil and gas

activities. Thus, there is need to educate the general public on the industry and how they can cope and benefit from the industry.

This opportunity if tapped into can boost the economy of the District and the Country at large. The mining will provide employment for the locals, increase revenue of the District and Improve infrastructure development. The mining is a new development in the District and there is need to sensitize the communities about the new development and the relevant laws and regulations concerning mining. There is also need to put into place and ensure environmental mitigation measures are implemented to reduce the environmental and social impacts of the activities.

2.2.4 Trade, Industry and Cooperatives

The Trade, Industry and Local Economic Development Department derives its mandate from the Local Government Act Cap 243, 1997, Business Names Registration Act Cap 109, Business Names Amendment Registration Amendment Rules 2005 S1-53, Trade Licensing Act Chapter 101, Cooperative Societies Act Chapter 112 and Regulations 1992, Tourism policy 2014, Tourism Act 2008, Uganda Wildlife Act 2000 and Historical Monuments Act 1964. The core functions undertaken by the Trade, Industry and Local Economic Development Department are trade development services, market linkage services, enterprise development, cooperative mobilization and outreach and tourism development services.

Table 4: POCC Analyses for Trade, Industry and Cooperatives

Potentials	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gateway to West Nile, South Sudan, North Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo and Central Africa Republic. <p>Naturally, the Jonam people are hospitable which provides a conducive atmosphere for the development of trade, industry and tourism in Pakwach District</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of Albert Nile and Lake Rubi-Kitang and Wang Lei that act as tourist potentials hence bringing in foreign income and employment opportunities <p>Availability of land at Alwi Atara and Wi Mai for Science and Technology Industrial Park.</p> <p>The most strategic inland infrastructural hub and convergence of rail, road, water transport and national backbone fibre optic that support economic growth and sustainable development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong linkage with the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives and the government agencies that support trade and investments such as Microfinance Support Centre, Uganda Cooperative Alliance, Uganda Investment Authority, Uganda National Bureau of Standards, Uganda Registration Services Bureau, Enterprise Uganda and Uganda National Chamber of 	<p>The geo-position of Pakwach District implies that potential markets exist in Eastern DRC and South Sudan for commodities produced in the area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Favourable trade policies and existing trade infrastructures provide an enabling environment for undertaking various business activities. Lucrative strength for community-based tourism. Rich, diverse and unique cultural heritage notably, arts and crafts, black smiths, cultural performances and Rwoth Omach 1st grave for faith-based attractions. <p>Central Government Programme like Presidential Initiative on Wealth and Job Creation (Emyooga) that focuses on selected enterprises.</p> <p>Oil, gas and mineral potential in the area is an opportunity for industrialization, trade and job creations.</p>

Commerce and Industry.	
Constraints	Challenges
<p>Inadequate funding to meet all the requirements of the department in order to deliver the services that are expected by the stakeholders</p> <p>The staffing level stands at 42.9% out of 100%, implying that only three positions are filled.</p> <p>Lack of office space for three officers and databank of the department</p>	<p>Access to credit still remains a major hindrance to working capital needs of micro and small enterprises in Pakwach District. Low quality of products and services due to inadequate uptake of innovation by the microenterprises to continuously improve their products. This leads to unfavourable competition in the local and regional markets.</p> <p>Lack of product certification and standardization by the micro, small and medium enterprises. In reality, most of them can not comply with the minimum requirements due to limited capital.</p> <p>Competing land use which will lead to loss of Amoro pii hot springs to geothermal electric plant construction.</p>

Table 15: Agricultural and Aquaculture Cooperatives

Name of Cooperatives	Location
West Nile Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives Limited	Pakwach Town Council
Alwi Area Cooperative Enterprise Limited	Alwi Sub county
Pakwach Ayak Area Cooperative Enterprise Limited	Pakwach Sub county
Panyimur-Dei Area Cooperative Enterprise Limited	Dei Sub county
Panyango Area Cooperative Enterprise Limited	Panyango Sub county
Pokwero Area Cooperative Enterprise Limited	Pokwero Sub county
Wadelai Pakwinyo Area Cooperative Enterprise Limited	Wadelai Sub county
Abok Oil Seeds Producer Cooperative Society Limited	Alwi Sub county
Andibo Oil Seeds Producer Cooperative Society Limited	Panyango Sub county
Afoda Cassava Growers Cooperative Society Limited	Panyimur Sub county
Fualwonga Cassava Growers Cooperative Society Limited	Alwi Sub county
Pangieth Cassava Growers Cooperative Society Limited	Alwi Sub county
Mukale Cassava Growers Cooperative Society Limited	Pakwach Sub county
Olyejo Cassava Growers Cooperative Society Limited	Pakwach Sub county
Ayak Cassava Growers Cooperative Society Limited	Pakwach Sub county
Puvungu West Cassava Growers Cooperative Society Limited	Pakwach Town County
Puvungu Central Cassava Growers Cooperative Society Limited	Pakwach Town Council
Padoch Oil Seeds Producer Cooperative Society Limited	Panyango Sub county
Pakia Cassava Growers Cooperative Society Limited	Panyango Sub county
Pamitu Cassava Growers Cooperative Society Limited	Panyango Sub county
Boro Oil Seeds Producer Cooperative Society Limited	Panyimur Sub county
Dei Farmers' Cooperative Society Limited	Dei Sub county
Kivuje Cassava Growers Cooperative Society Limited	Panyimur Sub-county
Nyakagei Cassava Growers Cooperative Society Limited	Panyimur Town Council
Ragem Lower Oil Seeds Producer Cooperative Society Limited	Ragem Sub-county
Wadelai Farmers' Cooperative Society Limited	Wadelai Sub-county
Watembo Farmers' Cooperative Society Limited	Ragem Sub-county
Wadelai Produce Marketing Cooperative Society Limited	Wadelai Sub-county
Wadelai Mutir Parish Cassava Growers Cooperative Society	Wadelai Sub-county

Limited	
Wadelai Mutir Parish Oil Seeds Producer Cooperative Society Limited	Wadelai Sub-county
Wadelai Ayabu Ragem Upper Parish Oil Seeds Producer Cooperative Society Limited	Ragem Sub-county
Wadelai Pakic Parish Oil Seeds Producer Cooperative Society Limited	Wadelai Sub-county
Panyango Pacego Parish Oil Seeds Producer Cooperative Society Limited	Panyango Sub-county
Panyango Andibo Parish Oil Seeds Producer Cooperative Society Limited	Panyango Sub-county
Pakwach Nile FRONASA Veterans Cooperative Society Limited	Pakwach Town Council
Pakwach Aquaculture Cooperative Society Limited	Pakwach Sub-county
Pakwach Town Aquaculture Cooperative Society Limited	Pakwach Town Council
Panyimur Aquaculture Cooperative Society Limited	Panyimur Sub-county
Panyango Aquaculture Cooperative Society Limited	Panyango Sub-county

2.2.5 Financial Services

Pakwach district is not rich in financial services as it has only two Commercial Banks in the names of Post Bank and Stanbic Bank with three agent banking services. All these institutions are located in Pakwach Town Council. This implies that people from other parts of the district have to travel long distances to access the services.

Other than the two banks we have two Micro-finance institutions named BRAC and DUCKHILL both of which are also located in the Town Council of Pakwach. They lend money to the people on production of collaterals and evidence of pensionable employment especially for civil servants. Despite the availability of these services many farmers/business people still do not access these services due to inadequate information, awareness and unavailability of the collaterals since many of our people are poor.

Moreover, lately with introduction of EMYOOGA as many as 20 SACCOs have been formed, one of which (the old one), called Panyango SACCO located at Panyango Sub-County is not fully operational because it has been mismanaged. But the other 18 that were formed from Emyooga are fully operational receiving savings and lending to the different beneficiary groups. The Emyooga SACCOs operate at constituency level and are located in Jonam Constituency. These groups include the following: Drivers, Welders, Mechanics, Carpenters, produce dealers, Market vendors, Youth leaders, Local leaders, and Saloon operators, People with disabilities, Women entrepreneurs, Performing artists, Fishermen, Journalists, Veterans, Restaurant owners, Tailors, and Boda_bodas. Panyimur Nyakagei Ward Fungaroo SACCO Limited located in Panyimur Town Council has opened its door to the local population for business-

From the composition of the groups, it is evident that the issues of gender, HIV/AIDS, social protection and others have been addressed. However, the issues that still stand are physical accessibility to the services due to distance since nearly all the facilities are situated in the Town council. The second issue is the inability of our community to meet the basic

requirements laid by the institutions for accessing their loan services since many of our population is poor.

2.3 Analyses of Development Situations: Economic / Productive Infrastructure

2.3.1 Water for Production (WFP):

The district has one irrigation scheme under construction i.e., Wadelai Irrigation scheme, one dam and seven valley tanks as highlighted below:

Table 5: Distribution of water for production facilities in the district

Name	Sub-County	Parish	Village
	Panyimur	Boro	Nyakiro
Kitawe	Pakwach SC	Atyak	Kitawe East
	Pakwach SC	Mukale	Kego
Ogoro	Alwi	Pangieth	Nyakwal
	Alwi	Abok	Puyang East
Andibo Dam	Panyango	Andibo	lajung
	Pokwero	Pokwero	Jupameon East
Odoo	Pokwero	Pokwero	karalony
Wadelai Irrigation scheme	Ragem	Ragem-upper	Ayabo East

Andibo dam has 7 acres for crop production while the rest are only being used for watering animals. The plots are managed by seven farmer groups that grow the following crops on rotation basis: tomatoes, egg plants, African eggplant, Okra, water melon and cabbages, onions. Meanwhile the Wadelai irrigation scheme will mainly target rice, horticulture and fish farming enterprises. However, there is also need to encourage crop production in the other valley tanks as well.

The facilities are faced with some challenges, for instance, tanks are currently not yet filled to their potential capacity due to the unreliable rainfall. They also experience a potential of siltation as a result of poor farming practices in the catchment area, weed infestation and drop in water level in the dry season coupled to weak management structures.

2.3.2 Roads Transport (DUCAR)

Pakwach being a new district does not have well developed road network. It is therefore prudent to commit a lot of resources to the roads, and other socio-economic activities in order to boost economic activities in the district.

Roads are basic social and economic infrastructures that connect people, homes, and villages with various places, such as health centres, trading centres, schools and markets.

Pakwach District has a total road length of 491.7km after upgrading of 127.7km of Community Access Road into District roads. Of these, 22km is Urban; 267.7km are District, while 202km are Sub- County roads.

Table 6: The status of roads in the district

Agency	Good	Fair	Poor	Total length
District	104.9	50	112.8	267.7
Urban Council	14	3	5	22
Sub-county	74.3	15	112.7	202

40% of the total District roads are in good state with 60% still in fair to poor conditions. This is due to poor soil texture of the area which is very susceptible to running waters during rainy seasons. This therefore, means the area requires adequate funding for road maintenance, improvement and rehabilitation if we are to meet the National set target of 66%.

The investment plan for the road sub-sector is based on the Road Sector Development Programme (RSDP), the UNRA Strategic Plan and the District and Urban Roads Improvement Programme (DUCARIP) of 2008. The National Transport Master Plan (NTMP) shows activities which are necessary to be implemented during the 5 years, and incorporates DUCARIP.

In accordance with DUCARIP, a total of UGX 2,800,651,265 is to be allocated to Pakwach District from the Programme. The annual budgetary plan is shown in Table 17.

Table 7: Projected expenditures on road maintenance in UGX

District	District road (km)	% District road	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Total
Pakwach	491.7	20	560,130,257	560,130,257	560,130,257	560,130,257	560,130,257	2,800,651,256

2.3.3 Energy

Over 90% of the households and institutions energy demand and consumption in Pakwach district is from biomass mainly in the form of fire wood and charcoal yet it is used inefficiently. Over 96% of the rural populations utilize firewood while 65% of the urban populations use charcoal as their main source of energy for cooking. The use of other improved clean sources of energy such as electricity, gas and bio-gas is insignificant.

In Pakwach district there are mainly four major sources of energy that are being used namely; fuel wood, petroleum products, hydro-electricity and solar. There is also a proposed development of geothermal energy at Amor PII in Panyimur Sub-County. This is envisaged to add to the District energy mix and therefore solve the issue of unreliable power and provide clean and cheaper energy.

The Uganda Vision 2040 aims to have access to clean, affordable and reliable energy to facilitate industrialization, among others. However, the access to reliable clean energy is still low due to over reliance on biomass sources in the energy mix, constrained electricity

transmission and distribution infrastructure, high cost of grid power, limited productive use of energy and low levels of energy efficiency.

Table 8: POCC Analyses for Energy

Potential	Opportunity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of adequate sunshine favouring the use of solar PV. • Availability of geothermal energy resources • Presence of the Natural Resources Department that promotes mainstreaming of energy in all plans and budgets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The on-going Grid Expansion and re-enforcement Project that is connecting West Nile to the Nation grid. • The Private sector and NGOs that promote the use of renewable and clean energy.
Constraint	Challenge
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over reliance on biomass to provide energy. • Inadequate mainstreaming of energy by other departments. • Low levels of energy efficiency • Lack of data on energy <p>Low coverage of energy efficient technologies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constrained electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure • High Cost of grid power • Unreliable power <p>Absence of geothermal energy legal framework. Lack of incentives for the use of clean and renewable energy sources like LPG.</p>

2.3.4 ICT

ICT is a fulcrum of development. It is an accelerator, amplifier, and augments of change. It has a huge potential to improve the District’s productivity by making Government and business enterprises more efficient, effective and nationally competitive. It is therefore a crucial driver of social and economic development. However, the ICT landscape is itself changing and government must take deliberate steps to keep this pace through the development and adoption of new strategies that can be leveraged to realize the District’s digital future.

There isn’t yet much data and statistics on ICT services and geographical distribution at the district, sub-county, parish, village and community levels.

To improve service delivery and increase uptake of e-services, government developed common core infrastructure such as the National Data Centre, and several electronic governments (e-Government) systems across the District.

The internet is a great enabler for sustainable development and the benefits can be effectively accrued if the three constraints; cost of access, penetration and reliability are properly managed.

The total optical fibre network, both Government and privately owned spans around 12,000 km covering 49 per cent of the districts (Pakwach District inclusive) and 24 per cent of the Sub-Counties with presence at all the border points and the fibre network route is limited to the major urban centres, with most of rural area currently underserved.

2.4 Human and Social Development

2.4.1 Health

Health Infrastructure Status:

Pakwach District Local government has a total of 19 health facilities across the district of which Pakwach HC IV holds the biggest burden of the referrals as it is the only biggest Health facility. There are 7 HCIIIs in the 6 Sub-Counties while the new Sub-Counties of Ragem, Panyimur and Dei do not have HC IIIs yet they serve a bigger population and this affects utilization of the services since the community have to move for more than 5Km. There are 11 HC IIs across all the Sub-Counties though the service delivery access is still poor in those places without HC IIIs because the available HC IIs cannot manage some of the referrals from the community which always leads to delay to access of proper management thus leading to high morbidity. The 2 HCs do belong to the Protestant Church and 1 HC III for Catholic funded church.

Table 9: POCC Analyses for Health

Potentials	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Skilled Health workers at work station • Good Coordination with IPS • Availability of motorcycles in all HC IIIs • Timely implementation of activities. • Regular meetings Conducted • Availability of drugs and other supplies • Strategic working documents/HMIS, policies in place. • Availability of active stakeholders e.g. VHTs, LCs, Cultural /Religious leaders • Good governance, Leadership and Management. • Availability of infrastructure. • Availability of transports means • Availability of a common M&E system (DHIS2). • Good political will. • Government Financial Support • Development of work plan/budget. • Providing internal technical support to the staff • Regular follow up of staffs. • Prioritizing our activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of IPs • Support from IPs, CBOs, CSO, Cultural leaders, and cooperative bodies like UWA. • Conducive political atmosphere • Availability of policies and treatment Guidelines and training opportunity. • PHC funds • Support from MoH. <p>Support by UNICEF through Skilled Medical Officers. Availability of Medical equipment from IPs.</p>
Constraints	Challenges
<p>Difficulties in attracting and retaining staffs (high turnover of staffs).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Hot weather-hard to stay. ➤ Inadequate Fuel for referral means ➤ In adequate funding ➤ Lack of adherence to guidelines ➤ Breakdown of some medical equipment ➤ Understaffing of Health Facilities as per norms and staff accommodations. ➤ Cultural myths and misconceptions of early ANC attendance. ➤ No District Vaccine stores/general stores. ➤ High school dropout among girls. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Budget Constrained. • Staff running for conducive conditions to others districts • Religious, cultural, and traditional beliefs • Stigma and discrimination • Donor /IPS withdrawal • Migratory population. • Poor health seeking behaviour by community • Land encroachment by community. • Sharing of infrastructure with community e.g. latrines, water points. • Rampant insurgencies in the staff quarters. • Rehabilitation and renovation of existing structures

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ High teenage pregnancies -24%. ➤ Unreliable electricity/water in all parts of district. ➤ Staff absenteeism. ➤ Irrational use of drugs ➤ Over relying on donors ➤ PHC and Donor funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emerging pandemics • High levels of poverty in the district as a key driver for disease infections e.g. HIV&AIDS
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Table 10: Healthcare indicators and performances, between FYs 2015/16 and 2018/19

S/No	Indicator	2015/2015	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019		
					Target	Achieved	Performance trend from 2010/2011
1	% Approved positions filled by skilled health workers.	60	60	62	70	72	Target Achieved
2	Timeliness and completeness of HMIS reporting.	98	98	99	100	100	On track and achieved the target
3	Couple Years of Protection (CYP).	1225	2912	3375	3200	3320	Good Trends Target achieved
4	% of health units without stock out of any of the 6 tracer medicines.	68	85	82	90	91.1	Steady progress
5	No. of people 15 – 55 tested for HIV.	34569	40574	39995	38000	4123	On tract
6	% eligible persons receiving ARV therapy.	89	90	92	95	95	On track and achieved the target
7	% of children exposed to HIV accessing HIV testing within 12 months.	42	70	74	95	100	On track and above the target

Source: DHO (HMIS)

-The district will plan to upgrade Dei HC II to III, Ragem HC II to III and Panyimur Sub-County to also have one HC III as required by the policy.

The district intends to strengthen the management and use of HMIS from all sources to guide decision making. The sources of data will include: routine HMIS, administrative data, civil registration and statistics, surveys and research. Data quality audit for a routine HMIS will be strengthened.

Data synthesis and analysis will be enforced at all levels especially at the facility and HSD level to guide decision making at all level. This is expected to ensure that planned and achieved results are compared for decision making, understand reasons for divergence and compare performance among units.

Information dissemination will focus on packaging and sharing information with various constituents. This will range from facility chalk boards to quarterly and annual performance reviews involving sector stakeholders.

Table 11: Health facilities by level, location and ownership

S/No	Facility Name	Level	Location	Ownership
01	Pakwach HC	IV	Pakwach T/C	Gov't
02	Panyimur HC	III	Panyimur S/C	Gov't
03	Panyigoro HC	III	Pakwach S/C	Gov't
04	Alwi HC	III	Alwi S/C	Gov't
05	Pakia HC	III	Panyango S/C	Gov't
06	Pokwero HC	III	Panyango S/C	Gov't
07	Wadelai HC	III	Wadelai S/C	Gov't
08	Pakwach Mission HC	III	Pakwach T/C	PNFP
09	Dei HC	II	Panyimur S/C	Gov't
10	Boro HC	II	Panyimur S/C	Gov't
11	Mukale HC	II	Pakwach S/C	Gov't
12	Paroketo HC	II	Pakwach S/C	Gov't
13	Amor HC	II	Pakwach T/C	Gov't
14	Pacego HC	II	Panyango S/C	Gov't
15	Ragem HC	II	Wadelai S/C	Gov't
16	Ragem Prison HC	II	Wadelai S/C	Gov't
17	Fualwonga HC	II	Alwi S/C	Gov't
18	Pachora HC	II	Wadelai S/C	Gov't
19	Nyariegi HC	II	Alwi S/C	Gov't

Source: District Health Office

Of the 7 HC IIIs, 1 is a PNFP facility while the other six are run by Government. Although all the government operated facilities within are still facing the challenge of staffing. We plan to recruit more staff in the near future. Currently, UNICEF has supported to recruit two Medical Officers at Health Centre IV for a Contract of two years.

Table 12: Status of OPD Facility in Pakwach District

Level of Facility	Number	Number with Standard OPD	Number of HC IIs with Non- Standard OPD	Comments/Remarks
HC II	11	11	0	This is recommended.
HC III	7	6	1	There is need for one

Table 13: Human resource in health by level

Sr.	Facility Level	Norm	Position Filled	Vacant	% Filled	% Vacant	Target for 2024/2025 (%)	Target for 2024/2025 (Number required)
1	DHO's Office	11	4	7	36	64	90	06
2	HC IV	43	53	-10	123	-23	90	-9
3	HC III	96	68	28	71	29	90	25
4	HC II	63	35	28	56	44	90	25
	Total		160	53	72	28	90	47

Source: DHO's Office

Despite the high staffing level in HC IV, most of the staffs are not accommodated. For example, the HC IV has only 15 units while current staffing level is at 106% implying that 36 staffs are not accommodated. The high staffing of Pakwach HC IV cannot still handle the overwhelming number of patients seeking health services in the HC since the facility now works in the capacity of the District Hospital.

Table 14: OPD attendance in the last 5 years in Pakwach

Health Facilities	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
Alwi HC III	15789	15169	11472	11126	15324
Fualwonga HC II	7722	9673	8663	7587	11920
Nyariegi HC II	2146	827	1626	1582	2742
Total Sub-County OPD Attendance	25657	25669	21761	20295	29986
Total Sub-County population	16452	16946	17454	17978	18517
OPD Utilization Rate	156	151	125	113	162
Amor HC II	9059	8933	9758	9482	12298
Pakwach HC IV	23199	21458	24466	27291	28436
Pakwach Mission HC III	2885	2993	3371	4233	4892
Total T/C OPD Attendance	35143	33384	37595	41006	45626
Total Town Council population	23639	24348	25078	25831	26606
OPD Utilization Rate	149	137	150	159	171
Panyimur HC III	15822	13413	14129	14804	21610
Boro HC II	6283	6084	6459	6754	9364
Dei HC II	6246	5846	5166	6760	9978
Total Sub-County OPD Attendance	28351	25343	25754	28318	40952
Total Sub-County population	45641	47010	48420	49873	51369
OPD Utilization Rate	62	54	53	57	80
Panyigoro HC III	13861	14012	13588	13414	14964
Paroketo HC II	5340	7203	9509	8224	11206
Mukale HC II	4955	4933	6694	7693	12246
Total Sub-County OPD Attendance	24156	26148	29791	29331	38416
Total Sub-County population	30115	31018	31949	32907	33894
OPD Utilization Rate	80	84	93	89	113
Pakia HC III	13524	13213	11695	15038	17176
Pokwero HC III	14883	11587	11391	13451	16590
Pacego HC II	14769	11316	12598	11913	17142
Total Sub-County OPD Attendance	43176	36116	35684	40402	50908
Total Sub-County population	30204	31110	32043	33005	33995
OPD Utilization Rate	143	116	111	122	150
Pachora HC II	2158	1620	1463	1013	1958
Ragem HC II	8491	7666	7476	8589	14542
Ragem Prisons HC II	5365	1861	5813	7070	9152
Wadelai HC III	17991	15199	14846	15587	21718
Total Sub-County OPD Attendance	34005	26346	29598	32259	47370
Total Sub-County population	20060	20662	21282	21920	22578
OPD Utilization Rate	170	128	139	147	210
Total District OPD Attendance	190488	173006	180183	191611	253258
District Population	166111	171094	176227	181514	186959
District OPD Utilization Rate	115	101	102	106	135

The OPD utilization has been relatively high and above in most of the health facilities due to the following reasons, that for Pakwach HC IV because it is serving as the District Referral Hospital. The Health Centre IV is over whelmed with clients that are referred from other parts

the District and beyond. The health Centre IV needs to be upgraded to HCV to accommodate the over whelming number of Clients

Table 15: Number of clients attending OPD

Facilities	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020
Alwi HC III	1038	916	943	1758	1808
Pakia HC III	503	620	514	834	736
Pakwach HC IV	5977	5289	4057	4639	6804
Pakwach Mission HC III	981	945	1167	1726	2262
Panyigoro HC III	916	1092	898	1354	1288
Panyimur HC III	1048	1857	1380	1711	1552
Pokwero HC III	574	447	676	1070	1676
Wadelai HC III	1319	1961	1641	1942	2574

Malaria remains the leading cause of morbidity in the district contributing 61.8% of the total OPD new attendance followed by Upper Respiratory Tract Infections at 26.9% as indicated in the table above.

The prevalence of sanitation related diseases in the top 10 causes of morbidity– Malaria, Cough and Cold, Intestinal Worms, Acute diarrhoea, Skin diseases means we have a long way to go in this area of sanitation.

The key interventions were distribution of long-lasting insecticide nets in ANCs, immunization, schools as well as increased community sensitization and proper case management at facilities.

The high numbers of pneumonia cases were due to poor personal hygiene and environmental sanitation including low standards of housing.

There is still needs for health education to reduce and improve health care services and community awareness. The reduction in 2019 was attributed to increased health education both at facility and community level. Other risk factors that contributed to these cases include age, smoking, environmental exposures, malnutrition, asthma, chronic bronchitis and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

The District is encouraging Health education by all the health facilities and during outreaches to strengthen sensitization, and is making it area of focus during support supervision. However, funding for this critical area remains inadequate.

But with Health Assistants deployed at all health units in the district, this should provide reasonable back up for the VHT in this area.

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Partner Mapping:

Pakwach district has a number of partners supporting health department in areas of comprehensive HIV&AIDS, Maternal and Child health, Health systems strengthening, Malaria, Water and sanitation, EPI among others. The support is through direct funding, technical support and in kind.

Table 16: Implementing partners and their respective interventions and coverage

Name of partner / program/project	Intervention area	Coverage	Implementation mode (tick all applicable)			Estimated annual budget (in '000s)
			Direct funding	Technical assistance	In kind	
Infectious Diseases Institute (IDI)	Comprehensive HIV&AIDS care and treatment through health systems strengthening.	District, Health centre IVs and all Health centre IIIs and Sub-Counties.	Yes	Yes	Yes	31,000,000
UNICEF	Child protection, child survival and development and basic education and development	Entire District.	Yes	Yes	Yes	105,000,000
AVSI	District Health System Strengthening on RMNCAH, HIV, and Nutrition.	Entire district.	No	Yes	Yes	65,000,000
UNFPA	Capacity building, referrals	Entire District.	Yes	yes	yes	150,000,000

	in RMNCH					
JHAPIEGO	Provision of Long term and permanent family planning methods, capacity building, QI and Supervision.	Entire district	Yes	yes	yes	63,000,000
Marie stopes	Provision of Long term and permanent family planning methods.	Entire District	No	Yes	Yes	NA
PSUI- Population Services International	Provision of Long term and permanent family planning methods	Wadelai, Pokwero, Pakia and Panyimur HC IIIs.	No	Yes	Yes	NA
MaKSPH-METS	M and E capacity building, quality improvement support and health systems strengthening.	Entire District.	No	Yes	Yes	NA
MAPD	Malaria Control, Management and prevention	Entire District.	No	Yes	Yes	200,000,000
KADO (Kagumu Development Organization)	Support ICCM	Entire District	No	Yes	Yes	NA
Africa Water Solutions	Water and Sanitation	Alwi Sub-County.	No	Yes	Yes	NA
URMCHIP	Result -Based Financing	Health Centre IIIs and HC IV	Yes	Yes	Yes	500,000,000
Schistosomiasis Control Initiative	Control of schistosomiasis in school going children.	Entire district.	Yes	Yes	Yes	29,000,000
GAVI	Health Systems strengthening for EPI, vaccine supplies	Entire District	Yes	Yes	Yes	41,116,000
Global Health Security Project-IDI	Disease outbreak preparedness and response (coordination meetings for stake holders, surveillance, Infection, prevention and control and case management, laboratory sample collection, packaging, referral and transportation.	Entire district	Yes	Yes	Yes	30,000,000

2.4.2 Education and Sports

Education sector is key to the development of large productive labour force which - if gainfully employed will cause social transformation and economic growth in the country. In line with the sustainable development goal four, equitably educating the population and especially retention of girls in school is a strategy for harnessing the demographic dividend and for promoting development including improved family health, nutrition and reduced fertility rates.

Distribution of Educational Institutions in the district

Pre-primary School Education offers early childhood care and education for children between 3-5 years. In Pakwach district, there are currently 36 operational Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres which are exclusively owned and managed by the community and private sector. The district has a total of 63 government primary schools with a total enrolment of 63,135 pupils disaggregated as 26,996 girls and 36,139 boys. The enrolment in pre-primary schools increased by 63% from 2,124 pupils in 2017 to 3,467 pupils in 2020. However, considering the number of children aged 3-5 years in Pakwach, projected at 33,401 in 2020, many children still remain excluded from the pre-primary school enrolment number. Most of the pre-primary schools are located in urban and peri-urban areas of Pakwach. There are 11 secondary schools in the district and 7 of these are Government owned. The district has only one institution of higher learning called Uganda College of Commerce Pakwach situated in the heart of the district and Pacer polytechnic situated at panyango Sub-County

The table below shows the distribution of Pre-primary, Primary, Secondary and Tertiary schools by Sub-Counties in Pakwach district.

Table 17: Distribution of schools by Sub-County

Type	Sub-counties							Ownership	
	Panyimur	Pakwach	Pakwach TC	Alwi	Panyango	Wadelai	Total	Gov't	Private/Community
Pre-primary									
Gov't	00	00	00	00	00	00	52	00	52
Private	08	06	13	03	08	06			
Primary									
Gov't	11	09	08	11	12	12	103	63	40
Private	15	05	07	02	06	05			
Secondary									
Gov't	01	01	02	01	01		11	07	04
Private	00	01	02	00	00	01			
Tertiary									
Gov't	00	00	01	00	01	00	02	02	00
Private	00	00	00	00	00	00			

Enrolment levels in Primary schools

In the year 2020 the enrolment of students in primary schools stands at 52,453 pupils as shown in Table 28. From the table, more boys as compared to girls enrolled for primary education in Pakwach District. The percentage of boys' enrolment is at 51.8% while that of girls is at 48.2%

Table 18: Enrolment in Primary schools in Pakwach district in 2020

Lower Local Gov't		Alwi	Wadelai	Panyimur	Panyango	Pakwach Town Council	Pakwach S/C	Total
P.1	M	928	1421	1710	1587	912	1068	7626
	F	949	1387	1959	1471	1002	1093	7861
P.2	M	558	806	997	837	690	742	4630
	F	502	778	923	862	615	646	4326
P.3	M	624	691	967	874	795	762	4713
	F	641	715	980	920	850	737	4843
P.4	M	552	628	808	813	657	533	3991
	F	512	574	698	1089	724	500	4097
P.5	M	342	446	513	562	526	376	2765
	F	282	356	379	514	487	238	2256
P.6	M	257	319	409	411	474	246	2116
	F	177	203	218	365	335	204	1502
P.7	M	130	192	204	266	227	161	1180
	F	44	71	72	140	159	61	547
TOTAL	M	3391	4503	5608	5350	4281	3888	27021
	F	3107	4084	5229	5361	4172	3479	25432

Performance indicators for Primary Education

The below table provides the key efficiency ratios in comparison with the national norm in the district.

Table 19: Performance indicators for Primary Education in the district

Indicator	2015/16	2019/20	National norm
Pupil Classroom Ratio (PCR)		1:114	53:1
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)		1:91	53:1
Pupil Stance Ratio (PSR)		1:95	25:1(girls),40:1(boys)
Pupil Text book Ratio (Pupil Text Book Ratio)		1:3	1:1
Pupil Desk Ratio (PDR)		1:7	3:1
Completion Rates		46	100%
P5 Cohort Survival Rates			100%

Table 20: Performance indicators for Secondary Schools

Indicator	2015/16	2019/20	National norm
student Classroom Ratio (PCR)		1:45	53:1
Student Teacher Ratio (PTR)		1:28	53:1
Completion Rates		46%	100%
P5 Cohort Survival Rates			100%

Analysis of P.L.E Results

In 2015, Pakwach County presented a total of 471 candidates for PLE from a total of 63 primary schools as compared to 1,463 candidates registered for PLE in 2019 from 103 primary schools for both Government and private. Generally, there has been a decline in the PLE performance in the last two years as shown in the table below.

Table 21: Primary leaving examinations results for the years 2015-2018

	Div 1	Div 2	Div 3	Div 4	Div U	Div X	TOTAL
2015	0	107	179	83	98	4	471
2016	1	329	319	319	290	64	1322
2017	7	350	307	450	285	3	1402
2018	9	387	507	421	121	9	1463

Secondary education

The secondary education caters for 13-18 years old. Currently, a total of 11 secondary schools serve the district, 7 governments aided secondary schools one of which serves as an integrated school, 4 community secondary schools.

Enrolment trend in secondary schools 2015 -2018

Enrolment in secondary schools stagnated at 4,000 over the last five years. This could be due to the low completion rates in our primary schools. Female access to higher education is still inadequate at only 45% enrolled in secondary education against 55% for boys.

The teacher: student ratio in the last five years remained low between 24:1 and 29:1 in 2015 and 2018 respectively. The low student-teacher ratio was as a result of some schools sharing the same teachers who serve as part-timers in more than one school. Percentage of female teachers in the staffing was equally low at 30% in 2018; this was a challenge as girls had fewer role models. The student-teacher ratio was generally low at 1: 25.

Tertiary Education:

Pacer Poly-technic School (BTVET) Uganda College of Commerce (UCC) Pakwach are the only tertiary institutions in the entire district.

Physical Education and Sports:

Physical Education (PE) and Sports in the school curriculum contribute to national development through the promotion of team-spirit, fitness, discipline, socialization and patriotism. Sports also provide entertainment and amusement and also creating an opportunity for self-employment and livelihood.

The insufficient funding of the sports sector sometimes hinders the district teams in participating in national events like Ball Games, Athletics, Music, Dance and Drama. The district could not even fill teams for the other ball games like Volleyball, Netball and Handball during national competitions; this denies the opportunities of talent development in these fields. To address this challenge, community contributions and support from partners is eminent.

2.4.3.1 Safe Water Supply

Table 22: Water coverage by Sub-County

Sub-county	Rural / Urban	Population	Population served	Access
1 Alwi	Rural	21,998	12,342	56%
1 Pakwach	Rural	25,032	18,615	74%
3 Pakwach TC	Urban	27,632	5,133	90%
4 Panyango	Rural	34,026	17,204	51%
5 Wadelai	Rural	29,041	14,442	50%
6 Panyimur	Rural	51,797	26,568	51%
- Total		137,729	67,736	50.16

Table 23: Access and functionality of water points

Sn	Sub-County	Total Population	Population Served	Access (%)	Functionality (%)
1	Pakwach TC	26,301	5133	90	73
2	Alwi	21998	12342	74	83
3	Pakwach	25032	18615	74	83
4	Panyimur	51797	26568	51	77
5	Wadelai	29041	14442	50	64
6	Panyango	34026	17204	51	76
	TOTAL	137729	67736	50.16	72

Source: MWE-MIS

Table 24: The sector's key performance indicators

SN	Key Performance Indicator	District (Pakwach)	National (Min. Recommended)	Comments
1	Access	54.8%	69% (70% Rural)	Below average
2	Rural functionality	80.8%	85%	Below average
3	Equity	60%	81	Below Average
4	Management	87%	89%	Below average
5	Gender	94%	85%	Above average

Latrine coverage dropped from 73.9% to 69.5%

Hand washing registered a rise from 43.2% to 65%

Reflecting a drop of 4.4% for latrine coverage (general latrine coverage)

2.4.3.2 Sanitation

Open defecation status in the district

The district Open Defecation Free (ODF) status is at 19.2%

Table 25: Open defecation status

Sub-County Odf Status (Villages)	Sub-County Od Triggered Status
Pakwach S/C =5	Pakwach =16
Panyango S/C =16	Panyango=16
Panyimur S/C = 5	Panyimur=25
TOTAL = 26	TOTAL=57

Table 26: Sanitation coverage (Toilet and hand washing) distribution by Sub-County

S/No.	Sub-County	Toilet	Handwashing
1	Alwi	64	42
2	Pakwach	76	66
3	Panyango	64	74
4	Wadelai	67	65
5	Panyimur	70	56
6	Pakwach T.C	79	54

The data and statistic above reveals that the service delivery indicators under water and sanitation still have gaps as compared to the national standard.

Areas affected.

Generally, the gap cut across the district because from the analysis, no Sub-County has scored above the required national standards.

2.4.4 Community Development and Social Protection

2.4.4.1 Community Development

In regard to community development, the Community Services department carries out the following:

- Development and protection of cultural sites to attract tourists and revenue enhancement.
- Inspection of work places to protect labourers/ workers
- Gender mainstreaming for equity through involvement of both men and women in activities and programs
- Strengthening of functional adult literacy instructions to boost FAL classes for empowerment.
- Mobilization and sensitization of communities on projects, sustainability and ownership.
- Partnership with NGOs and CSOs for rapid transformation of community for development
- Mind-set change of the community through dialogue.

2.4.4.2 Social Protection

Under social protection, the Community Services department conducts the following activities:

- Quarterly Direct cash transfer to the older persons age 65 years and above 75000ugx
- Livelihood support to the person s with disability through special grant direct from the ministry of gender labour and social development.
- Livelihood support to the women’s groups through Uganda Women Entrepreneurship program.
- Livelihood support to youths through youth livelihood program
- Management of cases of probation and social welfare to restore families and save vulnerable children.

2.5 Environment and Natural Resources

Majority of the population in Pakwach district like rest of the Country depend entirely on the environment and natural resources for their livelihood. This means that the state of the environment has a huge implication for poverty eradication. Over 90% of the population in the district live in the rural areas and depend on the natural resources for their livelihood. Almost all the households in the district depend on wood fuel for cooking. It therefore, follows that the degradation of the environment and the natural resources leads to low productivity and consequently low income that contributes to poverty and low standards of living.

The district is endowed with different Natural Resources including Forests, water resources, wetlands that are evenly distributed through the entire Sub-Counties.

2.5.1 Forests

The district has seven Forest reserves with 5 being Central Forest reserves managed by the National Forestry Authority while two are Local Forest Reserves managed by the District Forestry Services. The current Forest Cover of the District is at 3.34%.

Table 27: Location and size of central and local forest reserves in the district

S/n	Name of CFR	Location by Sub-County	Area (Ha)	Name of LFR	Location by Sub-County	Area (Ha)
1	Alwi	Alwi	575	Pakech Jukaal	Pakwach SC	13
2	Kayonga	Panyimur	114	Ragem	Wadelai	10
3	Oming	Alwi	373			
4	Wadelai	Wadelai	552			
5	Opio	Alwi	249			
			1863	TOTAL AREA LFR		23

Source: District Forestry Services, Pakwach DLG.

Pakwach district has 18.86km² of its total land area as gazetted Forest reserves including both central and local forest reserves. Today, about 70% of the gazetted forest reserves have been depleted. Deforestation has also occurred on private and communal lands. The wide spread deforestation in the district is a result of expansion of agricultural land, the rampant felling of trees for wood-fuel, timber, and charcoal burning. Trade in forest products within and outside the district has worsened the situation of deforestation. Unfortunately, afforestation programs in the district do not equally correspond to the high rate of deforestation. It is therefore important to manage sustainably the existing forests and encourage individuals and community afforestation programs in the district.

2.5.2 Wetlands

Wetlands as a Natural Resource play a vital role in the supporting of livelihoods of the people of Uganda. The District has mainly riverine and lakeshore wetlands that are widely spread throughout all the Sub-Counties. They provide socio economic and ecological values and therefore, the sustainable management and use of wetlands is paramount for the sustainable

development of the district. –The most critical wetlands include catchments of significant Rivers like R. Oguta, Oraa, Ayila, Korpio, Oceke, Albert Nile, and floodplains like Wang nyang, Kamia, Owere among others.

Despite the importance of wetlands, they continue to be degraded for livelihood support at alarming rates, mainly attributed to their direct consumptive use value. –Several driving forces have contributed to wetland degradation in Pakwach district and these include; high population pressure, the high dependence on the environment and natural resources for livelihood; unsustainable harvesting and utilization of the natural resources; high poverty levels; low levels of environmental awareness at community levels; annual bush burning, and over grazing and fishing coupled with poor farming practices.

2.5.3: Waste Management - Solid and Liquid

Waste in Pakwach district can be categorized as domestic waste, industrial waste urban council and health facility waste. Although waste is inevitable, human activities such as use of resources wastefully, lack of methods of reuse of resources and lack of waste disposal places and facilities have enormously increased waste in our environment. The increase in waste in our environment especially the polythene bag is causing pollution of water sources, blockage of drainage channels among others.

2.5.3.1: Solid Waste

Pakwach District has one land fill located in Pakwach Town Council. There is another site that has been earmarked for developing a landfill in Panyimur Sub-County that awaits approval from NEMA. The wastes are managed through waste collection using waste bins, garbage banks closer to the markets within the settlement. These are then picked by the tractor and dumped at the land fill. There is need to promote sorting, recycling and reuse right from homes. In the rural areas, households use rubbish pits.

2.5.3.2: Liquid Waste

Most schools in Pakwach District have constructed drainable latrines and therefore require draining when they fill up. Currently however there is no facility for managing the sludge and no cesspool emptier within the District. For those that want to empty their latrines have to hire these services from Arua District. This becomes expensive which necessitates the construction of a lagoon to enable the management of liquid waste within the District.

2.5.4: Water Resources (Lakes, Rivers, and Underground Water)

The District is endowed with plentiful of water resources and the most important largest ones are River Nile and Lake Albert, which are a habitat to a variety of over 30 fish species. These water resources have opportunities for investments in industrial and commercial fishing like

modern landing sites with accessories and fish processing plants and fish cage farming. Other permanent water sources are rivers like Ora and Oguta. These have however been threatened by siltation, pollution and over fishing resulting from human activities.

2.5.5: Air

These include climate (fresh air, sunshine, rain, wind and ozone layers) which significantly support livelihoods and wellbeing of both the flora and fauna. However, there is clear indication of climate change in the District as the rains have become unstable and unpredictable for example rainfall seasons changed from two to one and this has affected agricultural productivity, food security and disease prevalence. The variability in climate in the District affects the livelihood of the people since the District population largely depends on Agriculture as a source of income. The District has also experienced rising water levels that is a clear indication of climate change following the degradation of ecosystems caused by human encroachment into fragile ecosystems like wetlands, river banks and lakeshores.

2.5.6: Lands

Land use systems in the District include; agriculture, bush lands, forest, woodland, grasslands, open water and wetlands. The land tenure system in the District is mainly customary ownership where land is owned and disposed of in accordance with customary regulations. Customary ownership however does not recognize of the rights of individuals to poses and use land but rather community, clan or family. The disadvantage is that it does not encourage record keeping often making it difficult to resolve land conflicts. Environmentally it also generates little interest in the status of land resources often increasing degradation.

Land degradation is one of the leading environmental problems affecting the district. The main degradation process is soil erosion, which is caused by poor land management and poor agricultural husbandry practices.

2.6 Urban Development and Physical Planning

2.6.1 Urbanization

Table 28: Situation analyses for Urban development

Potentials	Opportunities
knowledgeable and skilled Human resource	Central Government programmers' and projects like
Availability of unregistered land to enable spatial / physical planning	USMID, and ACTIONAID that help to fund land management activities
Political will to support physical planning within the district.	Presence of partners like NURI, PELUM, LAND net, RRA that share a goal of land rights and management through advocacy.
Availability of favourable legal framework in regard to physical planning	Oil, gas and mineral potentials in the area are an opportunity for land rights and management.
The presence of other support departments for example the community-based department that helps with mobilizes communities for land management activities.	Technical and financial Support from MZO Arua and Line Ministries (MLHUD).
Availability and functionality of committees and boards that support departmental activities e.g.,	

PPC, DLB, and DENRC.

Constraints	Challenges
Land tenure system and pattern is prohibitive for physical planning activities	Unexpected emerging situations such as pandemics which displace settlement areas
Limited number of staff in the department against the approved staff structure	Inability to enforce all the existing land management laws and regulations.
Limited means of transport and equipment for effective and efficient service delivery	Lack of departmental staff structure at the Sub-County level.
Lack of awareness of land management procedures	

Much as the whole country is declared a planning area, Pakwach district does not have an approved Master Plan i.e., structural or detailed Physical Development Plan to guide developments within the district.

The district however has two urban centres i.e., Pakwach Town Council and Panyimur Town Council of which it is only the latter with an approved structural and detailed plan by the MLHUD. Pakwach TC still uses piece-meal plans guided by a proposed structural plan to control developments and aid in land registration.

There are a number of upcoming or fast-growing centres within the district such as Pokwero, Ojigo, Pacego, Congaloya and Pateng trading centres that are in plan for physical planning to control their growth.

2.6.2 Housing

Provision of Occupation permits

The Building Control committee is the body mandated to issue occupation permit however at the moment the district has not instituted this committee.

The occupation permit is issued after the committee examines a finished or completed structure as notified by the owner if satisfied that the building has been erected in conformity with approved plans and regulations.

Currently a few developers submit in plans for approval by the relevant PPC committee hence a huddle to make follow up on occupation permits.

Approval and recommendation of land subdivisions and land transaction applications

Few applications are received for subdivisions since the majority of the land within the district is unregistered however the physical planning unit continues to guide in ensuring proper planning in application forms submitted for recommendation to the DLB for allocation.

Hoarding Permits / Scaffolding

These are temporary solid structure of solid construction, put up around the perimeter of

construction sites to shield them from view and prevent unauthorized access. The terms and conditions shall always be included in the application forms as designed by the PPC or Building Control committee.

2.6.3: Physical Planning

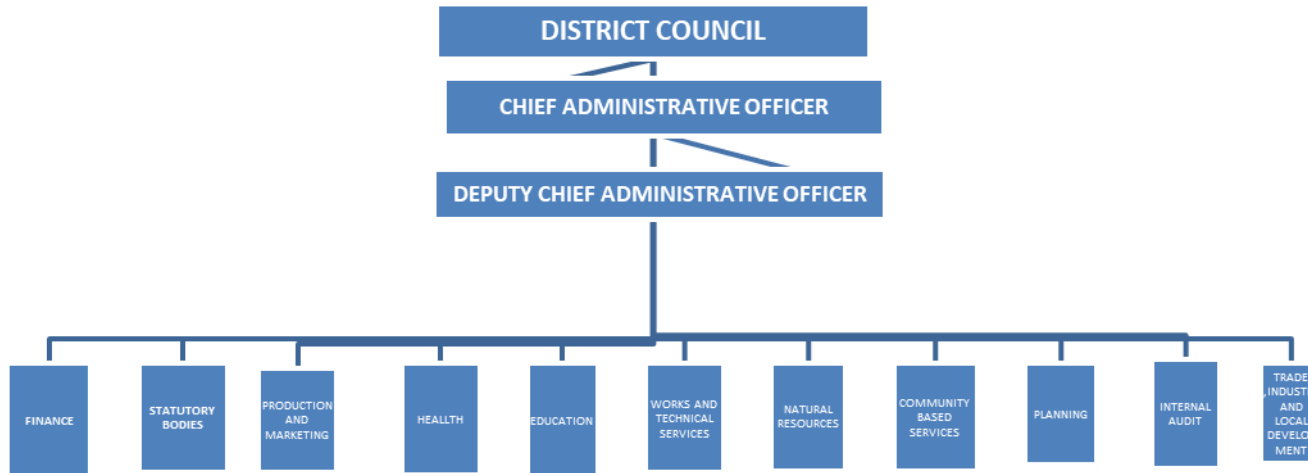
Currently 85% of the land within Pakwach is unregistered and as such the department ensures Area Land Committees in all the Sub-Counties are formed and trained to handle land inspection to be recommended to the DLB for approval, ensuring the physical planner visits every land applied for to come up with an independent report and recommendation to the PPC, submitting files to the PPC for scrutiny and eventual approval by the DLB.

2.7 District Management and Service Delivery

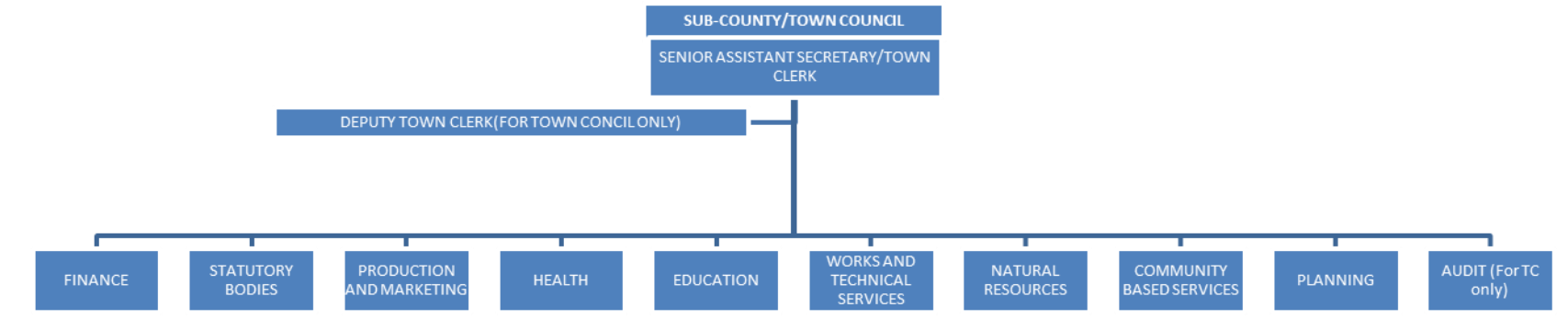
2.7.1 Administrative Structure and Infrastructure at both HLG and LLG levels

The administrative structure of Pakwach district is as displayed in the below diagram. It indicates the structures for both Higher and Lower Local governments.

PAKWACH DISTRICT -ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE FOR HIGHER LOCAL GOVERNMENT



PAKWACH DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE FOR LOWER LOCAL GOVERNMENT



At the higher Local Government, the highest authority is the district council. Below the district council we have the head of the technical staff, the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), under whom is The Deputy Chief Administrative Officer (D/CAO). Below the D/CAO there are the nine Heads of Department, that is, Finance, Statutory Bodies, Production and Marketing, Health, Works and Technical services, Natural Resources, Community Based Services, Planning, Internal Audit, and Trade, Industry and Local Economic Development.

At the Lower Local Government level, the highest authority also is the Town council and the Sub-County councils. Under the council we have the head of the civil service, that is the Town Clerk, for the town councils, and the Senior Assistant Secretaries (SAS). For the town councils we have the Deputy Town Clerks following then the different departments of Finance, council, Production and Marketing, Health, works, Natural Resources, Community Based Services, Planning and Internal Audit, for Town Councils only.

In terms of administrative infrastructure, out of the ten lower local governments, only five of them have administrative blocks, and they include, Panyimur Sub-County, Pakwach Sub-County, Pakwach Town Council, Panyango Sub-County, and Wadelai Sub-County. The rest, that is, Alwi Sub-County, Ragem Sub-County, Pokwero Sub-County, Panyimur Town Council, and Dei Sub-County, do not have office blocks and are hiring the structures.

2.7.2: Staffing Structure and Staffing Level by Functions

Staffing level in Pakwach district is still very low especially at the district headquarter and sub-Counties. Out of the 220 approved positions only 117 are filled leaving a gap of 103 positions unfilled. This is equivalent to a staffing level of 53.1%. This means that service delivery is very much affected and hence need to recruit in order scale up services to the population.

Table 29: Staffing level of Pakwach district

Department/ Unit/ Sector	Approved No Of Staff	Filled	Vacant
Office of the CAO	3	1	2
Administration	34	21	13
Statutory bodies	6	1	5
Finance	13	6	7
Planning	3	2	1
Works and technical services	16	5	11
Education	7	4	3
CBSD	5	3	2
Natural resource	11	5	6
Internal Audit	2	1	1
Production	16	5	11
Trade and industry	7	3	4
Health services	8	4	4
Sub-counties	89	56	33
TOTAL	220	117	103

2.7.3: Status of Equipment and Tools for Service Delivery

Pakwach district is still a young district about three years old and therefore has few vehicles to aid in service delivery. Of all the departments five do not have vehicles; they are Finance, Planning, Community Based Services, Water, and Audit departments. For the departments that have, the following is the status:

Management Support Services has one Pick-up for Chief Administrative Officer, one car for Deputy CAO and one Pick-up for NUSAF project.

Health Department has four functional vehicles, that is, two Pick-ups, and two Land cruiser of which one is an Ambulance which is still new donated by UNICEF. Production, Education and council has one Pick-up each. Meanwhile, Works department has two functional light cars for supervision of works. It also has the roads' equipment which include; two dump trucks, one wheel loader, one water bowser, a vibrio Roller, and a motor Grader.

2.8: Summary of Development Issues Informing the DDP III Formulation

- Low agricultural production/productivity.
- Inadequate staffing at District and Sub- County levels.
- Inadequate number of agricultural extension workers.
- Land fragmentation.
- Frequent occurrences of Natural calamities.
- Few tractors for commercialized farming.
- Low participation of the youth in agriculture.
- General laziness and substance abuse.
- Low financial support to the farmers.
- Poor/rudimentary method of farming.
- Many incidences of domestic violence.
- There is high number of cases of human-animal conflict.
- All the tourist sites are not developed.
- Inadequate funds to develop the tourist sites.
- Limited access to credit facilities.
- There is staffing gap at the district,
- Formation of Pakwach District Chamber of Commerce
- Establishment of business clinic/entrepreneurship centre
- Development of business plans
- Financial literacy training.
- Enforcement of trade, industry, investments and co-operative laws and regulations
- strengthen market linkage services
- Inspection of businesses.
- Construction of 5 storage/bulking facilities in the Lower Local Governments.
- Development and operationalization of warehouse receipts system

- Development of marketing infrastructures (market stalls and shades) at rural growth centres
- Operation and maintenance of vehicles and
- Monitoring and evaluation of trade, industry and local economic activities
- Promotion of domestic and inbound tourism/ marketing of tourism sites and facilities;
- Increasing the stock and quality of tourism infrastructure;
- Improvement, development and diversification of tourism products and services;
- Implementation of promotional activities and maintain visitors' centre and gate merchandize displays for retail items and souvenir;
- Training of the private sector; and
- Provision of technical support supervision on tourism sites and facilities.
- Potential siltation of the valley tanks and dams.
- Weak water user committee.
- Functionality of the water source management committee.
- Water storage capacity is still limited compared to the demand for water in drier seasons
- Functionality of the facilities.
- Capacity to operate and maintain the facilities.
- Poor farming practices in the catchment area are a threat to the long-term sustainability of the dams
- During rainy seasons, many roads are not motor able, especially in the low lying and swampy areas where organic soils exist.
- Home villages and hamlets are scattered along community access roads, many of which are not motor able. It is difficult to secure accessibility to social infrastructure from home villages/hamlets. This makes mobility and accessibility for vulnerable people difficult, such as the elderly, pregnant women and small children
- Limited network coverage.
- Poor quality services.
- High cost of end user devices and services.
- Inadequate ICT knowledge and skills; and
- Limited innovation capacity.
- Potential siltation of the valley tanks and dams.
- Weak water user committee.
- Functionality of the water source management committee.
- Water storage capacity is still limited compared to the demand for water in drier seasons.
- Functionality of the facilities.
- Capacity to operate and maintain the facilities.
- Poor farming practices in the catchment area proposing a threat to the long term sustainability of the dams.
- Inadequate number of Human Resources for Health:
- Staff absenteeism at work
- Low staff morale.
- Limited staff training for career development.
- Noncompliance by private facilities with policies and standards

- Low participation of Health Unit Management Committees and Sub-County Health Committees.
- Stock out of drugs.
- Inadequate infrastructures.
- Negative cultural beliefs and attitudes towards seeking health services.
- Inadequate medical equipment and apparatus.
- Drug stock outs.
- Land tenure system and pattern is prohibitive for physical planning activities.
- Limited number of staff in the department against the approved staff structure.
- Limited means of transport and equipment for effective and efficient service delivery.
- Lack of awareness of land management procedures.
- Limited funding to implement the development plan to achieve the departmental desires.
- Inadequate number of Human Resources for Health:
 - Staff absenteeism at work
 - Low staff morale.
 - Limited staff training for career development.
 - Noncompliance by private facilities with policies and standards
- Low participation of Health Unit Management Committees and Sub-County Health Committees.
- Stock out of drugs.
- Inadequate infrastructures.
- Negative cultural beliefs and attitudes towards seeking health services.
- Inadequate medical equipment and apparatus.
- Drug stock outs.
- Average walking distance to the nearest safe water point is more than 1km in some areas.
- Some villages do not have clean water source
- Poor functionality of boreholes and other water sources
- Low latrine coverage.
- Poor involvement of community-based staff in mobilization by other departments for service deliveries.
- Inadequate capacity building of the staff in the department for better service delivery.
- Little funding for better service delivery
- Lack of motivation as staff are paid little salaries
- The total length of roads in Pakwach District is much shorter than other districts, considering its populations and Area.
- All weather roads are few in Pakwach district. They only exist as highway connecting Kampala and Arua via Karuma and Pakwach. All the roads linking the Lower Local Governments are murrum roads that are impassable during the rainy seasons. This interrupts economic activities during those times.
- The road network of Pakwach district has many missing links because bridges and culvert are broken or simply non-existent. These missing links are on Pokwero-Fualwonga road, Wadelai- Kucwiny road, Alwi-Fualwonga road, Alwi-Akela road and Alwi-Parombo road.

- Pakwach district has a low-lying terrain with gentle slope towards the Nile river and many swampy spots. This landscape encourages water logging which blocks many roads during heavy rains.

CHAPTER THREE: DDP STRATEGIC DIRECTION AND PLAN

3.1 District Vision, Mission, Theme and Goal

District Vision: “A Transformed community of Pakwach District from peasant to a modern and prosperous society within 30 years.”

Mission Statement: “To effectively and efficiently engage development resources to upscale Service Delivery for socio-economic transformation, and improved Quality of Life through inclusive Growth, Employment and Wealth Creation for the People of Pakwach District”.

District Theme: “Sustainable Industrialization for inclusive growth, employment and sustainable wealth creation”

District Goal: To Increase Household Incomes and Improve Quality of Life of people of Pakwach District”

The following are the Strategic Objectives:

- Enhance value addition in Key Growth Opportunities
- Consolidate and increase the Stock and Quality of Productive Infrastructure
- Enhance the productivity and social wellbeing of the population
- Strengthen the Private sector to drive growth
- Strengthen the role of the state in guiding and facilitating development.

3.2 Summary of Adopted NDPIII Strategic Direction and Strategies

No.	LGDP Strategic Objectives (adopted/adapted)	Development Strategies	LGDP Programmes (Adopted NDPIII programmes)
1.	Enhance value addition in Key Growth Opportunities	Increase agricultural production/productivity and agro-processing and labour-intensive light manufacturing, especially cottage.	Agro-Industrialization.
2.	Enhance the productivity and social wellbeing of the population	Improve access and quality of social services, enhance skills and vocational development, increase access to social protection, promote STEI, and promote development oriented mind-set.	Human Capital Development. Community mobilization and mind-set change.
3.	Consolidate and increase the Stock and Quality of Productive Infrastructure	Enhance skills and vocational development Increase access to social protection, promote STEI. Improve the quality and stock of the road network. Increase access and reliability of electricity.	Innovation, technology development and transfer. Community mobilization and mind-set change. Transport interconnectivity.

4.	Strengthen the Private sector to drive growth	Encourage Public-Private sector -Partnership Institutionalize Infrastructure maintenance.	Transport interconnectivity. Introduce tax incentives/ exemptions.
5.	Strengthen the role of the state in guiding and facilitating development.	Increase resource mobilization. Enhance partnership with non-state actors for effective service delivery.	Development Plan implementation.

3.3: Key LG Development Plan Results and Targets

Table 30: District key development results and targets

Program Objective	Program Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	2024/25
1) To improve population health, safety and management	Reduced Morbidity and Mortality of the population	• Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000)	80	50
		• Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000)	22	17
		• Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000)	25	20
		• Under Five Mortality Rate (Per 1,000)	34	30
		• Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	612	400
		• Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 susceptible population (by age, sex, and key populations)	04	02
		• Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	130	100
2) To Improve learning Achievement	1.Learners (Boys, Girls, and Children with Special needs) enrolling to primary and Secondary Schools	• Enrolment Ratio pre-primary	20%	30%
		• Net Enrolment ratio Primary	85%	90%
		• Pupil classroom ratio.	1:114	1:55
		• Enrolment ratio Secondary	60%	85%
		• Transition rate to S.1	70%	85%
		• Transition rate to S.5	30%	50%
		• Student classroom ratio SNE	1:15	1:10
		• %age of SNE pupils enrolled in School	26%	50%
3) To Improve Competence of Learners	1. Improved competence levels 2. Continuous assessment of the learners at all levels. 3.Attendance of teachers and learners 4. Deployment of adequate teachers in accordance with the policy	• -literacy rate at P3	63.6	69%
		• -Literacy rate at P.6	63.4	66%
		• -Numeracy rate at P.3	68.2	72%
		• -Numeracy rate at P.6	52.1	60%
		- Teacher pupil ratio	1:86	1: 53
		• -Teacher student ratio	1:44	1 :40
		• -Desk pupil ratio	1:5	1: 3
		• - Latrine stance - pupil ratio	1:61	1:40
4) To promote Efficient and	1.Mobilization, sensitization and awareness creation 2.Continuous	• -P7 Completion rate	-46%	-60%
		• -PLE Pass rate	-98%	100%
		• -Repetition rate	-17%	- 5%
		• -Transition to S.1	-60%	-75%

quality Service delivery.	assessment and examination 3.Guidance and Counselling 4.School Inspection and Monitoring 5.Effective School Administration and Management 6.promotion of sports and talent identification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -S.4 Completion rate -UCE Pass rate -%age of primary Schools Inspected -%age of secondary Schools Inspected 	-51% - 73% -85.6% -85.6%	- 75% -90% -87% -90%
5) To Increase safe water access from to improve the health of the people	Increased safe water coverage from 54% to 73%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safe water coverage 	54%	73%
6) To improve functionality of water facilities	Functionality of water facilities improved from 70% to 80%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functionality of water facilities 	70%	80%
7) Latrine coverage	Latrine coverage increased from 69.5% to 80%.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Latrine coverage. 	69.5%	80%

3.4 Summary of Adopted and/or Adapted Programmes and DDP Programme Objectives

DDP Contributes to NDPIII Programmes, Examples	The Adapted NDPIII Programme Objectives
1. Agro-industrialization	1.1 Improve post-harvest handling and storage of agricultural products 1.2 Increase agro processing of selected products 1.3 Increase production and productivity of agro enterprises.
2. Tourism Development program	2.1 Promote local tourism in the district 2.2 Increase the stock and quality of tourism infrastructure within the district 2.3 Develop and diversify tourism products and services 2.4 Support private sector to train skilled personnel required for tourism chain
3._Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Management	3.1 Restoration of forests and tree cover by natural regeneration or by plantation or by agro forestry 3.2 Maintain and restore clean healthy and productive environment 3.3 Reduce human and economic loss from natural hazards and disasters 3.4 Increase incomes and employment through sustainable use and value addition to water, forest and other natural resources 3.5 Availability of adequate and reliable quality fresh water

	resources for all uses
4. Private Sector Development	4.1 Sustainably lower the cost of doing business 4.2 Strengthen the organizational and institutional capacity of the private sector to drive growth 4.3 Promote local content in public programmes 4.4 Strengthening the enabling environment and enforcement of standards
5. Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services	5.1 Increase Road network 5.2 Maintain /improve the road network in motor able status.
6. Sustainable Energy Development	6.1 Increase adoption and use of clean energy 6.2 Promote utilization of energy efficient practices and technologies
7. Sustainable Urbanization and Housing	7.1 Enhance economic opportunities in urban areas 7.2 Promote urban housing market 7.3 Promote green and inclusive urban areas 7.4 Strengthen urban policies, governance, planning and finance
8. Human Capital Development	8.1 To improve the foundation for human capital development 8.2 To improve population health, safety and management 8.3 Reduce vulnerability and gender inequality along the life cycle 8.4 Increase access to clean and safe water supply.
9. Community Mobilization and Mind-set Change	9.1 Enhance effective mobilization and sensitization of families, communities and citizens for development 9.2 Strengthen institutional capacity of local government and non-state actors for effective mobilization of communities
10. Regional Development Programme	10.1 Stimulate the growth potential for the Sub counties through area-based agri-business LED initiatives 10.2 Close Sub County infrastructure gaps for exploitation of local economic potentials 10.3 Strengthen the performance measurement, governance and management framework for local leadership.
11. Governance and Security Strengthening	11.1 Strengthen transparency and accountability 11.2 Strengthen citizen participation and engagement in democratic processes.
12. Development Plan Implementation	12.1 Strengthen capacity for development planning 12.2 Strengthen budgeting and resource mobilization 12.3 Strengthen the capacity for implementation to ensure a focus on results 12.4 Strengthen coordination, monitoring and reporting frameworks and systems

3.4.1: Alignment of SDGs and Targets and the National Priorities in NDPIII with DDPIII Priorities

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

Table 31: Linkage between sustainable development goals (SDGs), National Development Plan (NDP) III and District Development Plan (DDPIII)

Sustainable Development Goal	National Development Plan III	District Development Plan III
Goal 1: No poverty: "End poverty in all its forms everywhere	The overall goal is "Increased household incomes and improved quality of life". Reduced Poverty rates; from 21.4 per cent to 14.2 per cent;	Improve household income and provide basic necessities of life.
Goal 2: Zero hunger: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture."	Increasing productivity, inclusiveness and wellbeing of the population. Rate of growth of the agricultural sector from 3.8 per cent to 5.1 per cent. Reduction in the percentage of households dependent on subsistence agriculture as a main source of livelihood from 68.9 per cent to 55 per cent; Improve	Improve agricultural productivity and value addition to agricultural products sustainable food production systems
Goal 3: Good health and wellbeing for people: "Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages."	Improve access and quality of social services	Achieve universal health coverage for all through reduced morbidity and mortality of the local population.
Goal 4: Quality education: "Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all."	Improve access and quality of social services. Institutionalize training of ECD caregivers at Public PTCs and enforce the regulatory and quality assurance system of ECD standards	Continue and expand implementation UPE, USE and vocational training for both boys and girls in all Sub-Counties. Implement IECD services in all public and private schools
Goal 5: Gender equality: "Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Improve access and quality of social services. Reduce vulnerability and gender inequality along the lifecycle	Promote empowerment and access to socio-economic services for all women and girls to social services and livelihood programmes like UWEP, and other partner supports.
Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation: "Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all."	Improve access and quality of social services	To improve access to quality Services through the provision of safe water and sanitation services.
Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy: "Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all."	Energy development Programme: aims to increase access and consumption of clean energy. Increased electricity consumption per capita from 100kwh to 578kwh; Reduction in the cost of electricity to USD 5 cents for all processing and manufacturing enterprises. Increased population with access to electricity; From 21 per cent to 60 per cent and increase in transmission capacity; and enhanced grid reliability. Then, reduction in the share of biomass energy used for cooking.	Improve access to renewable energy technologies at institutional and community level through construction of energy saving stoves, heat saving baskets, installation of HEP, use of solar systems and use of biogas technology.
Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth: "Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all."	Human Capital Development Programme: aims to increase productivity of the population for increased competitiveness and better quality of life for all. Increase in the stock of jobs by an	Set up an industrial hub in Alwi to provide employment opportunities especially women and youth. This will be done through higher productivity through diversification and upgraded technology along

	annual average of 520,000 Tourism Development Programme: aims to increase Uganda's attractiveness as a preferred tourist destination	with innovation, entrepreneurship, and the growth of small- and medium sized enterprises (SMEs).
Goal 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure: "Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation."	Agro-industrialization programme: aims to increase commercialization and competitiveness of agricultural production and agro processing. Mineral Development Programme: aims to increase mineral exploitation and value addition in selected resources for quality and gainful jobs in industrialization. Innovation, technology development and transfer Programme: aims to increase development, adoption, transfer and commercialization of Technologies and Innovations through the development of a well-coordinated STI eco-system. Increased coverage of the national broadband infrastructure to 45% of total number households and 70% of the total number of schools. Digital Transformation Programme: aims to increase ICT penetration and use of ICT services for social and economic development.	Promote value addition to local products through creation of several factories to boost incomes. Use of ICT has been emphasized and expansion of broadband infrastructure with support from NITA-U
Goal 10: Reducing inequalities: "Reduce income inequality within and among countries."	Reduced Income Inequality (Gini-coefficient); from 0.41 to 0.38.	Encourage commercial banks to set up branches in Panyimur for inclusive financial management especially business men and women and refugees.
Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities: "Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable."	Sustainable Urbanisation and Housing Programme: aims to attain inclusive, productive and liveable urban areas for socioeconomic transformation.	Improve physical development of Panyimur Town Council.
Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production: "Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns."	Manufacturing Programme: aims to increase the product range and scale for import replacement and improved terms of trade.	Target to improve on the quality of what we produce and increase its consumption locally like dairy products
Goal 13: Climate action: "Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by regulating emissions and promoting developments in renewable energy."	Climate Change, Natural Resources, Environment, and Water Management: aims to stop and reverse the degradation of Water Resources, Environment, Natural Resources as well as the effects of Climate Change on economic growth and livelihood security.	Promote afforestation and use of renewable energy technologies by nationals and refugees. Climate change intervention is one of the district priorities.
Goal 15: Life on land: "Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt	Increased forest cover; from 9.5percent to 18percent. Sustainable Development of Petroleum resources: aims to attain equitable value from the petroleum resources and spur economic	District will prioritize preserving biodiversity of forest and wetland eco-systems as a percentage of total land mass. Achieving a "land degradation-neutral district" can be reached by restoring degraded

biodiversity loss."	development in a timely and sustainable manner. Expected	forests and land lost to poor agricultural practices
Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions: "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels."	Governance and Security Programme: aims to improve adherence to the rule of law and capacity to contain prevailing and emerging security threats.	The district will prioritize reducing violence against women and children with stronger local council judicial systems that will enforce laws and work toward a more peaceful and just society.
Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals: "Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development."	Re-engineer the Public service to promote investment; and, Enhance partnerships with non-state actors for effective service delivery. Private Sector Development Programme: aims to increase competitiveness of the private sector to drive sustainable inclusive growth.	The district will work with all MDAS, OPM, UN Agencies and UNICEF, development partners and CSOs to deliver services to the local community.

3.5 DDP Programmes, Objectives / Outcomes, Interventions / Outputs

The district has adapted the NDPIII Programmes in line with sector priorities and strategic objectives. The sectors include; health, education, production and marketing, trade, industry and local economic development, natural resources, works and engineering, water and environment and planning and finance. This is well aligned to the NDP III priorities.

3.6 DDP Programme, Objectives, Interventions, Results (Outcomes and Outputs)

3.6.1 DDP Strategic Objective: Enhanced Value addition in key growth opportunities

Adopted Programme: Agro- Industrialization			
Development Challenges/Issue: Low agricultural production and productivity and value addition, poor storage and value addition infrastructure, low quality products that do not compete in domestic and external markets, limited access to agricultural financial services and weak coordination and institutional planning.			
Program outcomes and results: Increased production and productivity of small-scale farmers in the district	Key Outcome Indicator	Status	Target 2024/255
		2019/20	
	Reduction in the percentage of households dependent on subsistence agriculture as main source of livelihood	68.9 %	55%
	Increase the proportion of households that are food secure.	60%	90%
Adapted/Adopted Program Objectives	Adapted/Adopted Interventions		
1. Increase production and productivity of key priority enterprises	Provision of water for production		

2. Improve post-harvest handling and storage of agricultural products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote establishment of post harvesting handling, storage and processing infrastructure 		
1. Increase agro processing of selected products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the transportation and logistics infrastructure for priority commodities Promote utilization of modern agro processing technologies Promote an exchange programme for farmers engaged in production, agro processing industries and value chain Construct and regularly maintain community access and feeder roads for market access Strengthening extension services Increased access to and use of agriculture mechanization Improve land tenure systems that promote agriculture investments Promote sustainable land and environmental management practices 		
Programme Outputs	Output_Targets (Quantify)	Actions (Strategic Activities)	Actors s/Department
Adapted/Adopted outputs 1: Farmers trained on irrigated agriculture	2500 farmers trained on irrigated agriculture.	Conduct farmer trainings on rice agronomy,	Production
Output 2	6000 small scale farmers trained on climate smart agriculture.	Procure foundation seed.	Production
Output 3	Provide extension services in priority crop enterprises to 6000 farmers.	Conduct farmer trainings on principles and practices of climate smart agriculture,	Production
Output 4.	Improve livestock and poultry breeds for 900 farmers.	Climate smart demonstrations set up.	Production
Output 5	Support 500 fish farmers in pond and cage construction.	Conduct farmer trainings in agronomy of cassava, rice, mango, Simsim, groundnuts, citrus, cashew nuts and horticultural crops,	Production
Output 6	Promote acquisition and construction of 5 storage facilities/value addition facilities.	Procure 10 small scale irrigation equipment,	Production
Output 7	Build the capacity of extension staff and farmers for 10 rounds.	Set up demonstrations.	Production
Output 8	Support access to quality information annually.	Train farmers on livestock and	Production

		poultry production and management,	
Output 9	Support apiary production.	Select and conduct artificial insemination,	Production
Output 10	Support control and management of plant and animal pests, vermin, parasite and diseases,	Treat and vaccinate livestock and pets,	Production
Output 11	Support coordination of activities annually	Procure liquid nitrogen, hormones, livestock herd certificates and vaccines,	Production
Output 12	Support quality assurance of services and supplies.	Procure, Billy goats and nans, 500 broiler cocks 6 chuff cutters,	Production
Output 13	Promote remuneration of staff.	Set up demonstrations.	Production
Output 14	Support filling of vacant posts in the staff establishment structure.	Conduct trainings in aquaculture,	Production
Output 15: Provision of water for production.		Construct and stock fish ponds/tanks demonstrations.	Production
Likely implementation risks	Adverse weather conditions e.g. over flooding and drought		
Mitigation measures	Practice climate smart agriculture.		

Programme matrix indicating location of proposed investments and existing infrastructure/facilities:

Programmes	Feature Name	Coordinates		Location				Status	Proposed investments
		X	Y	District	S/C	Parish (s)	Village (s)		
Agro-Industrialization				Pakwach	All			On-going	Farmer trainings
				Pakwach	Wadelai, Panyango			New	Water for production.
				Pakwach	Pakwach TC	Puvungu central		New	Recruitment of staff.
				Pakwach	Alwi	All		New	Apiary production
				Pakwach	All				Construction of storage

									facilities.
				Pakwach	Pakwach SC, Pakwach TC and Panyang				Pond and fish cage constructions

Human Resource Requirements to fully implement the Agro- Industrialization Programme

Programme	Focus	Qualifications and Skills required	Status (Existing qualifications and skills)	Estimated Gaps
Agro-Industrialization	Restoration of environment, management of fresh water and climate	Agricultural officers/Fisheries officers	10	4

3.6.2 DDP Strategic Objective(s): Increase productivity and wellbeing of the population

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

Development Challenges/Issue:

- 1 Exposure to hazards and disasters due to limited capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigations
- 2 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

Program outcomes and results:	Key Outcome Indicator	Status 2019/20	Target 2024/255
To stop and reserve the degradation of water resources, environment, natural resources as well as the effects of climate change on economic growth and livelihood security.	Forest coverage	No data	N/A
	Wetland coverage	No data	N/A

Adapted/Adopted Program Objectives	Adapted/Adopted Interventions
Restoration of forests and tree cover by natural regeneration or by plantation or by agro forestry	1. Promote rural and urban plantation development and tree planting including local and indigenous species 2. Encourage agroforestry as climate smart agriculture practice 3. Increased number of private tree nursery operators.
Maintain and restore clean healthy and productive environment	1. Reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and re-use to transition towards a circular economy 2. Integrate education for sustainable development in training at all levels

Reduce human and economic loss from natural hazards and disasters	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a district disaster risk management plan 2. Undertake disaster risk screening of the DDP and generate information to inform plan implementation 3. Finalize and disseminate the district risk atlas 		
Increase incomes and employment through sustainable use and value addition to water, forest and other natural resources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase investment in value addition to environment and natural resources 2. Increase funding for promoting non consumptive uses of natural resources 3. Develop a clear communication strategy on sustainable natural resource management 4. Build strategic partnership with other players such as the private sector, cultural institutions, media and politicians 5. Support local community-based ecotourism activities for areas which are rich in biodiversity 		
Availability of adequate and reliable quality fresh water resources for all uses	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop and implement integrated catchment management plan for water resource areas 2. Develop and implement wetland and forest management plan 3. Demarcate, gazette and conserve degraded wetlands 		
Programme Outputs	Output Targets (Quantify)	Actions (Strategic Activities)	Departments/Actors
Output 1	Restoration and maintenance of the 23 hectares of Local Forest reserves.	Plant trees on land which formerly had forest cover.	Natural Resources
Output 2	Increasing forest cover by 100 hectares.	Planting trees on land that did not have tree cover formerly.	Natural Resources
Output 3	Lower Local Government and District Disaster Risk Management plans developed and implemented	Organize stakeholders' consultative meetings, collect data and develop a comprehensive District Disaster Risk Management Plan.	Natural Resources
Output 4.	Communication strategy on sustainable environment management developed and implemented	Consult with stakeholders and other technical staff, collect data and develop communication strategy on sustainable environment management.	Natural Resources
Output 5	4 Integrated water catchment plans for water resources developed and implemented	With other staff of the department develop and implement 4 integrated water catchment plans for the district.	Natural Resources
Output 6	1 critical degraded wetland and 25 hectares of river banks restored and demarcated.	Identify and restore (by planting trees) 1 critically degraded wetland and 25 hectares of river banks.	Natural Resources
Project 1	Development of waste management site for lagoon and land fill	Identify, acquire sites and excavate lagoons to manage wastes in urban centres.	Natural Resources
Project 2	Development of comprehensive, integrated water catchments plans for water resources in the district	Engage subject matter specialists to draft the comprehensive plans.	Natural Resources

Project 3	Greening of Urban and selected degraded areas in the district	Plant trees in degraded environments and urban centres.	Natural Resources
Likely implementation risks	Land tenure system, community attitude towards tree planting and wetland conservation, low capacity of the private sector to support investments, Flooding and drought, bush burning, political interference		
Mitigation measures	Community mobilization and sensitization, building capacity of the private sector to invest in tree planning, land use planning, enactment and implementation of byelaws and ordinances		

Programme matrix indicating location of proposed investments and existing infrastructure/facilities:

Programmes	Feature Name	Coordinates		Location				Status	Proposed investments
		X	Y	District	S/C	Parish (s)	Village (s)		
Climate Change, Natural Resources, Environment and Water Management				Pakwach	All				Tree Planting
				Pakwach	Pakwach TC	Puvungu central	Kapita		Development of integrated water catchment Plan
				Pakwach	All				Restoration of River banks
				Pakwach	Pakwach TC and Panyimur TC	Puvungu central and Angumu			Excavation of lagoons

Human Resource Requirements to fully implement Climate Change, Natural Resources, Environment and Water Management

Programme	Focus	Qualifications and Skills required	Status (Existing qualifications and skills)	Estimated Gaps
Climate Change, Natural Resources, Environment and Water Management	Restoration of environment, management of fresh water and climate	Environment Officer	1	0
		Forest officer	1	0
		Lands management officer	1	0
		Physical Planner	1	0
		Cartographer	0	1

3.6.3: DDP Strategic Objective (s): Strengthen the private sector to create jobs

Adopted Programme: Private Sector Development

Development Challenges/Issue:

1. Weak private sector and none competitive to drive the local economy due to high cost of doing business,

limited production and organization capability and absence of strong supporting environment 2. Dominated by micro small and medium enterprises 3. Limited opportunities for long term financing 4. Inefficiency in access to electricity, water and ICT Weak government supportive environment constraints private sector development			
Program outcomes and results: Increase the competitiveness of the local private sector to drive local district economic growth.	Key Outcome Indicator	Status 2019/20	Target 2024/255
	Number of NGOs supported to undertake development activities.	No data	N/A
	Percentage increase in the number of persons employed by NGOs.	No data	N/A
	Percentage contribution of NGOs to local district economic growth.	No data	N/A
Adapted/Adopted Program Objectives	Adapted/Adopted Interventions		
Sustainably lower the cost of doing business	1. Increase access to affordable credit targeting Micro small and medium enterprises 2. Strengthen local Savings and Credit Schemes to offer long term investment facilities 3. Public Private Partnerships 4. Support formation of producer and consumer cooperatives 5. Build technical capacity of the private to access affordable and suitable loans 6. Mobilize alternative financing sources to finance private investments		
Strengthen the organizational and institutional capacity of the private sector to drive growth	1. Corporate governance best practices adopted by MSMES 2. Local enterprise skills developed 3. Strengthening system capacities to enable and harness benefits of coordinated private sector activities 4. Improve the management capacity of the local enterprises through massive provision of Business Development services geared towards improving firm capabilities		
Promote local content in public programmes	1. Product market information systems developed 2. Support and link private sector to register in one stop centre for business registration and licensing 3. Build capacity of the local construction industry to benefit from public investments in infrastructure		
Strengthening the enabling environment and enforcement of standards	1. Improve data availability on the private sector, and improving dialogue between the private sector and government 2. Create appropriate incentives to attract the private sector to finance green growth		
Programme Outputs	Output Targets (Quantify)	Actions (Strategic Activities)	Departments/Actors
Adapted/Adopted outputs 1	Data on Micro Small and Medium Enterprises collected and analysed	Carry out quarterly data collection on MSMEs.	Trade, Industry, and Local Economic Development.
Output 2	Mechanism for tracking savings and loan portfolios developed and implemented	Engage the Commercial Services Department to reach the savings and loan Institutions to track savings MSMEs and assess their performances.	Trade, Industry, and Local Economic Development.
Output 3	Market information system on products developed and	Collect information on market prices of different products and disseminate to the public for informed decision	Trade, Industry, and Local Economic Development.

	disseminated	making.	
Output 4.	Mapping investment potentials and opportunities and marketing to private sector	Traverse the district and generate the profile for investment potentials and market opportunities for private sector.	Trade, Industry, and Local Economic Development.
Project 1	Market information system on products developed and disseminated	Collect information on market prices of different products and disseminate to the public for informed decision making.	Trade, Industry, and Local Economic Development.
Project 2	Mapping investment potentials and opportunities and marketing to private sector	Traverse the district and generate the profile for investment potentials and market opportunities for private sector.	Trade, Industry, and Local Economic Development.
Likely implementation risks	Attitude of the community towards business, low purchasing power, high interest rates, low population, poor social and economic infrastructure, weather conditions		
Mitigation measures	Mobilization and sensitization of communities, supporting Income Generating activities, strengthening local SACCOs, improve social infrastructure		

Programme matrix indicating location of proposed investments and existing infrastructure/facilities:

Programmes	Feature Name	Coordinates		Location				Status	Proposed investments
		X	Y	District	S/C	Parish (s)	Village (s)		
Private sector development				Pakwach	All				Community empowerment.

Human Resource Requirements to fully implement the Private Sector Development Programme

Programme	Focus	Qualifications and Skills required	Status (Existing qualifications and skills)	Estimated Gaps
Private Sector	Promotion of Private sector to reduce cost of doing business and increasing	Commercial Officer	2	0
		Tourism officer	1	0
	Increase capacity of existing road transport infrastructure within the district	Civil engineers	1	2

3.6.4 DDP Strategic Objective (s): -Consolidate and increase the Stock and Quality of Productive Infrastructure

Adopted programme: Sustainable Energy Development

Development Challenges/Issue:

1. Limited access to reliable and clean energy due to over reliance on biomass
2. Limited productive use of energy Low levels of energy efficiency and un coordinated intra and inter sectoral

planning				
Program outcomes and results:	Key Outcome Indicator	Status 2019/20	Target 2024/255	
-1- Increased access and consumption of clean energy.	Percentage of households accessing and consuming clean and reliable energy.	No data	N/A	
	Percentage of households using Charcoal/firewood for cooking.	No data	N/A	
	Percentage of public Institutions connected to the national grid.	No data	N/A	
Adapted/Adopted Program Objectives	Adapted/Adopted Interventions			
1. Increase adoption and use of clean energy	Promote use of new renewable energy (solar, water heating, solar drying, solar cookers, wind water pumping solutions and solar water pumping solutions Build local technical capacity in renewable energy solutions			
2. Promote utilization of energy efficient practices and technologies	Promote uptake of alternative and efficient cooking technologies (electricity cooking, domestic and institutional biogas and liquid petroleum gas (LPG) Promote the use of energy efficient equipment for both industrial and residential consumers			
Programme Outputs	Output (Quantify)	Targets	Actions (Strategic Activities)	Departments/Actors
Output 1	30 primary school, 5 secondary schools,1 vocational institution, and 10 health facilities solarized		30 primary school, 5 secondary schools,1 vocational institution, and 10 health facilities solarized	Natural Resources
Output 2	Provide solar sets to public Institutions.		Provide solar sets to public Institutions.	Natural Resources
Output 3	Support 12 local artisans in renewable energy solutions		Support 12 local artisans in renewable energy solutions	
Output 4.	Train and support the communities to embrace the use of renewable energy solutions.		Train and support the communities to embrace the use of renewable energy solutions.	Natural Resources, and CBSD
Project 1	Promote, advocate and lobby for rural electrification in the district		Lobby with central government to implement rural electrification in the district.	Natural Resources
Project 2	Solarizing institutions and households		Popularize the use of solar in Institutions and households.	Natural Resources
Project 3	Renewable alternative energy promoted		Increase advocacy intended to promote renewable alternative energy.	Natural Resources
Likely implementation risks	None genuine products, high cost of affording, inhibitive tariffs for rural electrifications, accidents caused by electrocutions, attitude of the community, risk of transportation of LPG			
Mitigation measures	Community mobilization and sensitization, provision of subsidy, safe installations of energy equipment			

Programme matrix indicating location of proposed investments and existing infrastructure/facilities:

Programmes	Feature Name	Coordinates		Location				Status	Proposed investments
		X	Y	District	S/C	Parish (s)	Village (s)		
<i>Energy Development Programme</i>				Pakwach	All			Ongoing	Solar Installations
				Pakwach	All	All	All	Ongoing	Community sensitization.

Human Resource Requirements to fully implement the Energy Development Programme

Programme	Focus	Qualifications and Skills required	Status (Existing qualifications and skills)	Estimated Gaps
<i>Energy Development Programme</i>	Rural Electrification and renewable use of energy and ICT penetration and uptake	Renewable Energy and Carbon Management Specialist	0	1
		Energy Systems and Climate Change Specialist	0	1
		Electrical and Electronic equipment Assemblers	0	1
		Petroleum Engineers	0	1
		Power and Solar Energy Production Specialist	0	1
		IT, Electrical, Electronics or Computer Science Engineering Specialist	1	0
		Renewable Energy and Clean Technology Specialist	1	0

3.6.5 DDP Strategic Objective (s): Increase productivity and wellbeing of the population

Adopted programme: <i>Sustainable Urbanization and Housing</i>			
Development Challenges/Issue:			
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			
Program outcomes and results:	Key Outcome Indicator	Status 2019/20	Target 2024/255
To attain inclusive productive and liveable urban areas for socio economic development	The percentage of urban centres and rural growth centres with physical plans.	0	2
	The percentage of public and private infrastructure in urban areas with approved building plans.	No data	N/A
	The percentage of urban plots with land titles.	No data	N/A
Adapted/Adopted Program	Adapted/Adopted Interventions		

Objectives				
Enhance economic opportunities in urban areas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support establishment of labour intensive industries, services and projects for employment creation 2. To promote learning in accredited institutions that offer certified skilling, entrepreneurship and incubation development 3. Promote land consolidation, titling and banking Improve urban safe water and waste management services and associated infrastructure for value addition and revenue generations 			
Promote urban housing market	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop, promote and enforce building standards 2. Address infrastructure in slums and undertake slum upgrading 3. Design and build inclusive housing units for government workers especially (teachers, health workers and extension staff and or low income earners) Promote sustainable housing materials and implement a low costing housing programme 			
Promote green and inclusive urban areas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conserve and restore urban natural resource assets 2. Undertake waste to resource projects which promote a circular economy 3. Develop, green buildings and building standard and promote energy efficient housing 4. Increase urban resilience by mitigating against accidents and floods 5. Develop and protect green belts ,establish and develop public open spaces 			
Strengthen urban policies, governance, planning and finance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review, develop and enforce urban development policies, laws regulations, standards and guidelines Implement participatory and all-inclusive planning and implementation mechanism to enforce the implementation of land use regulatory and compliance framework 			
Programme Outputs	Output (Quantify)	Targets	Actions (Strategic Activities)-	Departments/Actors
Output 1	10 labour intensive industries promoted and supported.		Encourage the local investors to promote labour intensive industries.	Natural Resources
Output 2	30 primary schools, 7 secondary schools, 1 BTVET, 17 Health facilities and 6 LLGs land consolidated, surveyed and titled		Encourage management of public Institutions to plan and secure land titles for their entities.	Natural Resources
Output 3	3 acres of green belts identified, developed and protected		Identify, secure and develop 3 acres of land onto green belt.	Natural Resources
Output 4.	7 Physical planning committees formed, trained and equipped		Engage all the LLGs and district headquarter to each form 1 physical Planning committee (7), train and equip them with necessary skills and gadgets.	Administration
Project 1	Urban greening and beautification		Deliberately plant trees in the urban areas to improve on the environment.	Natural Resources
Project 2	Land consolidation, surveying and titling		Sensitize the communities and promote them to appreciate the benefit of land consolidation, surveying and titling.	Natural Resources
Project 3	Enactment and enforcement of policies, regulations		Make and enforce bye-laws, policies and ordinance that can guide the use of the environment in the district.	Administration
Likely implementation	Community resistance to offer land for development with intention to be given some compensation for their land.			

risks	
Mitigation measures	Community mobilization /sensitization on the benefits of titling their land.

Programme matrix indicating location of proposed investments and existing infrastructure/facilities:

Programmes	Feature Name	Coordinates		Location				Status	Proposed investments
		X	Y	District	S/C	Parish (s)	Village (s)		
<i>Sustainable Housing and Urban development</i>				Pakwach	Pakwach TC and Panyimur TC	Puvungu central and Angumu wards			Land titling and surveying

Human Resource Requirements to fully implement the Sustainable urbanization and Housing Programme

Programme	Focus	Qualifications and Skills required	Status (Existing qualifications and skills)	Estimated Gaps
Sustainable Urbanization and Housing	Urban Physical Development Planning	Environmental Engineers	0	2
		Building Architects	0	1
		Building Construction Labourers	0	1
		Electrical Engineering Technicians	0	1
		Environmental and occupational Health and Hygiene Professionals	17	0
		Plumbers and Pipe fitters	0	1
		Environmental Specialist	0	1

3.6.6 DDP Strategic Objective(s): Increase productivity and wellbeing of the population

Adopted programme: Human Capital Development			
Development Challenges/Issue: Human capital is characterized by low labour productivity, this is mainly attributed to; weak foundation for human capital, lack of appropriate knowledge, skills and attitude, poor population health and safety, poor population management, low accessibility to clean and safe water and sanitation, limited social protection and lack of institutionalize and integrated human resource planning and development			
Program outcomes and results:	Key Outcome Indicator	Status 2019/20	Target 2024/255
Increased productivity of the population, for increased competitiveness, and better quality of life	No. Programmes for community capacity building and livelihoods improvement.	5 programmes	10 Programmes/Projects
	No. of vulnerable beneficiaries supported.	7,000 households supported	15,000 households to be supported

for all	No. of households sensitised and knowledgeable on Public health issues	29,000 households	35,000 households	
Adapted/Adopted Program Objectives	Adapted/Adopted Interventions			
To improve the foundation for human capital development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement a need based approach to establish a preschool class in public schools 2. Improve child and maternal nutrition 3. Improve immunization coverage in the district 4. Strengthen the family to reduce child deprivation, abuse and child labour 5. Equip and support all lagging schools to meet basic requirement and minimum standards in pre-primary, primary and secondary schools Roll out early grade reading and early grade Maths in all primary schools to enhance proficiency in literacy and numeracy 			
To improve population health, safety and management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevent and control non communicable diseases and communicable diseases with focus on high burden diseases (Malaria, HIV&AIDS, TB) 2. Expand community level health services for disease preventions 3. Increase access to family planning services 4. Improve the functionality (staffing and equipment of health facilities at all levels) 5. Strengthen the emergency and referral systems 6. Expand geographical access to health care services to Sub-Counties without health centre threes' 7. Increase access to affordable medicine and health supplies 8. Establish and operationalized mechanisms for effective collaborations and partnership for health at all levels 9. Improve nutrition and food safety 10. Improve occupational health and safety to reduce accidents and injuries 			
Reduce vulnerability and gender inequality along the life cycle	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expand scope and coverage of care, support and social protection services of the most vulnerable groups. 2. Expand livelihood support, public works and labour market programmes. 			
Increase accessibility to clean, safe water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of new water facilities 2. Rehabilitation of old water facilities to enhance functionality of facilities 3. Strengthen the community based management systems for management of water resources. 			
Programme Outputs	Output (Quantify)	Targets	Actions (Strategic Activities)-	Departments/Actors
Output 1	22 primary schools establish ECD as an annex		-Mobilize stakeholders on the importance of early childhood development -Advocate and lobby for partners in ECD	Education and CBSD
Output 2	10 primary schools identified to offer school feeding program		Sensitize and mobilize parents and guardians to support school feeding programme.	Education, Health, and CBSD
Output 3	All children under five routinely immunized		Mobilize parents to avail their children for immunization.	Health
Output 4.	13 primary schools lagging behind to meet basic minimum requirements equipped and supported		Lobby for support from government to equip and support schools that lack basic requirements.	Education and Administration.
Output 5	66 teachers equipped with literacy and numeracy		Provide on job refresher trainings for teachers who have challenges with basic skills.	Education and Administration.
Output 6	-Increase water		Design, construct and functionalize piped water	Water and CBSD.

	supply coverage in rural areas from 54% (2020/21) to 73% (2025/26)	schemes. -Drill and construct new boreholes.	
Output 7	-Improve water facilities functionalities from 70% to 95%	- Timely Rehabilitation of defunct water facilities	
Output 8	Improved sanitation and hygiene from 34% to 40%	-Triggering of villages with community led total sanitation (CLTS)	Water and health
Output 9	22 primary schools establish ECD as an annex	-Mobilize stakeholders on the importance of early childhood development -Advocate and lobby for partners in ECD	Education and CNSD
Output 10	3 health centre IIs upgraded to HC IIIs	-Lobby with Ministry of Health for upgrade of 3health centre threes.	Administration and Health
Output 11	District hospital constructed and equipped	-Lobby, for funds from Ministry and development partners for funds to construct and equip the District Hospital.	Administration and Health.
Output 13	75 community level outreaches established and functionalize	Plan and conduct community outreaches to sensitize them on personal development.	Health
Output 14	20 Intensive labour based public works designed and implemented	Plan and implement public works that are intensive labour based.	CBSD
Output 15	600 youths, 600 elderly, 500 women and 200 person with disabilities supported to various g government programme	-Mobilization and sensitization of vulnerable groups on existing government programs. -Registration by category for access to government programs. -Follow up and supervision for result orientation.	CBSD
Project 1	Strengthening and improving school learning environment	-Construction of classrooms, office blocks, wash rooms and fencing of school premises. -Procurement of instructional materials. -Institutionalize school feeding program	Education and Works.
Project 2	Improving water supply, sanitation and hygiene	-Designing, constructing and functionalizing water supply and sanitation facilities -Maintenance of existing water and sanitation facilities	Water
Project 3	Expanding the social protection sector	-Capacity building for vulnerable groups -Improving care and support to the groups	CBSD

		-Funding for vulnerable group activities. -Strengthening referral systems to support groups
Likely implementation risks	Negative cultural norms affect attitude towards health, water and education programs, low staffing levels, hydrological conditions hampers drilling of boreholes, prevalence of communicable diseases and food insecurity, failure to acquire project land, and contamination of ground water, poor adoption rates of new technologies.	
Mitigation measures	Community mobilization and sensitization for inclusive and sustainable planning, recruit additional staff in health, community, education, water and lower local governments, use of alternative technology for safe water, change of attitudes	

Programme matrix indicating location of proposed investments and existing infrastructure/facilities:

Programmes	Feature Name	Coordinates		Location				Status	Proposed investments
		X	Y	District	S/C	Parish (s)	Village (s)		
Human Capital Development				Pakwach	All				Construction of schools, Health facilities
				Pakwach	All				Promotion of hygiene and sanitation

Human Resource Requirements to fully implement the Human Capital Development Programme

Programme	Focus	Qualifications and Skills required	Status (Existing qualifications and skills)	Estimated Gaps
Human Capital Development	Enhancing quality of human resource	General Surgeons	2	0
		Haematologist	0	1
		Human Resource Managers	1	0
		Obstetricians and Gynaecologists	0	1
		Occupational health and safety specialist	0	1
		Paediatrician	1	0
		Primary School Teachers	600	200
		Radiologist	0	1
		Oncologist	0	1
		Secondary Education Teachers	200	50
		Special Needs Teachers	0	5
		Vocational Education Teachers	30	7
		Counsellors Specialists	10	0
		Development Planners	2	1

3.6.7 DDP Strategic Objective (s): Increase productivity and wellbeing of the population

Adopted programme: <i>Community Mobilization and Mind-set Change</i>				
Development Challenges/Issue:				
Lack of national value system has led to; a weak sense of responsibility and ownership of development programs among the citizens. This is attributed to; the dependence syndrome, a high selfish tendencies, short-sightedness, a weak sense of nationalism/patriotism and a weak community development function				
Program outcomes and results:	Key Outcome Indicator	Status 2019/20	Target 2024/255	
To empower families, communities and citizens to embrace national values and actively participate in sustainable development	Number of programs designed for community empowerment	5	10	
Adapted/Adopted Program Objectives	Adapted/Adopted Interventions			
Enhance effective mobilization of families, communities and citizens for development	-Conduct awareness campaigns and enforce laws enacted against negative and or harmful religious, traditional/cultural practices and believes -Design and implement a program aimed at promoting household engagement in culture and creative industries for income generations -Implement a national civic education program aimed at improving the level of awareness of roles and responsibilities of families, communities and individual citizens			
Strengthen institutional capacity of local government and non-state actors for effective mobilization of communities	Equip and operationalized community mobilization and empowerment institutions and structures for effective citizen mobilization and dissemination of information to guide and shape the mind-sets/attitudes of the population Establish and operationalized community development management information system at parish and Sub-County levels			
Programme	Output (Quantify)	Targets	Actions (Strategic Activities)-	Departments/Actors
Output 1	2community mobilization empowerment coordination framework developed and functionalized		-Quarterly coordination meeting with stakeholders -Community engagement in planning	Community Based Services
Output 2	120 community empowerment activities promoting household engagement in culture and creative activities designed and implemented		-Community engagement with cultural leaders -Sensitization on the major legal provisions. - Documentation of cultural artefacts, tangible and intangible heritage of Jonam people.	Community Based Services
Output 3	120 awareness campaigns against negative and or harmful religious/cultural/traditional designed and implemented		—Community mobilisation and sensitisation against harmful cultural/religious/traditional practices. -Advocacy forums for positive change from partners and other	Community Based Services

		stakeholders	
Output 4.	7 cultural institutions skilled and equipped for effective citizen mobilization to shape community mind-set	-Mobilisation and sensitisation through talk shows and engagements with cultural leaders in 7 chiefdoms. -Capacity building initiatives for chiefs and courtiers on key topics.	Community Based Services
Output 5	Establish and operationalize community development management information systems at parish and Sub-County.	-Create a data base at the District Community Based Services Department with data from all the LLGs. -Update and disseminate the data with all stakeholders for planning and decision making.	Community Based Services
Output 6	1 community resource centres constructed and operationalized	-Mobilise resources for the construction of a central Resource Centre at the District.	Administration
Project 1	Community mobilization and empowerment project	1. Stakeholder engagements 2. Coordination Forums 3. Barazas and Radio Talk shows.	Community Based Services
Likely implementation risks	Poverty among the population, negative attitudes towards hard work, weak sense of responsibility, dependence syndrome, duplication of mobilization functions		
Mitigation measures	Community mobilization and sensitization for positive mind change to drive community development.		

Programme matrix indicating location of proposed investments and existing infrastructure/facilities:

Programmes	Feature Name	Coordinates		Location				Status	Proposed investments
		X	Y	District	S/C	Parish (s)	Village (s)		
Community Mobilization and sensitization for positive mind change				Pakwach	All			Ongoing	Community mobilization and sensitization.
				Pakwach SC	All			Ongoing	Capacity building of the community.

Human Resource Requirements to fully implement the Community Mobilization and Mind-set Change

Programme	Focus	Qualifications and Skills required	Status (Existing qualifications and skills)	Estimated Gaps
<i>Community Mobilization and Mind-set Change</i>	Enhancing quality of human resource	Community development.	2	0
		Labour officer	1	0
		Public Health officer	1	

3.6.8 DDP Strategic Objective (s): Strengthen the role of State in development

Adopted programme: <i>Governance and Security strengthening</i>				
Development Challenges/Issue:				
Weak adherence to the rule of law and existence of internal and external security threats threatening governance and security. This is due to; 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.				
Program outcomes and results:	Key Outcome Indicator	Status	Target 2024/255	
To improve adherence to the rule of law and capacity to contain prevailing and emerging security threats	Percentage of councillors with knowledge Local Act.	30%	100%	
	Percentage of councillors with knowledge on existing bye laws and ordinances.	25%	100%	
Adapted/Adopted Program Objectives	Adapted/Adopted Interventions			
Strengthen transparency and accountability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen the oversight role of Local Government Public Accounts Committee 2. Enhance the public demand for accountability 3. Strengthen the prevention, detection and elimination of corruption 4. Strengthen and enforce compliance to accountability rules and regulations Mainstream anti-corruption initiatives in all district plans, projects and programs 			
Strengthen citizen participation and engagement in democratic processes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase participation of the population including the vulnerable persons in civic activities Strengthen the representative role of local government councillors and the public 			
Programme Outputs	Output (Quantify)	Targets	Actions (Strategic Activities)	Departments/Actors
Output 1	140 community Barazas organized at parish level		-Conduct Barazas in all the parishes to sensitize the citizens on available laws and policies.	Statutory Bodies
Output 2	20 radio talk shows conducted on local FMs to disseminate budgets, development plan and feedback on implementation		-Organize talk shows to on local FM radio stations to publicize/disseminate budgets, development plan, work plans and feedback on implementation.	Statutory Bodies
Output 3	Public noticeboards established at all Public offices to display information on budget, work plans, contracts and implementation status		-Place public notice boards at the district and all the LLG's offices to display information on budget, work plans, contracts and implementation status.	Administration
Output 4.	All District Councillors trained on oversight and representation role		-Conduct trainings for all councillors on their oversight and representation roles.	Administration
Output 5	All the special group leaders trained on roles and responsibilities		-Train all the special group leaders on their roles and responsibilities.	Community Based Services
Likely	Bureaucracy, uncontrolled population growth rate, knowledge gap among leaders,			

implementation risks	post-election violence
Mitigation measures	Strengthening governance and accountability, mobilization and sensitization

Programme matrix indicating location of proposed investments and existing infrastructure/facilities:

Programmes	Feature Name	Coordinates		Location				Status	Proposed investments
		X	Y	District	S/C	Parish (s)	Village (s)		
<i>Governance and Security strengthening</i>				Pakwach	All			Ongoing	Community sensitization and mobilization.

Human Resource Requirements to fully implement the Governance and Security

Programme	Focus	Qualifications and Skills required	Status (Existing qualifications and skills)	Estimated Gaps
<i>Governance and Security</i>	Enhancing quality of human resource	Lawyer	10	10

3.6.9 DDP Strategic Objective (s): -Strengthen the role of State in development

Adopted programme: <i>Regional Development Programme</i>			
Development Challenges/Issue: There is imbalance in development of the district potential; this is due to; Sub-County income poverty, limited and undeveloped value chain, inadequate economic and social infrastructure and poor local leadership and weak public sector.			
Program outcomes and results: To accelerate equitable, balanced economic growth and development in the district	Key Outcome Indicator	Status 2019/20	Target 2024/255
Adapted/Adopted Program Objectives	Adapted/Adopted Interventions		
Stimulate the growth potential for the Sub-Counties through area based agri-business LED initiatives	Organize farmers into cooperatives at district level Strengthen agriculture extension services through increased supervision and implementation of the Parish Model Develop and implement targeted agri-LED intervention for refugees and host communities Construct small irrigation schemes and value dams to ensure production all year round		
Close Sub-County infrastructure gaps for exploitation of local economic potentials	Develop Community Access and motor able feeder roads for market access		

Strengthen the performance measurement and management framework for local leadership and public sector management				
Programme Outputs	Output (Quantify)	Targets	Actions (Strategic Activities)-	Departments/Actors
Output 1	5 farmers' cooperatives mobilized and registered.		Conduct sensitization meetings with farmer cooperatives and have them registered.	Trade ,Industry and Local Economic Development
Output 2	3 small scale irrigation schemes designed and implemented		Identify, secure, design and implement small scale irrigation schemes.	Administration
Project 1	Strengthen farmer institution		Recruit more extension workers to reach out to educate them on dynamics involved in agricultural production, post-harvest handling and marketing of produces.	Trade ,Industry and Local Economic Development
Project 2	Agro processing and value addition		-Construct industries to process locally produced products.	Production
Likely implementation risks	High community demand, climate change, issues of land ownership and land tenure system, community attitude towards development			
Mitigation measures	Community mobilization and sensitization on change of land tenure to facilitate commercial farming.			

Programme matrix indicating location of proposed investments and existing infrastructure/facilities:

Programmes	Feature Name	Coordinates		Location				Status	Proposed investments
		X	Y	District	S/C	Parish (s)	Village (s)		
<i>Strengthen the role of State in development</i>				Pakwach	All				Construction of local industries
				Pakwach	All				Formation of cooperatives.

Human Resource Requirements to fully implement the Special Program/Regional Development Programme

Programme	Focus	Qualifications and Skills required	Status (Existing qualifications and skills)	Estimated Gaps
Special Program/Regional Development Programme		Commercial officers	2	0
		Civil Engineers	1	1

3.6.10 DDP Strategic Objective (s): Strengthen the role of State in development

Adopted programme: Development Plan Implementation			
Development Challenges/Issue: Slow implementation of the plans remains a major development challenge. This is caused by; weak implementation of planning and budgeting, weak M&E systems, limited financing, weak coordination and weak systems for statistical development			
Program outcomes and results: To increase efficiency and effectiveness in implementation of the LGDP	Key Outcome Indicator	Status 2019/20	Target 2024/255
	Proportion of quarterly monitoring Reports discussed by TPC annually	25%	100%
	Proportion of development projects implemented to completion as per Annual work plan	95%	100%
	Proportion of DDP III Baseline indicators updated	30%	90%
	Percentage of funds absorbed against funds released.	95%	100%
Adapted/Adopted Program Objectives	Adapted/Adopted Interventions		
To increase efficiency and effectiveness in implementation of the LGDP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen the capacity for development planning particularly at lower local government and none state actors 2. Integrate migration and refugees planning and all other cross cutting issues in the local government plans 3. Strengthen the capacity of the Parish Development Committees and support project management committees in the implementation process 4. Review and reform the local government system to emphasis parish/Sub-County Planning model 		
Strengthen the capacity for implementation to ensure a focus on results	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhance staff capacity to conduct high quality and impact driven performance audits 2. Develop an effective communication strategy for LGDP III 3. Develop integrated M&E framework and system for DDP3 4. Strengthen expenditure tracking, inspection and accountability on green growth 		
Strengthen coordination, monitoring and reporting frameworks and systems	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhance staff capacity to conduct high quality and impact driven performance audits 2. Develop an effective communication strategy for LGDP III 3. Develop integrated M&E framework and system for DDP3 4. Strengthen expenditure tracking, inspection and accountability on green growth 		
Programme Outputs	Output Targets (Quantify)	Actions (Strategic Activities)	Departments/Actors
Output 1	Alternative financing mechanization identified and operationalized	-Lobby with development Partners for funding of identified needs/interventions.	Administration
Output 2	Parish development committees revitalized and trained	-Identify and conduct refresher trainings for Parish development Committees.	Administration
Output 3	Quarterly and annual monitoring interventions conducted and report produced	-Organize and plan for quarterly and annual monitoring field trips which should involve both the technical staff and politicians.	Planning

Output 4	Mid-term and end of term evaluations conducted and reports shared	-Budget and plan for mid-term and end of term evaluations and reports.	Planning
Output 5	Effective communication strategy developed and operationalized	-Prepare the DDPIII to include comprehensive Communication strategy and plan for its operationalization.	Administration
Likely implementation risks	Limitation in funding to finance identified needs, limited data and staff capacity		
Mitigation measures	Lobbying and advocacy for additional funding, training of staff to build staff capacity		

Programme matrix indicating location of proposed investments and existing infrastructure/facilities:

Programmes	Feature Name	Coordinates		Location				Status	Proposed investments
		X	Y	District	S/C	Parish (s)	Village (s)		
Development Plan Implementation.				Pakwach	All	All	All	Old	Revitalization of the Parish development committee
				Pakwach	All			Old	Quarterly and annual monitoring of activities

-Human Resource Requirements to fully implement the Regional Development Programme

Programme	Focus	Qualifications and Skills required	Status (Existing qualifications and skills)	Estimated Gaps
<i>Development Plan Implementation.</i>	Budget Implementation	Economic Planner	1	0
		Statistician	1	0
		Economist	0	1

3.6.11 DDP Strategic Objective (s): Promote local tourism in the district

Adopted programme: <i>Tourism Development Programme</i>				
Development Challenges/Issue:				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Undeveloped tourist attraction and cultural sites. Un-profiled tourist and cultural sites. 				
Program outcomes and results:	Key Outcome Indicator	Status	Target 2024/255	
Increased revenue generated from tourism services.		2019/20		
	Percentage increase in revenue generated from tourist activities.	No data	N/A	
Adapted/Adopted	Adapted/Adopted Interventions			

Program Objectives			
-Take statistics of all the potential tourists' attraction sites.	Take deliberate visits to the site and establish how the sites can be developed to attract tourists.		
Create awareness on the community on tourism issues.	Conduct talk shows and mobilization/sensitization meetings to build capacity of the population on the benefits of tourism.		
Programme Outputs	Output Targets (Quantify)	Actions (Strategic Activities)-	Departments/Actors
Output 1	Construct three tourism infrastructures at sites of Emin Pasha, Amuru pii, and Wang-lei.	Tourism infrastructure construction.	Trade, Industry, and Local Economic development.
Output 2	Conduct monthly community sensitization/promotion to create awareness on the importance and benefits of tourism promotion.	Community tourism promotion	Trade, Industry, and Local Economic development.
Output 3	Develop an integrated tourism information management system strengthening through collection and compilation data on the major tourism site.	Tourism information management system strengthening	Trade, Industry, and Local Economic development.
Likely implementation risks	Limited funds for construction of the tourism infrastructures.		
Mitigation measures	Lobby with the central government and Development Partners.		

Programme matrix indicating location of proposed investments and existing infrastructure/facilities:

Programmes	Feature Name	Coordinates		Location				Status	Proposed investments
		X	Y	District	S/C	Parish (s)	Village (s)		
Tourism Development Programme				Pakwach	Wadelai, Panyimur, Panyango, and Pakwach SCs.			New	Profiling and construction of tourism infrastructures.

Human Resource Requirements to fully implement the Tourism Development Programme

Programme	Focus	Qualifications and Skills required	Status (Existing qualifications and skills)	Estimated Gaps
<i>Tourism development Programme</i>	Profiling and construction of facilities.	Tourism Civil Engineer Wild life Commercial Officer	1 1 1 1	0 0 0 0

3.6.12 DDP Strategic Objective (s): -Maintain/Improve the road network in motor able status

Adopted programme: Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services			
Low proportion of district road network that able is motor leading to inaccessibility during rainy season			
Develop safe, inclusive and sustainable road transport system	Key Outcome Indicator	Status	Target 2024/255
		Percentage length of district roads motor able throughout the year	No data
Adapted/Adopted Program Objectives	Adapted/Adopted Interventions		
Optimize transport infrastructure and service investment in the road sector	Increase capacity of existing road transport infrastructure within the district		
Prioritize transport asset management	1. Rehabilitate District, Community and urban roads 2. Adopt coefficient technologies to reduce maintenance backlog		
Programme Outputs	Output Targets (Quantify)	Actions (Strategic Activities)	Departments/Actors
Output 1	100 Kms of Community access roads upgraded to District feeder roads	Submission of list of Sub county roads to council for approval -upgrade using road equipment	Roads and Engineering.
Output 2	400 Kms of district feeder roads rehabilitated through mechanization	Routine mechanized maintenance of the roads using District road equipment	Roads and Engineering.
Output 3	492 district roads routinely maintained	Routine manual maintenance using road gangs	Roads and Engineering.
Output 4	10 Kms of urban roads tarmacked	Force account mechanism using District road equipment and manual labour	Roads and Engineering.
Output 5	80 Kms of community access roads bottleneck improved	Routine manual maintenance and installation of cross culverts	Roads and Engineering.
Output 6	One private company for road works promoted and supported	Advertise and prequalify one private company for road works	Roads and Engineering.
Output 7	District road unit staff trained and equipped with knowledge and skills	Profiling the operators for training by MoWT	Roads and Engineering.

Project 1	District road rehabilitation and maintenance	Routine mechanized maintenance of the roads using District road equipment	Roads and Engineering.
Project 2	Community access road improvement and upgrading	Submission of list of Sub county roads to council for approval -rehabilitate using road equipment	Roads and Engineering.
Project 3	Urban road tarmacking and shieling	Force account mechanism using District road equipment and manual labour	Roads and Engineering.
Likely implementation risks	Displacement, encroachment on the road reserves, road accidents, limitation in funding, community attitude of giving land for development, vandalism		
Mitigation measures	Community mobilization and sensitization, land use planning, lobbying for more funding from central government and donors and appropriate road design		

Programme matrix indicating location of proposed investments and existing infrastructure/facilities:

Programmes	Feature Name	Coordinates		Location				Status	Proposed investments
		X	Y	District	S/C	Parish (s)	Village (s)		
Transport Interconnectivity				Pakwach	All	All		Road maintenance and rehabilitation.	

-Human Resource Requirements to fully implement the Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services.

Programme	Focus	Qualifications and Skills required	Status (Existing qualifications and skills)	Estimated Gaps
Transport Interconnectivity	District road maintenance and rehabilitation	Civil Engineering	1	0
		Engineering assistants	2	0
		Drivers and Plant operators	7	0

Table 32: Summary of Programme Projects

Project Name	Likely Risks	Mitigation Measures
Programme Description: Agro- Industrialization		
Sub-Programme : Agricultural Production		
Project 1: Small Scale irrigation	Climate change, land tenure system	Adaption of Climate Smart Agriculture, Community mobilization and sensitization, Land use planning
Project 2: Seed / Breed Improvement	Community attitude, high of acquisition, diseases, climatic conditions	Community mobilization for mind-set change, lobbying and advocating for low interest rate financing, Pest and disease control

		through extension services, water for production schemes
Project 3: Fish farming and handling	Land conflict, community attitude, theft or burglary, pests and diseases, climatic conditions, high cost of acquisition and maintenance	Community mobilization and sensitization, Systematic Land Acquisition and Consolidation, land use planning, pest and disease control, adoption of recommended fish farming practices, fencing and guarding fish farming premises
Project 4: Produce handling and Storage facility construction	Community attitude, low production and seasonality of produce, pest and diseases, climatic conditions, land conflicts and land tenure systems	Community mobilization and sensitization, water for production construction schemes, pest and disease control mechanisms, Systematic Land Acquisition and Consolidation,
Project 5: Agricultural mechanization	High cost of acquisition and operationalization, community attitude, land scape in certain Sub-Counties is hindrance	Public Private Partnerships, community mobilization and sensitization, use of appropriate technologies,
Sub Programme: Industrialization		
Project 1: Fruit processing	Seasonality of produce, low production, pests and diseases, community attitude, land tenure system, cost of acquisition of machines, market fluctuation	Adoption of climate smart agriculture, construction of irrigation schemes, community mobilization
Project 2: Vegetable oil processing		
Project 3: Cereal processing and packaging		
Project 4: Milk production and processing	Pests and diseases, cost of machine acquisition and maintenance, low purchasing power, limited knowledgeable and skilled personnel	Pest and disease control mechanisms established, lobbying and advocating for low cost financing, Public Private Partnerships, community mobilization for increased household income and skilling
Project 5: skilling and equipping young people- for agro industrialization	Community attitude towards vocational skills is poor, high cost of establishing vocational institutions,	Community mobilization and sensitization, public private partnerships, lobbying and advocating for low cost financing
Programme Description: -Tourism Development		
Sub-Programme: Tourism Development		
Project 1 : Tourism Infrastructure construction	High cost involved in construction, low uptake of tourism products and services, weak private sector capacity, low community awareness	Lobby and advocate for low cost financing, public private partnerships, community mobilization and sensitization, promote update
Project 2 : Community Tourism promotion		
Project 3 : Tourism Information Management System strengthening		
Programme Description: Climate Change, Environment and Natural Resources Management		
Sub Programme :Climate Change		
Project 1: Developing comprehensive and integrated water catchment plans	Wetland encroachment and degradation, water pollution, flooding and drought, low capacity of private sector, political interference	Develop community led and own integrated water catchment management plan, enhance capacity of private sector to finance investment in wetland conservation, map, demarcate and protect degraded wetlands
Sub Programme: Environment and Natural Resources		
Project 1: Waste management sites development	Land tenure system, environmental pollution, high cost of waste management, low private sector capacity, land encroachment,	Community mobilization and sensitization, land use planning, enhance capacity of private sector, hiring technical competent staff at
Project 2: Urban and rural growth centre greening		

Project 3: Capacity enhancement of disaster and risk Management Committees	Community attitude towards tree growing is poor, Technical and managerial skills to support tree growing is weak	district and sub-county levels
Project 4: Afforestation or Tree Growing		
Programme Description: Private Sector Development		
Sub Programme: Private Sector Development		
Project 1: Mapping investment potentials and opportunities	Community attitudes towards business, low private sector capacity, low purchasing power, high interest rates poor social and economic infrastructure as well as climatic conditions	Community mobilization and sensitization, initiate and support income generating activities, strengthening local SACCOs, improving social and economic infrastructure
Project 2: Producer and Consumer Cooperatives mobilization and strengthening		
Project 3: Capacity Building of the private sector		
Programme Description: Transport Interconnectivity		
Sub Programme: Road Transport infrastructure		
Project 1: District road rehabilitation and maintenance	Displacement of population, encroachment on road reserves, road accidents, limitation in funding, community attitude, vandalism of properties, pollution and environmental degradation, labour disputes as well as sexual gender based violence, HIV&AIDS	Land use planning, community mobilization and sensitization, design and implement environmental mitigation measures, road signs, HIV&AIDS counselling and testing, work place based inspections and settlement of labour disputes
Project 2: Community Access road bottleneck improvement and upgrading		
Project 3: Urban road tarmacking and sealing		
Project 4: District road equipment		
Programme Description: Sustainable Energy and ICT development		
Sub Programme: Sustainable Energy		
Project 1: Rural electrification	Inhibitive tariffs of electricity, accident, high cost of solar and renewable energy, attitude of community, risk of transportation maintenance of liquid petroleum gas	Community mobilization and sensitization, provision of subsidy, safe installation of energy equipment
Project 2: Solarizing Institutions and households		
Project 3: Renewable alternative energy		
Sub Programme: ICT Development		
Project 1: ICT Penetration and utilization	None availability of electricity, limited and expensive solar systems, community attitude coupled with high poverty levels, limited access to ICT facilities like computers, iPad and software, unreliable networks (MTN, Airtel, Africel and UTL	Lobby and advocate for national fibre backbone extension to Pakwach and expansion to rural growth centres, encourage and support private sector to invest in ICT services, follow up with telecommunication companies to improve network connectivity, community mobilization and sensitization to increase uptake of ICT service
Programme Description: Sustainable Urbanization and housing		
Sub Programme: Sustainable urbanization		
Project1: Urban greening and beautification	Environmental pollution and degradation, encroachment, lawlessness, land conflicts and disputes, community attitude, displacement Land ownership and tenure systems, un-organized settlement patterns	Land use planning, community mobilization and sensitization, advocate for change on land tenure systems, enforcement of environmental laws
Project 2: Land consolidation surveying ,titling and banking		
Sub Programme: Housing		
Project 1: Low cost descent housing development	High level of poverty, high cost of industrial and building materials, community attitudes, low levels of education, land ownership and	Supporting IGAs, community mobilization and sensitization, enforcement of housing standards, lobbying and advocate for

	tenure systems, displacement, high transport cost and weak enforcement of housing standards	affordable transport and building materials, initiate and support construction of low housing units for low income earners
Programme: Human capital development and social protection		
Sub programme: Human capital development		
Project 1: Strengthening teaching and learning environment	Community attitude towards education, low levels of literacy, low staffing levels, weak sense of responsibility, Low staffing levels, limited staff accommodation, dependency syndrome, high selfless tendency, malnutrition, high disease burden, weak referral systems	Community mobilization and sensitization for citizens embrace to education, recruitment of additional staff, construction additional staff houses, provision of teaching and learning aid, strengthen referral systems,
Project 2: Strengthening and improving health system		
Project 3: Improving water, hygiene and sanitation	Land conflict and ownership of facilities, operation and maintenance, risks of voluntarism of water user committees, water quality among others	Community mobilization and sensitization
Project 4: Expanding the social protection	1. Low level of enrolment due to high age benchmark of 80 years, weak community social safeguards	2. Lobbying and advocate for reduction in age requirement as well as revitalize the traditional community safeguards to protect special interest groups
Sub Programme: Social Protection		
Project 1: Expanding social protection to vulnerable groups	1. Community attitude towards vulnerable groups is negative, weak social cohesion, external social and economic socks	2. Community mobilization and sensitization, revitalization of traditional and cultural protection systems
Programme Description: Community Mobilization and Mind-set Change		
Sub Programme: Community mobilization		
Project 1 Community Mobilization and empowerment	1. High poverty levels, poor attitude towards hard work, weak sense of responsibility, dependency syndrome, duplication of mobilization functions and negative cultural norms/traditions on roles and responsibilities.	1. Community mobilization and sensitization for mind-set change to drive community development 2. Engagement with cultural leaders on negative perceptions on roles and responsibilities.
Programme Description: Governance and Security Strengthening		
Sub Programme: Governance		
Project 1: Strengthening governance and accountability	Bureaucracy, uncontrolled population growth rate, limited knowledgeable and skilled leadership, post-election violence, limited skilled personnel	Strengthen governance and accountability, community mobilization and sensitization
Programme Description: Special Programme		
Sub Programme: Special Programme		
Project 1: Strengthen Farmer institutions	High community demand, climate change, land ownership and land tenure system, community attitude towards development is poor	Community mobilization and sensitization, change of land tenure system, climate smart agriculture
Project 2: Strengthening Lower Local governments lagging behind district average	Limitation in funding, misappropriation funds, high demand for services, limited skilled personnel, weak political oversight role, low capacity to operate and	Community mobilization and sensitization, recruiting additional staff, strengthening the capacity of local elected leaders, training community leaders on operation

	maintain socio economic infrastructure	and maintenance
Programme Description: <i>Development Plan Implementation</i>		
Sub Programme: <i>Development plan implementation</i>		
Project1: Revenue mobilization and management	Limited financing for identified priorities, limited data and staff capacity, weak community attitude towards socio economic infrastructure, weak monitoring and evaluation systems, political interference	Community mobilization and sensitization, identify additional local revenue sources , improve financial management capacities of staff, training lower local governments in planning, monitoring and evaluation, strengthening community capacity to hold local leaders accountable
Project 2: Monitoring and Evaluation		
Project: Capacity enhancement in planning		

CHAPTER FOUR: DDP IMPLEMENTATION, COORDINATION AND PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK

Introduction

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

4.1 DDP Implementation and Coordination Strategy

Due to the existing decentralization policy, the district will basically adopt the already well-defined service delivery channels. Due to the multitude of stakeholders/development partners the district shall employ a mix of approaches to implement the District Development Plan. In a nut shell where the private sector is developed and active, the district will encourage the private sector led approach of implementation. Meanwhile in areas where the private sector is still inactive the approach will be public sector led where the implementation will mostly be done by the district Local government. And in the circumstances where there is a balance between the private and public sector, there will be a mix/participatory approach where the two will implement simultaneously. It is believed that the three combinations will be appropriate depending on the available circumstances.

4.2 DDP Institutional Arrangement

Implementation of the District Development Plan for the period 2020/2021-2024/2025 will be through the established decentralized local government structures, institutions, systems, procedures and regulations. The district will adopt and strengthen both political and technical structures and committees as provided in the Local Governments Act 1997 as amended. The institutions or committees both at district and lower Local Governments such local councils, executive committees and standing committees of the councils, district and sub-county technical planning committees, Community procurement committees, District Contract Committee and management committees for health, education and water user committees for the smooth implementation of the plan. These structures will be empowered with relevant laws and regulations that govern their operations to enable them perform their mandates effectively.

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

Heads of departments will spearhead implementation of the planned priorities in the development plan in their respective departments under the overall stewardship of the Chief

Administrative Officer who is charged with the mandate of coordinating all development programmes in the district as the Chief Executive.

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

Table 33: Institutional Arrangements

No	LG Organ/Committee/Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
1	The District Technical Planning Committee.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of technical specifications and Terms of References, Bills of Quantities, Drawings and Designs to be submitted to Procurement and Disposal Unit and certification of works and services • Create awareness for the full understanding and appreciation of the plan. • Ensure efficient allocation of resources through better coordination and budgeting. • Initiate procurement and disposal requirements and forward to PDU (procurement plan) based on approved budget. • Harmonize management, supervision, coordination and reporting arrangements for the DDP implementation. • Preparation of monthly, quarterly and annual progress reports including challenges and recommendations and way forward for future implementation • Supervision and inspection of projects and programs for compliance and standards in service delivery. • Resource mobilization and accountability for funds received and spent on quarterly bases to all stakeholders including the community beneficiaries • Project generation and appraisals for feasibility, viability and sustainability • Technical backstopping to Lower Local Governments and other relevant institutions • Advising District and Sub-County Councils on project implementations • Evaluation of projects and programs and document key lessons learnt for future designing and programming
2	The District Executive Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversee the implementation of the DDP including policy formulation and guidance • Monitor the implementation of council programmes and take action where necessary • Review the budget performance

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss monthly, quarterly and annual synthesis and progress reports, including challenges and propose way forward • Consider and evaluate performance of council against approved work plans and programmes - Initiate, encourage and support self-help projects and mobilize people, materials and technical assistance in relation to the self-help projects and lobbying for additional external resources • Monitor and supervise projects and other activities being implemented • Ensure political oversight in areas of implementation and evaluation of the District Development Plan
3	District Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approve annual plans and budgets derived from the District Development Plan • Authorize public expenditure and exercise general control over public revenues • Enacting ordinances and byelaws • Approve policies and bylaws that may be relevant in implementation • Departmental quarterly work plans and budgets reviews and approval • Discuss quarterly progress reports, including challenges and propose way forward • Monitor project implementation in the district and report accordingly • Report any deviation from approved work plans and budgets • Approval of work schedule and quarterly work plans for implementation • Review monthly revenues, expenditure returns, contracts and PAC reports
4	Standing Committees of the District Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting to the council on status of implementation • Discussing quarterly and annual reports and making recommendations to District Council for improvement.
5	District Contracts Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement of goods and services required using the PPDA Act and Regulation. • Approve recommendations from ad hoc evaluation committee and award contracts • Approval of District Annual Procurement and Disposal Plans • Approval of evaluation reports and verifying asserts for disposal • Approval of negotiation team • Approval of bidding and contracts

		<p>documents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval of members of evaluation committee • Ensuring compliance with the guidelines, the Act and regulations
6	The Budget Desk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that departmental plans and budgets are realistic • Ensuring that departmental work plans and budgets are aligned to the DDP • Coordinating the preparation of departmental annual work plans and budgets and ensuring that development partners' resources are integrated • Ensuring that the local government budgeting cycle is followed and stakeholders are updated on the planning process
7	Bidders/service providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They will be expected to execute works, services and supplies of high quality and accept full responsibility for works, services and supplies provided • Comply with the professional standards of their industry or of any professional body of which they are members • Bidders and providers shall not offer gifts to staff of procuring and disposing entity • Comply with the laws of Uganda and any contract awarded • Pay all tax obligations that are due
8	Community Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in planning and budgeting activities through the normal planning and budgeting cycle - Prioritize their needs for submission by the Local Council I chairperson and Parish chief for integration into Parish, Sub- County development plans • Participate in implementation and monitoring of the project implementation • Providing project site security during implementation and report activities or acts that are detrimental to quality of the project • Mobilization of resources either in kind or cash through relevant institutions such as School Management Committees, Health Unit Managements, Water Source and Sanitation Committees • Participate when required or called upon for Evaluation of the projects
9	Private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in project implementation • Participate in resource mobilization

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in monitoring and evaluation
10	Civil Society Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in community mobilization and sensitization • Participate in resource mobilization • Lobbying and advocacy • Representation of the interest vulnerable communities • Engaging government on the plight of the vulnerable members of the community • Participate in monitoring and evaluation
11	District Land Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold and allocate land in the district that does not belong to any person or authority, • Facilitate the registration and transfer of interests in land, • Cause surveys, plans, maps, drawings and estimates to be made, • Compile and maintain a list of compensations payable in respect to crops, building of a non-permanent nature after consulting the technical officers of the district, • Review every year the District Compensation rates. • In performing the above tasks, it supports the implementation of the District Development Plan effectively and efficiently since all the developments take place on land or require land.
12	District Service Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The power to appoint persons to hold or act in any office in the service of a district or urban council, including the power to confirm appointments, to exercise disciplinary control over persons holding or acting in such offices and to remove those persons from office, is vested in the district service commission.
13	Local Government Public Accounts Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examine the reports of the Auditor General, chief internal auditor and any reports of commissions of inquiry and may, in relation to the reports, require the attendance of any councillor or officer to explain matters arising from the reports. • Submit its report to the council and to the Minister responsible for local governments who shall lay the report before Parliament.
14	Sub-County Area Land Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection of land for surveying and

		<p>titling and endorse lease forms for lease, customary and freehold</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine ownership of land ownership and clearly identifying the boundaries and or demarcations to ensure that the land in question is free from disputes • Mediation on land issues where ever they arise and ensure that the parties are either agree or in case of disagreement given opportunity to seek for redress elsewhere • Sensitization of the community on land act emphasizing issues of procedure and process of acquiring land Verification of boundaries of land • Witnessing land purchases.
15	Local Council Courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cases and matters of civil nature which may be triable by Local Council Courts are specified in the Second Schedule of the Local Council Courts 2006 as; debts, contracts, assaults or assaults and battery, conversion, damages to property and trespass • Civil disputes governed by Customary law, triable by Local Council Courts are specified in the Third Schedule of Local Council Courts; • Disputes in respect of land held under customary tenure, disputes concerning marriages, marital status, separation, divorce, or parentage of children, disputes relating to identify of heir and customary bailment.
16	District Physical Planning Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of district physical planning committee • To cause to prepare local physical development plans, through each officer, agents or any qualified Physical Planner • To recommend to the board development applications for change of land use • To recommend to the district councils, sub division of land which may have a significant impact on continuous land or be breach of against the title deeds in respect of such land • To approve development applications relating to housing estates, industrial locations, schools, petrol stations, dumping sites or sewerage treatment which may have injurious impacts on the environment as well as applications in

		<p>respect of land adjoining or within a reasonable vicinity of safeguarding areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To hear appeals lodged by persons aggrieved by decisions made by the District Physical Planner and Lower Local Physical Planning Committee under this act • To ensure the integration of Physical Planning into the Five-Year integrated Development Plan of the District. • To exercise supervisory powers over all lower Physical Planning Committees. • To ensure integration of social economic and environmental plans into the Physical Development Plans.
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4.3 DDP Integration and Partnership Arrangements

To ensure effective integration and partnership for the successful implementation of this development plan, the district has come up with the following coordination arrangements;

Integrated planning and budgeting:

All development partners shall be requested to incorporate their resources and activities into the core plans and budgets of the district by availing information on resource envelopes and key activity areas whenever requested. This will have to be captured in the Budget Frame Work Paper and annual budgets as off budget support to enhance effective monitoring and avoid duplication of resources in the same programmes areas

Joint district planning and budgeting

Development partners and Private Sector will fully be required to participate, attend and contribute to the district planning meetings especially the district planning and budget conference. The district shall promote joint planning and budgeting so that scarce resources are put to optimal use by aligning development partners' interventions with the DDP.

District Technical Planning Committee meetings

All heads of departments and development partners shall be required to attend monthly technical planning committee meetings chaired by the chief executive and planning unit as the secretariat. Progress reports will be shared by all heads of departments including development partners, challenges discussed and possible solutions for better performance suggested.

Mapping development partners

This is so imperative for effective coordination and it aids planning for all stakeholders especially the district LG. The mapping exercise will help identify sub-counties with fewer services to target for future development.

Joint ventures where private sector and government could co fund project implementation i.e. private but not for profit especially health centres.

Quarterly council standing committee meetings

Every quarter standing committees will convene to discuss and share on implementation of the plan. During this meeting every implementer is expected to provide a detail progress report including amount of resources received in the quarter, key outputs delivered, lessons learnt etc.

4.4: Pre-Requisites for Successful DDP Implementation

To ensure smooth implementation of the plan, the operating environment must be conducive in terms of the following;

1) Empowering the private sector

The district is aware that economic growth is private sector driven. The government and development partners only facilitate business through provision of policies and infrastructural development. Therefore, the district will build capacity of private sector and empower them through Local Economic Development (LED) to actively participate and champion the successful implementation of this plan

2) Transparency and accountability

This will be very critical for the successful implementation of the plan. Adherence and compliance to set rules, regulations and laws will have to be strictly followed by all the local government structures Effective monitoring and evaluation will be required for the successful implementation of this plan. All the stakeholders charged with the responsibility of monitoring implementation will be expected to actively perform their tasks especially the political oversight function by councillors at all levels.

3) Overall support for the plan

The success of implementing this plan will depend on ownership and support from across the different stakeholders. Therefore, the plan will have to be disseminated to various stakeholders. Political commitment is required at all levels to enlist support for implementing this plan.

4) Adequate funding

The district must ensure that annually resources are allocated for the priorities in the plan. There is need to ensure sustained annual and quarterly planning and commitment of resources for the execution of planned priorities in the plan.

The implementation of the priorities in the DDP will also require aligning annual work plans, budgets and BFP to the plan to actualize the priorities set out in the plan. Joint planning especially district budget conferences shall be organized to share information on various resources and programmes including those of partners.

5) A functional institutional framework

This is vital for the effective implementation of the plan. The coordination structures like the DTPC and STPC must be fully functional to properly manage and coordinate the day to day activities of implementing the plan. The council and its standing committees and the executive committees must all be fully functional to closely monitor and follow implementation. Every department must have the required manpower that is highly skilled and motivated to execute its mandates.

6) Behaviour change amongst the community

There is need to mobilize the population for behaviour change in the areas of health, education and production. They need to seek timely health services so that they remain healthy and productive. The youths will have to embrace hard work other than playing cards and chewing Mairungi. All stakeholders of education including parents will have to be mobilized to make their contribution in order to improve the education outcomes in the district.

CHAPTER FIVE: DDP FINANCING FRAMEWORKS AND STRATEGY

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

5.1 Summary of Funding Sources for the Plan Period (2020/21 – 2024/25)

Pakwach district requires a total of Uganda Shillings 187,265,258,163 to implement its development plan over the period 2020/2021-2024/2025. This figure includes routine operation costs like wages, recurrent non-wage, operation of statutory bodies and councils. The plan shall be financed through a combination of Central Government Transfers, Donor or External Support, locally raised revenues and other sources of funding even including off budget support.

Ceteris-paribus the district expects to receive a total of Uganda shillings 107,711,245,192 cumulatively from Central Government Grants, of which only UGX. 35,903,748,397 shall go for investments and the remaining for recurrent wage and non-wage expenditures. It also expects from donor support shillings 4,841,145,430 which go for investments and the other for non-wage recurrent. The District hopes to mobilize shillings 6,630,757,500 locally through local revenue sources. The funding gap for investments has been estimated at Uganda shillings 39,554,012,971. This is expected to be financed through other sources of funding including contributions from the private sector and beneficiary communities.

Table 34: ———DDP Financing Framework (000,000's)

Sources of financing	Total Contribution FY1	Total Contribution FY2	Total Contribution FY3	Total Contribution FY4	Total Contribution FY5	Total Contribution	% Share By source of Financing	Off Budget Contribution
Central Government Transfers ⁶ (Total Contribution) Thousands	15,499.604	16,274.584	17,088.313	17,942.729	18,839.865	85,645.098	79.5	
Local Revenue	1,200.000	1,260.000	1,323.000	1,389.150	1,458.607	6,630.757	0.06	
DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS								

UNICEF		483.000		507.150		532.507		559.132		587.089		2,668.879		0.02	
Global Fund for HIV&AIDS/T B and Malaria		28.147		29.554		31.032		32.583		34.212		122.946		0.001	
WHO		186.926		196.273		206.086		216.391		227.210		1,032.888		0.009	
GAVI		121.698		127.783		134.172		140.881		147.925		672.462		0.006	
IDI		11.855		12.447		13.070		14.409		15.130		66.911		0.0001	
UGANDA SANITATION FUND		54.865		60.489		63.514		66.689		70.024		315.583		0.002	
NUSAF		1,405.157		1,475.415		1,549.185		1,626.645		1,707.977		7,764.379		0.07	
UNEB		7.291		7.655		8.038		8.440		8.862		40.286		0.001	
UWEP		5.794		6.084		6.388		6.707		7.043		32.016		0.0015	
FIEFOC		46.200		48.510		50.935		53.482		56.156		255.283		0.0023	
UGANDA ROAD FUND		383.628		402.809		422.950		444.097		466.302		2,119.786		0.019	
ACDP		62.250		65.362		68.630		72.062		75.665		343.969		0.0031	

OVERALL TOTAL	19,496.416	20,474.116	21,497.822	22,075.820	23,702.070	107,711.245	100	
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5.2: —Summary of Programme Funding by Source for the Plan Period

5.2.1 Summary of Programme Funding by Source

5.2.1.1 Central Government Transfers

Government of Uganda will continue to fund Pakwach District Local Government through conditional, unconditional and equalization grants just like any other Local Government in Uganda. Local governments are very critical in-service delivery and in achieving the objectives of the National Development Plan.

This therefore, means that the funds to support local governments to implement their priority investments are provided for in the national budget. The funds are released according to planned activities and are usually remitted directly from the centre to the local governments through the vote functions for implementation of planned activities. The table below presents the medium-term budget for central government transfers to Pakwach District Local Government and projections for the next five years.

Table 35 Expected medium term revenue budget for Pakwach district from Central Government Transfers in the next 5 years in (000,000's)

Discretionary Government Transfers	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
DDEG Normal	1.128	0.774	1.244	1.306	1.372
District UNCG (Non-Wage)	0.543	0.549	0.599	0.629	0.661
Urban DDEG	0.048	0.048	0.053	0.056	0.059
Urban UNCG (Non-Wage)	0.076	0.076	0.083	0.088	0.092
Urban UNCG (Wage)	0.173	0.173	0.191	0.200	0.210
Sub Total	1.970	3.000	2.173	2.281	2.395
Conditional Government Transfers					
Sector Conditional Grant (Wage)	7.592	9.870	10.364	10.882	11.426
Sector Conditional Grant (Non-Wage)	2.274	3.033	3.185	3.344	3.511
Sector Development Grant	2.072	1.784	1.873	1.967	2.065
Transitional Development Grant	0.064	0.500	0.525	0.551	0.578
Pensions for Local Government	0.068	0.132	0.139	0.146	0.153

Discretionary Government Transfers	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
Gratuity for Local Government	0.960	0.389	0.408	0.428	0.450
Sub Total	13.033	15.710	16.495	17.320	18.186
Other Government Transfers					
FIEFOC	0.399	0.160	0.168	0.176	0.185
Uganda Road Fund	0.560	0.894	0.938	0.985	1.035
NUSAF	0.055	0.055	0.058	0.061	0.064
.UNEB	0.007	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.011
UWA	0.402	0.402	0.422	0.443	0.465
RBF	0.500	0	0	0	0
ACDP	5.001	0.098	0.102	0.108	0.113
UWEP	0.015	0.015	0.016	0.017	0.018
PRELNOR	0.011	0	0	0	0
IDI	0.045	0.045	0.0470	0.049	0.052
Sub Total	6.953	1.680	1.764	1.852	1.945
Total	21.957	20.390	21.410	22.480	23.604

5.2.1.2 Local Revenue

Pakwach District Local Government shall use her mandate to raise and mobilize local revenues from specified sources in order to finance the priority service delivery expenditures in the development plan through the annual budgets and work plans. The district's local revenue contribution to the overall budget in FY 2019/2020 has been estimated at 1.3%.

The district has mainly two major sources of local revenues namely, taxes and non-taxes. Under taxes, the major active local revenue sources have been Local Service Tax, application fees, public health licenses, liquor licenses and other licenses. While for non-taxes, the main active sources included; rent-non produce assets, sale of produce government assets and sale of non-produce assets, rent/rates of produce assets, park fees, property related fees, animal/crop husbandry fees, registration of business, market/gate charges, agency fees and other fees and charges. Table below presents the detail of local revenue sources for Pakwach district local government for the next five-year period.

Table 36: Details of Pakwach district Local revenue budget estimates by source 2020/2021-2024/2025 (UGX. 000,000's)

Local Revenue	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
Taxes					
Animal and Crop Husbandry related Levies	23.000	23.000	241.500	25.357	26.625
Business licenses	276.519	0	120.000	-126.000	32.300
Casinos and Gaming	30.000	0	60.000	63.000	66.150
Compensation for Graduated tax (District)	200.000	0	0	0	
Compensation for Graduated tax (Urban)	65.200	0	0	0	
Fees from Hospital private wings	20.546	0	0	0	

Group registration	10.000	0	5.000	5.250	5.512
Inspection fees	25.300	0	2.531	2.657	2,790
Liquor licenses	342.,729	0	11.078	11.631	12.213
Local Services Tax	389.019	389.019	83.000	87.150	91.507
Market Gate Charges	150.000	407.981	245.132	257.389	270.258
Miscellaneous receipts/Income	300.000	300.000	123.099	129.254	135.717
Other fees and charges	95.300	0	200.009	210.009	220.510
Other licenses	100.000	0	300.254	315.267	331.031
Park fees	80.000	80.000	85.745	90.032	94.533
Total	2,107.613	1,200.000	1,260.000	1,323.000	1,389.150

5.2.1.3 Development Partner Support

Development partners will be expected to support Pakwach in her efforts to fund the implementation of this development plan. The district will approach and engage her current development partners in a dialogue to continue providing support under funding modalities agreed upon. While the district will also ensure that more efforts are put in identification and lobbying for additional partners or donors through partners' coordination meetings. All partners operating in the district will have to register with the office of the District Community Development Officer (DCDO) and Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) will be signed with all of them to ensure that their interventions are in line with the approved five-year development priorities and to commit them to report their off-budget support to the district.

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

Table 37: Donor programmes supporting Pakwach DDP 2020/21-2024/25 Implementation (000,000's)

Donor	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
UNICEF	603.000	603.000	603.000	603.000	603.000
Global Fund for HIV&AIDS/TB and Malaria	33.504	33.504	33.504	33.504	33.504
Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization	75.000	75.000	75.000	75.000	75.000
Total	936.504	936.504	936.504	936.504	936.504

5.2.1.4 Other Sources of Funding

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

Table 38: Off budget projections

	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
Development Initiative for Northern Uganda	3,500.000	3,500.000	3,500.000	3,500.000	3,500.000
Northern Uganda Resilience Initiative	3,000.000	3,000.000	3,000.000	3,000.000	3,000.000
AVSI	2,500.000	2,500.000	2,500.000	2,500.000	2,500.000
LWF	1,500.000	1,500.000	1,500.000	1,500.000	1,500.000
Total	10,500.000	10,500.000	10,500.000	10,500.000	10,500.000

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

5.3 Costing of Priorities and Results for the Five Years (2020/21 – 2024/25)

5.3.1 Summary of Program Costs

Table 39: Summary of Programme funding by source for 5 years

Programme	Total LGDP Cost 2020/21-2024/25 (Billions)						GoU +LR 2020/21- 2024/25 (Billions)						External Financing (DP + CSO + PS) 2020/21- 2024/25 (Billions)					
	Total	2020/ 21	2021/ 22	2022/ 23	2023/ 24	2024/ 25	Total	2020/2 1	2021/2 2	2022/2 3	2023/2 4	2024/2 5	Total	2020/ 21	2021/ 22	2022/ 23	2023/ 24	2024/ 25
Agro-Industrialization	6.2598	1.0968	1.2065	1.3000	1.3211	1.3354	30.814683	5.683343	5.779943	6.068940	6.372387	6.691007	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tourism Development Programme	1.3993	0.1645	0.2315	0.2406	0.3771	0.3856	0.0631	0.0012	0.014	0.0147	0.0154	0.0162	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, land and Water Management	0.0307	0.0071	0.0043	0.0112	0.0031	0.0025	1.0252	0.1931	0.1931	0.2027	0.2128	0.2235	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private Sector Development	0.0382	0.0073	0.0213	0.0008	0.0025	0.0063	0.2704	0.0995	0.0523	0.0550	0.0577	0.0060	0	0	0	0	0	0
Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services	1.3065	0.0025	0.5036	0.4213	0.362	0.0254	3.8721	0.7159	0.7323	0.7689	0.8073	0.8477	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sustainable Urbanization and Housing	0.002	0.0004	0.0006	0.0005	0.0003	0.0002	0.0076	0.0007	0.0032	0.0008	0.0021	0.0001	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Capital Development	6.9159	1.26	1.0365	1.365	1.569	1.6854	70.439	12.962	12.962	14.125	14.832	15.558	1.95389	0.00365	0.00626	0.12354	0.8641	0.95634
Community Mobilization and Mind-Set Change	0.0292	0.0123	0.0036	0.0075	0.0036	0.0022	0.0023	0.1931	0.1931	0.2027	0.2128	0.2235	0.8419	0.0098	0.0062	0.0012	0.0025	0.0006
Regional Development Programme	0.65605	0.00235	0.0006	0.6501	0.0025	0.0005	1.14505	0.0004	0.7654	0.1254	0.1256	0.00265	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Programme	Total LGDP Cost 2020/21-2024/25 (Billions)						GoU +LR 2020/21- 2024/25 (Billions)						External Financing (DP + CSO + PS) 2020/21- 2024/25 (Billions)					
	Total	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Total	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Total	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Governance and Security Strengthening	0.5018	0.00316	0.0259	0.256	0.0065	0.2103	0.28709	0.2351	0.00234	0.02365	0.0202	0.0035	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sustainable Energy Development	0.0129	0.003	0.0004	0.0002	0.0011	0.0082	0.0106	0.002	0.002	0.0021	0.0022	0.0023	0	0	0	0	0	0

5.3.2 Summary of Project Costs

Programme Description:											
Project Name	Budget in FY (UGX):					Budget Contribution by (UGX):					TOTAL (UGX)
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	GoU	LG Budget	Development Partners		Unfunded	
								Direct	Off-Budget		
Programme 1: Agro-Industrialization											
Small scale Irrigation	0.1125	0.86542	0.315	0.1245	0.00264	10.000	0.973	0	0	0	10.973
Seed/breed improvement	0.5072	0.5072	0.5072	0.5072	0.5072	2.536	0	0	0	0	2.536
Fish farming and handling	0.2169	0.2169	0.2169	0.2169	0.2169	1.0845	0	0	0	0	1.0845
Produce handling and storage facility construction	0.40092	0.40092	0.40092	0.40092	0.40092	2.0046	0	0	0	0	2.0046
Agricultural mechanization	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489	0.489	2.445	0	0	0	0	2.445
Fruit processing	0.3578	0.3578	0.3578	0.3578	0.3578	1.789	0	0	0	0	1.789
Vegetable oil processing	0.429	0.429	0.429	0.429	0.429	2.145	0	0	0	0	2.145
Cereal processing	1.19972	1.19972	1.19972	1.19972	1.19972	5.986	0	0	0	0	5.986
Milk production and processing	0.9714	0.9714	0.9714	0.9714	0.9714	4.857	0	0	0	0	4.857
Total: Program 1	5.683343	5.779943	6.068940	6.372387	6.691007	30.000	0.973				30.814683
Programme 2: Tourism Development Programme											
Tourism Infrastructure Constructions	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.000000	0	0	0	0	1.000000
Community tourism promotion	0.03993	0.03993	0.03993	0.03993	0.03993	0.19965	0	0	0	0	0.19965
Tourism Information management system strengthening	0.03993	0.03993	0.03993	0.03993	0.03993	0.19965	0	0	0	0	0.19965
Total: Program 2	0.1645	0.2315	0.2406	0.3771	0.3856	0	0	0	0	0	1.3993
Programme 3: Natural Resources, –Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Management											
Developing comprehensive and integrated water catchment plans	0.03862	0.03862	0.04054	0.04256	0.0447	0.20504	0	0	0	0	0.20504
Wastes management site development	0.03862	0.03862	0.04054	0.04256	0.0447	0.20504	0	0	0	0	0.20504
Urban and rural growth centre greening.	0.03862	0.03862	0.04054	0.04256	0.0447	0.20504	0	0	0	0	0.20504
Capacity enhancement of disaster and risk management committees	0.03862	0.03862	0.04054	0.04256	0.0447	0.20504	0	0	0	0	0.20504
Afforestation or tree growing	0.03862	0.03862	0.04054	0.04256	0.0447	0.20504	0	0	0	0	0.20504
Total: Program 3:	0.1931	0.1931	0.2027	0.2128	0.2235	0.20504	0	0	0	0	1.0252
Programme 4: Private Sector Development											
Mapping Investment	0.332	0.0174	0.0183	0.0192	0.002	0	0	0	0	0	0.3889

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Potentials and opportunities											
Producer and Consumer cooperatives mobilization and strengthening	0.332	0.0174	0.0183	0.0192	0.002	0.0243	0	0	0	0	0.3889
Capacity building of the Private sector.	0.332	0.0174	0.0183	0.0192	0.002	0.214	0	0	0	0	0.3889
Total for Programme 4:	0.0995	0.0523	0.0550	0.0577	0.0060		0	0	0	0	0.2704
Programme 5: Integrated Transport Infrastructure and services											
District road rehabilitation and maintenance	0.239	0.0814	0.2563	0.2691	0.2826	1.2907	0	0	0	0	1.2907
Community access road bottlenecks improvement and upgrading	0.239	0.0814	0.2563	0.2691	0.2826	1.2907	0	0	0	0	1.2907
-Urban road tarmacking and sealing	0.239	0.0814	0.2563	0.2691	0.2826	1.2907	0	0	0	0	1.2907
Total for Programme 5:	0.7159	0.7323	0.7689	0.8073	0.8477	3.8721	0	0	0	0	3.8721
Programme 6: Sustainable Urbanisation and Housing											
Urban greening and beautification.	0.00023	0.0012	0.00027	0.0007	0.00003	0.0025	0	0	0	0	0.0025
Land consolidation, surveying, titling and banking.	0.00023	0.0012	0.00027	0.0007	0.00003	0.0025	0	0	0	0	0.0025
Low-cost descent housing developed	0.00023	0.0012	0.00027	0.0007	0.00003	0.0025	0	0	0	0	0.0025
Total for Programme 6:	0.0007	0.0032	0.0008	0.0021	0.0001	0.0076	0	0	0	0	0.0076
Programme 7: Human Capital Development											
Strengthening teaching and learning environment	2.5924	2.5924	2.825	2.9664	3.1116	14.0878	0	0	0	0	14.0878
Strengthening and improving health systems.	2.5924	2.5924	2.825	2.9664	3.1116	16.04169	0	1.95389	0	0	16.04169
Improving water, hygiene and sanitation	2.5924	2.5924	2.825	2.9664	3.1116	14.0878	0	0	0	0	14.0878
Expanding the social protection	2.5924	2.5924	2.825	2.9664	3.1116	14.0878	0	0	0	0	14.0878
Expanding social protection, the Vulnerable groups.	2.5924	2.5924	2.825	2.9664	3.1116	14.0878	0	0	0	0	14.0878
Total for the programme 7:	12.962	12.962	14.125	14.832	15.558	70.439	0	1.95389	0	0	70.439
Programme 8: Community Mobilization and Mind-Set Change											
Community mobilization and empowerment.	0.1931	0.1931	0.2027	0.2128	0.2235	0	0	0.8419	0	0	0.8419
Total for the Programme 8:	0.1931	0.1931	0.2027	0.2128	0.2235	0	0	0.8419	0	0	0.8419
Programme 9: Regional Development Programme											
Strengthen farmer Institutions	0.0002	0.3827	0.0627	0.0628	0.001325	0	0	0	0	0	0.572525
Strengthening	0.0002	0.382	0.0627	0.0628	0.00132	0	0	0	0	0	0.5725

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LLGs that are lagging behind the district average		7			5						25
Total for the Programme 9:	0.0004	0.7654	0.1254	0.1256	0.00265	0	0	0	0	0	1.14505
Programme 10: Governance and Security Strengthening.											
Strengthening governance and accountability	0.2351	0.00234	0.02365	0.0202	0.0035	0	0	0	0	0	0.28709
Total per programme 10:	0.2351	0.00234	0.02365	0.0202	0.0035	0	0	0	0	0	0.28709
Programme 11: Sustainable Energy Development											
Rural electrification	0.0005	0.0005	0.000525	0.00055	0.000575	0	0	0	0	0	0.00265
Solarizing Institutions and households.	0.0005	0.0005	0.000525	0.00055	0.000575	0	0	0	0	0	0.00265
Renewable alternative energy	0.0005	0.0005	0.000525	0.00055	0.000575	0	0	0	0	0	0.00265
Total for Programme 11	0.002	0.002	0.0021	0.0022	0.0023	0	0	0	0	0	0.0106
Programme 12: Development Plan Implementation											
Revenue Mobilization and Management	0.0333	0.0333	0.0333	0.0333	0.0333	0.1665	0	0	0	0	0.1665
Monitoring and evaluation	0.0333	0.0333	0.0333	0.0333	0.0333	0.1665	0	0	0	0	0.1665
Capacity enhancement in planning	0.0333	0.0333	0.0333	0.0333	0.0333	0.1665	0	0	0	0	0.1665
Total for Programme 12	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.500	0	0	0	0	0.500

5.3.3 Programme, Funding Gaps, and Strategies for Bridging the Gaps

Table 48 presents details of funding gaps over the plan period by- programme and strategies for bridging the gaps. These gaps are related to investment and exclude recurrent wage and non-wage.

Table 40: Details of Funding Gaps per Programme and the strategies for bridging the gaps

Programmes	Funding Gap UGX (Million)	Strategies
Programme 1: Agro-industrialisation	96,000	Lobby with Central Government and Development Partners
Programme 2: Tourism Development	1,236	Lobby with Central Government and Development Partners
Programme 3: Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Management	2,400	Lobby with Central Government and Development Partners
Programme 4: Private Sector Development	19,567	Lobby with Central Government and Development Partners
Programme 5: Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services	6,500	Lobby with Central Government and Development Partners
Programme 6: Sustainable Energy Development	96,000	Lobby with Central Government and Development Partners
Programme 7: Sustainable Urbanization and Housing	28,000	Lobby with Central Government and Development Partners
Programme 8: Human Capital Development	3,670	Lobby with Central Government and Development Partners
Programme 9: Community Mobilisation and Mind-set Change	120,023	Lobby with Central Government and Development Partners
Programme 10: Governance and Security Strengthening	35,000	Lobby with Central Government and Development Partners
Programme 11:- Development Plan Implementation	16,000	Lobby with Central Government and Development Partners
Programme 12: Regional Development	1,245	Lobby with Central Government and Development Partners

5.4 Resource Mobilization Strategy

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.

5.4.2 Strategies for Resource Mobilisation

The strategies for resource mobilisation include the following:

- 1) To generate increased resources for the implementation of the plan, the following key strategies will be implemented over the plan period;
- 2) Pakwach District Local Government district will formulate and implement a local revenue enhancement plan. The district will also develop project proposals for funding, with a special focus on renewable energy and local economic development through different development partners.
- 3) The district has highly prioritized agriculture with the aim of increasing production and productivity including value addition for increased household incomes and employment opportunities for those who are currently involved in informal trade which could be taxed
- 4) The district will also focus on improving her road condition so as to reduce the cost of doing business and improve access to markets.
- 5) Strengthening revenue inspection, supervision and monitoring at all levels to reduce spending from source. Key staff will be recruited and deployed for revenue mobilization exercise especially parish chiefs.
- 6) Strengthen revenue management and accountability through mandatory notices and community Barazas,
- 7) Conducting mass awareness campaign through radio talk shows to mobilize the public and explain key priorities of the district in the DDP, BFP, and annual budgets and work plans.
- 8) Compliance to the existing laws and regulation to improve performance and also attract donor attention.
- 9) Increase the market infrastructure at areas proximity to the refugee camp to tap the market potential of refugees (both as consumers and traders) to spur more local economic activity and increased revenue opportunities.
- 10) The council has approved education tax. This will be collected from every household to sponsor bright students in higher education levels.
- 11) The community ambulance financing scheme will continue to be used to improve and strengthen referral health system.
- 12) Strengthening coordination with development partners to ensure that their off-budget interventions are aligned to priorities in the five-year development plan.

5.4.3 Strategies for Efficient Utilisation of Resources

Mobilization of resources is one thing but the utilization is another. If resources are mobilized and not used properly it retards development. Hence there is need to ensure that resources are used efficiently. The following strategies will be employed to ensure efficient utilization of resources:

- Deliberate effort should be put to ensure that procurement processes are followed very well.

- Corruption tendencies should be discouraged by severely punishing the perpetrators.
- Projects should be critically appraised before implementation is initiated.
- Technical supervision of all projects should be encouraged right from the beginning of the projects up to the time of completion.
- Project execution should be monitored and evaluated all throughout the project cycle.
- Project implementation teams should be instituted to follow up implementation of projects.
- Project site meetings should be done throughout the project cycle.
- The communities should be encouraged to own project to promote sustainability of projects.
- All projects should have sustainability plans.

CHAPTER SIX: DDP MONITORING AND EVALUATION STRATEGY

6.1 DDP Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements

In order to remain on track and achieve the DDP Objectives, Pakwach District intends to conduct indebt M&E involving cross-section of stakeholders for all projects and this is summarized in table below.

Table 41: LGDP Main M&E Events

Main M&E Event	Purpose And Description	Output	Lead Agency	Other Key Actors	Time Frame
LGDP Annual Performance Review	Internal Review of LGDP Implementation (Programmes, Interventions and Projects)	Local Government Annual Performance Report.	HLG/MC	LG Stakeholders	Annually, September
Alignment of Budgets and BFPs to the LGDP	Align BFP with the LGDP (Alignment) following communication of the 1st BCC to HODs and LLGs and	- BFP	Accounting Officer, Planning Department	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 Departments	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	LGDP End evaluation reports	LG	MDAs, MFPEd, OPM, LGs, private sector, CSOs	June 2025

	programmes				
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6.1.1 DDP Progress Reporting

Progress reporting shall entail the following:

- 1) Monthly progress reports by departments highlighting both physical and financial achievements, challenges and strategies for improvement
- 2) Quarterly progress reports prepared and discussed in standing committee Meetings. Quarterly field monitoring visits to ascertain progress of implementation challenges and jointly agree on strategies for improvements where there are gaps.
- 3) Bi-annual progress reports to ascertain accomplishment of targets and revisit direction of action in case of changes in the implementation environment.
- 4) Annual progress reports to validate achievement of annual targets and seek stakeholder views and satisfaction on the agreed actions. *(Results Framework in Appendix)*

5.1.2 Joint Annual Review of DDP

- 1) Sector specific reviews to validate the achievements, challenges and proposed strategies for improvements. Here sector specialists shall sit to discuss their sector specific outcomes to be shared in a multi sector review meetings
- 2) Multi sectoral review meetings where all sectors come together and present their achievements, challenges and proposed strategies for improvement for stakeholders' validation.
- 3) Barazas meetings shall be organized at Parish level to seek the opinion of the community members about the achievements, challenges and proposed recommendation for improvement
- 4) Key informant interviews shall also be organized to get additional information from key partners and leaders both at community, technocrats and political leaders as well as religious and cultural leaders.

6.1.3 DDP mid -Term Evaluation

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

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

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

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

6.1.4 DDP End of Term Evaluation

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

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

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

The recommendations highlighted in the report shall be used to guide the fourth Development Plan for Pakwach District for 2025/2026 – 2029/2030.

6.1.5 Monitoring and Evaluation by Stakeholders

To ensure that the planned activities are being implemented as planned, the stakeholders which include, among others, the elected leaders and well as the appointed ones, undertake routine monitoring and evaluation. The reports of this is taken and shared with other stakeholders in special meetings in which resolutions/decisions are taken on how to handle key development issues that may be observed with the activities/projects.

The commonest arrangement that is done is to conduct multi-sectoral stakeholders monitoring where both the political and technical wings form teams that are well selected to cater for needs of the different projects so that issues like compliance to BOQ, environmental compliance, and social safeguards, among others are taken care of. These teams move around the district, monitor selected projects and compile the reports that are shared in a feedback meeting where resolutions are reached on how to deal with salient issues observed on the different projects and follow-up made to ensure that the necessary corrections are made where they are due.

6.3 LGDP Communication and Feedback Strategy / Arrangements.

The DDP communication strategies shall include, but not limited to, the following:

- a. Letters; through the Chief administrative Officer to Senior Assistant Secretaries, who shall write to LCs about IPFs, Projects implemented.
- b. Radio talk shows, radio announcements, jingles shall be used on the status of implementation, challenges and constraints.
- c. Community engagement meetings including Barazas also to community status of implementation, challenges and constraints.
- d. Bi-annual and annual newsletters to communicate implementation progress, achievements and challenges.
- e. District websites and social media to share progress of implementation at least on quarterly basis.
- f. Functionalization of management information systems.
- g. Production of IEC materials to communicate progress.
- h. Press briefing and press conferences.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Project Profiles

STRUCTURE OF THE NDPIII PIP	
PROJECT SUMMARY	
Project Title	CONSTRUCTION AND EXTENSION OF PIPED WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM.
NDP Program Description	Human Capital Development.
Department	Works and Technical Services
Sector	Water and Sanitation
Sub sector	Rural water supply, sanitation and hygiene
Implementing Agency	Pakwach District Local Government
Location	Pakwach District
Estimated Project Cost	<i>Nine Hundred and Fifty Million (950,000,000) UGX</i>
Current stage of project implementation at commencement of LGDP	-Design for the construction of piped water supply already done and approved for construction.
Funding Secured	360,178,525 UGX
Total funding gap	589,821,475 UGX
Project Duration/Life span (Financial Years)	Start date: 2020 - 2021
	End date: 2024 - 2025
Officer Responsible	Chief Administrative Officer and District Water Officer.
PROJECT INTRODUCTION	
Problem Statement	Problem to be addressed: -Low productivity, poor health and quality of life.
	Causes of the problem: -Low accessibility to safe water.
Situation Analysis	Past achievements to address the problem (include figures to support the achievements in terms of outputs and budget allocations): -Design for the construction of piped water supply already done and approved for construction at a sum of 25,000,000Ugx.
	Ongoing interventions (include figures to support the achievements of outputs and budget allocations): - Construction of the piped water supply system has started, with phase 1 completed. Involving construction of power house, guard/attendant house, construction of reservoir and fencing of both power house and reservoir sites this has costed 335,178,525Ugx.
	Challenges: -Lack of readily available industrial material. -Poor collapsible soil leading to unnecessarily deep excavation. -Local material are far away making haulage expensive.
	Crosscutting aspects

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -HIV/AIDs prevention program -Human trafficking and child labour prevention program
Relevance of the project idea	<p>Alignment to NDP, SDPs and Agency plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project is relevant in that it readily avails safe water at door step which reduce the time taken to go in search of safe water at a long distance, this therefore leaves enough time for other works hence increased production and improved quality of life which supports the goal of the NDP of increased productivity of the population and better quality of life. -The project is also aligned to SDPs 6 of ensuring availability and sustainable management of water for all by 2030. -The project also supports Ministry of Water and Environment plan of increased safe water coverage as an agency.
Stakeholders	<p>Direct beneficiaries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Community members
	<p>Indirect beneficiaries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Sub county -District local government -Ministry of water and environment
	<p>Likely project affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The community members
Project objectives/outcomes/outputs	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To increase access to safe and clean water in rural area. -To reduce on the prevalence of water borne diseases and improve health.
	<p>Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reduction in water borne diseases. -Improved health and standard of living. -Increased productivity.
	<p>Outputs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increased Access to safe and clean water to the population.
Project inputs/activities/interventions	<p>Inputs</p> <p>The followings shall be the inputs;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Financial resources -Human resources -Industrial and local materials -Proper time management
	<p>Activities</p> <p>The activities shall comprise;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Project community-based awareness and sensitization program. -Project land acquisition. -Construction works.
	<p>Interventions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Provision of technical support in supervision of construction work. -Incorporation of community members in the provision of support supervision.

STRATEGIC OPTIONS	
Strategic options (indicate the existing asset, non-asset, and new asset solution)	<p>Alternative means of solving the problem stating the advantage and disadvantages of each:</p> <p>-The alternative mean of solving the problem is by provision of deep borehole and protected spring.</p> <p>-The advantages of the above options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both are clean and safe source of water. • Both are reliable sources of water since they have constant water supply. • Easy and cheap to maintain. <p>-The disadvantages of the above option are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sources cannot be brought up to individual home. • The sources require queuing and waiting time. • Prone to contamination since they are not treated.
	<p>Alternative means of financing stating the advantages and disadvantages of each:</p> <p>-Alternative financing mean is from NGOs.</p> <p>The Advantages are:</p> <p>-Provide sufficient project fund requirement at once other than phasing off.</p> <p>-Not politically controlled.</p> <p>The disadvantages:</p> <p>-Not reliable since provision is uncertain.</p>
	<p>Comparison of the alternatives, indicate methodologies used in the assessment:</p> <p>-In term of Water quality; Deep Borehole is safer than protected spring since it is obtained at a great depth.</p> <p>-Cost of construction: Deep borehole is more expensive to construct than protected spring.</p> <p>-Availability of the source: Peculiar to Pakwach district, spring source is not easily available.</p>
	<p>Selected approach, highlight reasons for the superiority of the proposed approach/project:</p> <p>-The selected approach is Deep borehole drilling:</p> <p>-Reason for this approach are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The source can be reliably obtained. • Readily available technology and equipment for development. • Reliably clean and safe source.
Coordination with government agencies	<p>Indicate the roles of other stakeholders respecting legal and policy mandates, embrace integrated planning, define the roles of each agency in project implementation.</p> <p>-The roles of the different agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of water and environment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of funding for the projects. • Formulation and dissemination of policy, guidelines pertaining the use of the funding. • Management of the water resources ➤ District local government. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning and budget allocation for the project. • Supervision of the project. • Community based awareness and sensitization.
PROJECT ANNUALISED TARGETS (OUTPUTS)	

Project annualized targets	Output		Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
	Output1 Increased Access to safe and clean water to the population.		54.8 %	6.04 %	6.04 %	6.04 %	6.04 %	6.04 %	6.04 %	
	Output2 Community mind-set change		25%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	
ESTIMATED PROJECT COST AND FUNDING SOURCES										
Project annualized cost	Output	Source	Cum. Exp. Up to 2019/20	Yr.1	Yr.2	Yr.3	Yr.4	Yr.5	Recurrent (%)	Capital (%)
	Output 1 Increased Access to safe and clean water to the population	GO U	25,000,000	335,178,525	286,488,295	95,777,726	95,777,726	95,777,726	19.1%	98.3%
		Don or								
		OSR								
		NG O								
		PS								
	Output 2 Community mind-set change	GO U	1,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	18.75 %	1.7 %
		Don or								
		OSR								
		NG O								
		PS								
	Output3	GO U								
		Don or								
		OSR								
		NG O								
	PS									

Etc.									
Total	26,000,000	338,178,525	289,488,295	98,777,726	98,777,726	98,777,726	37.85%	100%	

PLANNED CUMULATIVE IMPLEMENTATION PERCENTAGE PROGRESSION

Percentage progress	Output	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
	Overall project progress (%)						
	Output1 Increased Access to safe and clean water to the population	54.8%	60.84%	66.88%	72.92%	78.96%	85%
	Output2 Community mind-set change	20%	40%	55%	70%	85%	95%
	Output3						
	Output4						
	Output5						
	Etc.						

RESULTS MATRIX

Results matrix	Objective Hierarchy and Description	Indicators	Means of Verification	Baseline	Target	Assumptions
	Goal -To increase access to safe and clean water in rural areas.	-Increased access to clean & safe water.	- Percentage increase in safe water coverage.	54.1%	85%	-Funding from the central government will be as

	-To reduce on the prevalence of water borne diseases and improve health.	-Reduction in the prevalence of water borne diseases.	-Percentage reduction in the prevalence of water borne diseases.	28.9%	24%	speculated. -Force Majeure will not occur. -No break out of new water borne related diseases
Outcomes	-Reduction in water borne diseases. -Improved health and standard of living. -Increased productivity.	-	-Percentage reduction in the prevalence of water borne diseases -Percentage increase in productivity.	57%	80%	-Stable funding. -No severe crop attack from pest and diseases.
Outputs	-Increased Access to safe and clean water to the population	-Increments in access to safe water.	-Percentage increase in access to safe and clean water.	54.8%	85%	-Funding from the central government will be as speculated. -Force Majeure will not occur.
	-Community mind set change	-Community contribution towards the project e.g offering land for project.	-Land agreement signed between government official and land owners.	40%	95%	-Continuous sensitization and creation of awareness.
Activities	-Project community-based awareness and sensitization program. -Project land acquisition. -Construction works.	-Community contribution towards the project e.g offering land for project. -On-site built-up and installed structures.	-Land agreement signed between government official and land owners. -Site supervision, monitoring and report.	40%	95%	-Continuous sensitization and creation of awareness. -Funding from the central government will be as speculated.
				5%	100%	-Force Majeure will not occur.

STRUCTURE OF THE NDPIII PIP	
PROJECT SUMMARY	
Project Title	<i>DRILLING AND CONSTRUCTION OF DEEP BOREHOLES.</i>
NDP Program Description	Human Capital Development.
Department	Works and Technical Services
Sector	Water and Sanitation
Sub sector	Rural water supply, sanitation and hygiene
Implementing Agency	Pakwach District Local Government
Location	Pakwach District
Estimated Project Cost	<i>Seven Hundred and Twenty Seven Million, Five Hundred thousand shillings (727,500,000 UGX) only.</i>
Current stage of project implementation at commencement of LGDP	-Proposal of drilling sites.
Funding Secured	140,950,000
Total funding gap	586,550,000 UGX
Project Duration/Life span (Financial Years)	Start date: 2020 - 2021
	End date: 2024 - 2025
Officer Responsible	Chief Administrative Officer and District Water Officer.
PROJECT INTRODUCTION	
Problem Statement	Problem to be addressed: -Low productivity and poor health & quality of life.
	Causes of the problem: -Low accessibility to safe water.
Situation Analysis	Past achievements to address the problem (include figures to support the achievements in terms of outputs and budget allocations): -Drilling and Construction of deep boreholes at a sum of 625,000,000Ugx.
	Ongoing interventions (include figures to support the achievements of outputs and budget allocations): - Drilling and construction of deep boreholes at a sum of 50,000,000Ugx. -Creation of community awareness and sensitization about the project at a sum of 3,000,000 Ugx.
	Challenges: -Complex ground condition that makes drillers hit dry well. -Poor collapsible soil that reduce installation depth of well.
	Crosscutting aspects -HIV/AIDs prevention program -Human trafficking and child labour prevention program
Relevance of the project idea	Alignment to NDP, SDPs and Agency plans - The project is relevant in that it avails safe water nearby which reduce the time taken to go in search of safe water at a long distance, this therefore leaves enough time for other works hence increased production and improved quality of life

	<p>which supports the goal of the NDP of increased productivity of the population and better quality of life.</p> <p>-The project is also aligned to SDPs 6 of ensuring availability and sustainable management of water for all by 2030.</p> <p>-The project also supports Ministry of Water and Environment plan of increased safe water coverage as an agency.</p>
Stakeholders	<p>Direct beneficiaries</p> <p>-Community members</p>
	<p>Indirect beneficiaries</p> <p>-Sub county</p> <p>-District local government</p> <p>-Ministry of water and environment</p>
	<p>Likely project affected persons:</p> <p>-The community members</p>
Project objectives/outcomes/outputs	<p>Objectives:</p> <p>-To increase access to safe and clean water in rural area.</p> <p>-To increase production, economic saving and improve standard of living.</p>
	<p>Outcomes:</p> <p>-Improved health.</p> <p>-Increased production, economic saving and improved standard of living.</p>
	<p>Outputs</p> <p>-The project output will comprise;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased access to clean and safe water. • Community mind set change.
Project inputs/activities/interventions	<p>Inputs</p> <p>The followings shall be the inputs;</p> <p>-Financial resources</p> <p>-Human resources</p> <p>-Industrial and local materials</p> <p>-Proper time management</p>
	<p>Activities</p> <p>The activities shall comprise;</p> <p>-Project community-based awareness and sensitization program.</p> <p>-Siting of the borehole location</p> <p>-Project land acquisition.</p> <p>-Drilling and construction of the deep boreholes.</p>
	<p>Interventions</p> <p>-Provision of technical support in supervision of construction work.</p> <p>-Incorporation of community members in the provision of support supervision.</p>
STRATEGIC OPTIONS	
Strategic options (<i>indicate the existing asset, non-asset, and new asset solution</i>)	<p>Alternative means of solving the problem stating the advantage and disadvantages of each:</p> <p>-The alternative mean of solving the problem is by rehabilitation of the non-functioning boreholes and construction of protected spring.</p>

	<p>-The advantages of the above options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protected spring is clean and safe source of water. Protected spring is a reliable source of water since it has constant water supply. <p>Both borehole rehabilitation and construction of protected spring are relatively cheaper.</p> <p>-The disadvantages of the above option are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sources cannot be brought up to individual home. The sources require queuing and waiting time. <p>Rehabilitation may lead to contamination from external body.</p> <p>Alternative means of financing stating the advantages and disadvantages of each:</p> <p>-Alternative financing mean is from NGOs.</p> <p>The Advantages are:</p> <p>-Provide sufficient project fund requirement at once other than phasing off.</p> <p>-Not politically controlled.</p> <p>The disadvantages:</p> <p>-Not reliable since provision is uncertain.</p> <p>Comparison of the alternatives, indicate methodologies used in the assessment:</p> <p>-In term of Water quality; Deep Borehole is safer than protected spring since it is obtained at a great depth.</p> <p>-Cost of construction: Protected spring construction is more expensive than borehole rehabilitation.</p> <p>-Availability of the source: Peculiar to Pakwach district, spring source is not easily available while rehabilitation focus on an existing source.</p> <p>Selected approach, highlight reasons for the superiority of the proposed approach/project:</p> <p>-The selected approach is Deep borehole drilling:</p> <p>-Reason for the approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has readily available technology and equipment for development. Reliably clean and safe source. 						
<p>Coordination with government agencies</p>	<p>Indicate the roles of other stakeholders respecting legal and policy mandates, embrace integrated planning, define the roles of each agency in project implementation.</p> <p>-The roles of the different agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of water and environment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of funding for the projects. Formulation and dissemination of policy, guidelines pertaining the use of the funding. Management of the water resources. ➤ District local government. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning and budget allocation for the project. Supervision of the project. Community based awareness and sensitization. 						
<p>PROJECT ANNUALISED TARGETS (OUTPUTS)</p>							
<p>Project annualised targets</p>	<p>Output</p>	<p>Year 0</p>	<p>Year 1</p>	<p>Year 2</p>	<p>Year 3</p>	<p>Year 4</p>	<p>Year 5</p>
	<p>Output1 Increased access to safe and clean water.</p>	<p>54.8%</p>	<p>6.04%</p>	<p>6.04%</p>	<p>6.04%</p>	<p>6.04%</p>	<p>6.04%</p>
	<p>Output2 Community mind-set change</p>	<p>30%</p>	<p>20%</p>	<p>20%</p>	<p>15%</p>	<p>10%</p>	<p>5%</p>

ESTIMATED PROJECT COST AND FUNDING SOURCES											
Project annualized cost	Output	Source	Cum. Exp. Up to 2019/20	Yr.1	Yr.2	Yr.3	Yr.4	Yr.5	Recurrent (%)	Capital (%)	
	Output 1 Increased access to safe and clean water.	GO U		675,000,000	142,500,000	142,500,000	142,500,000	142,500,000	142,500,000	20%	97.9%
		Don or									
		OSR									
		NGO PS									
	Output 2 Community mind-set change	GO U		9,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	20%	2.1%
		Don or									
		OSR									
		NGO PS									
	Output 3	GO U									
Don or											
OSR											
NGO PS											
Etc.											
Total			684,000,000	145,500,000	145,500,000	145,500,000	145,500,000	145,500,000	40%	100%	

PLANNED CUMULATIVE IMPLEMENTATION PERCENTAGE PROGRESSION							
Percentage progresses	Output	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
		Overall project progress (%)					

Output1 Increased access to safe and clean water.	54.8	60.84%	66.88%	72.920%	78.96%	85%
Output2 Community mindset change	15%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%
Output3						
Output4						
Output5						
Etc.						

RESULTS MATRIX

Results matrix	Objective Hierarchy and Description	Indicators	Means of Verification	Baseline	Target	Assumptions
	Goal -To increase access to safe and clean water in rural area. -To increase production, economic saving and improve standard of living.	-Increased access to clean & safe water.	-Percentage increase in safe water coverage.	54.1%	85%	-Funding from the central government will be as speculated. -Force Majeure will not occur. -No outbreak of pest & diseases.
		-Increased production, economic saving.	-Percentage increase in production and economic saving.	34.5%	55%	
Outcomes -Improved health. -Increased production and economic saving.	-Reduction in the number of people in need of health service. -Increased productivity.	Percentage decrease in the number of people in need of health services. Percentage increase in productivity and economic saving.	54.8% 34.5%	85% 55%	-Stable funding from central government. -Good reliable weather. -No severe crop attack from pest and diseases.	

	<p>Outputs -Increase in access to safe and clean water</p>			54.8%	85%	
	<p>-Community mind set change.</p>	<p>-Increased access to safe and clean water.</p> <p>-Community contribution towards the project e.g offering land for project.</p>	<p>% Increase in access to safe and clean water.</p> <p>-Land agreement signed between government official and land owners.</p>	25%	95%	<p>-Funding from the central government will be as speculated.</p> <p>-Force Majeure will not occur.</p> <p>-Continuous sensitization and creation of awareness.</p>
	<p>Activities -Project community-based awareness and sensitization program.</p> <p>-Project land acquisition.</p>	<p>-Community contribution towards the project e.g offering land for project.</p>	<p>-Land agreement signed between government official and land owners.</p>	25%	100%	<p>-Continuous sensitization and creation of awareness.</p>
	<p>-Construction works.</p>	<p>-On-site built-up and installed structures.</p>	<p>-Site supervision, monitoring and report.</p>	5%	100%	<p>-Funding from the central government will be as speculated.</p> <p>-Force Majeure will not occur.</p>

STRUCTURE OF THE NDPIII PIP

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Title	REHABILITATION OF DEEP BOREHOLES.
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NDP Program Description	Human Capital Development.
Department	Works and Technical Services
Sector	Water and Sanitation
Sub sector	Rural water supply, sanitation and hygiene
Implementing Agency	Pakwach District Local Government
Location	Pakwach District
Estimated Project Cost	<i>Four hundred thirty-six million, eight hundred and fifty-three thousand, two hundred and eighty-five shillings. (436,853,285 UGX) only.</i>
Current stage of project implementation at commencement of LGDP	-Assessment of the boreholes for Rehabilitation.
Funding Secured	165,968,257 UGX
Total funding gap	225,885,028 UGX
Project Duration/Life span (Financial Years)	Start date: 2020 - 2021
	End date: 2024 - 2025
Officer Responsible	Chief Administrative Officer and District Water Officer.
PROJECT INTRODUCTION	
Problem Statement	Problem to be addressed: -Low productivity and poor health & quality of life.
	Causes of the problem: -Poor functionality of safe water sources.
Situation Analysis	Past achievements to address the problem (include figures to support the achievements in terms of outputs and budget allocations): -Rehabilitation to functional state of 47 deep boreholes at a sum of 228,641,793 UGX.
	Ongoing interventions (include figures to support the achievements of outputs and budget allocations): - Rehabilitation to functional state of 15 deep boreholes at a sum of 81,597,600 UGX.
	Challenges: -Complex ground condition that is salty in nature destroys pipes very fast. -Most wells are very deep making them heavy, difficult and expensive to install.
	Crosscutting aspects -HIV/AIDs prevention program -Human trafficking and child labour prevention program
Relevance of the project idea	Alignment to NDP, SDPs and Agency plans - The project is relevant in that it avails safe water nearby which reduce the time taken to go in search of safe water at a long distance, this therefore leaves enough time for other works hence increased production and improved quality of life which supports the goal of the NDP of increased productivity of the population and better quality of life. -The project is also aligned to SDPs 6 of ensuring availability and sustainable

	<p>management of water for all by 2030. -The project also supports Ministry of Water and Environment plan of improved functionality of water sources as an agency.</p>
Stakeholders	<p>Direct beneficiaries -Community members</p>
	<p>Indirect beneficiaries -Sub county -District local government -Ministry of water and environment</p>
	<p>Likely project affected persons: -The community members</p>
Project objectives/outcomes/outputs	<p>Objectives: -To improve functionality of water sources in rural area. -To increase production, economic saving and improve standard of living.</p>
	<p>Outcomes: -Improvement in general health and reduction in water borne diseases -Increased production, economic saving and improved standard of living.</p>
	<p>Outputs -The project output will comprise;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement in water sources functionality. • Community mind set change.
Project inputs/activities/interventions	<p>Inputs The followings shall be the inputs; -Financial resources -Human resources -Industrial and local materials -Proper time management</p>
	<p>Activities The activities shall comprise; -Project community-based awareness and sensitization program. -Rehabilitation of the deep boreholes.</p>
	<p>Interventions -Provision of technical support in supervision of rehabilitation work. -Incorporation of community members in the provision of support supervision and community contribution.</p>
STRATEGIC OPTIONS	
Strategic options (indicate the existing asset, non-asset, and new asset solution)	<p>Alternative means of solving the problem stating the advantage and disadvantages of each: -The alternative mean of solving the problem is by rehabilitation of the protected springs. -The advantages of the above options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protected spring is clean and safe source of water. • Protected spring is a reliable source of water since it has constant water supply. • Protected spring are relatively cheaper in construction. <p>-The disadvantages of the above option are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sources cannot be brought up to individual home.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sources require queuing and waiting time. Rehabilitation may lead to contamination from external body. <p>Alternative means of financing stating the advantages and disadvantages of each: -Alternative financing mean is from NGOs. The Advantages are: -Provide sufficient project fund requirement at once other than phasing off. -Not politically controlled.</p> <p>The disadvantages: -Not reliable since provision is uncertain.</p> <p>Comparison of the alternatives, indicate methodologies used in the assessment: -In term of Water quality; Rehabilitated borehole is safer than protected spring since it is obtained at a great depth. -Cost of construction: Protected spring construction is more expensive than borehole rehabilitation. -Availability of the source: Peculiar to Pakwach district, spring source is not easily available while rehabilitation focus on an existing source.</p> <p>Selected approach, highlight reasons for the superiority of the proposed approach/project: -The selected approach is deep borehole rehabilitation: -Reason for the approach: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has readily available equipment for application. Relatively cheaper mean to obtain clean water. </p>									
Coordination with government agencies	<p>Indicate the roles of other stakeholders respecting legal and policy mandates, embrace integrated planning, define the roles of each agency in project implementation.</p> <p>-The roles of the different agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of water and environment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of funding for the projects. Formulation and dissemination of policy, guidelines pertaining the use of the funding. Management of the water resources. ➤ District local government. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning and budget allocation for the project. Supervision of the project. Community based awareness and sensitization. 									
PROJECT ANNUALISED TARGETS (OUTPUTS)										
Project annualized targets	Output	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5			
	Output Improvement in water sources functionality	73%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%			
	Output2 Community mindset change	30%	20%	20%	15%	10%	5%			
ESTIMATED PROJECT COST AND FUNDING SOURCES										
Project annualized cost	Output	Source	Cum. Exp. Up to 2019/20	Yr.1	Yr.2	Yr.3	Yr.4	Yr.5	Recurrent (%)	Capital (%)
	Output 1 Improve ment in water	GO U	228,641,793	84,370,656	84,370,656	84,370,656	84,370,656	84,370,656	19.3%	96.6%
		Don or								

	sources function ality.									
		OSR								
		NGO								
		PS								
	Output 2 Communi mindset change	GO U	9,000,0 00	3,000, 000	3,000,0 00	3,000,0 00	3,000,0 00	3,000,0 00	20%	3.4 %
		Don or								
		OSR								
		NGO								
		PS								
	Output3	GO U								
		Don or								
		OSR								
		NGO								
		PS								
	Etc.									
Total		237,641 ,793	87,370 ,656	87,370 ,656	87,370 ,656	87,370 ,656	87,370 ,656	39.3%	100 %	

PLANNED CUMULATIVE IMPLEMENATATION PERCENTAGE PROGRESSION

Percentage progress	Output	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
	Overall project progress (%)						
	Output1 Functional rehabilitated boreholes	20%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%
	Output2 Community mindset change	15%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%
	Output3						
	Output4						
	Output5						
	Etc.						

RESULTS MATRIX

Results matrix	Objective Hierarchy and Description	Indicators	Means of Verification	Baseline	Target	Assumptions

	<p>Goal -To improve functionality of water sources in rural area. -To increase production, economic saving and improve standard of living.</p>	<p>-Improved functionality of water sources. -Increased production, economic saving.</p>	<p>- %tage improvement in water source functionality. -%tage increase in production and economic saving.</p>	<p>80.8% 34.5%</p>	<p>85% 55%</p>	<p>-Funding from the central government will be as speculated. -Force Majeure will not occur. -No outbreak of pest & diseases.</p>
	<p>Outcomes -Improved health -Increased production and economic saving.</p>	<p>-Reduction in the number of people in need of health service. -Increased productivity.</p>	<p>-%tage reduction in the number of people in need of health services. -%tage in productivity and economic saving.</p>	<p>44% 34.5%</p>	<p>28% 55%</p>	<p>-Stable funding from central government. -Good reliable weather. -No severe attack from pest and diseases on crops.</p>
	<p>Outputs -Improvement in functionality of water sources. -Community mind set change.</p>	<p>-Improved water source functionality . -Community contribution towards the project e.g offering land for project.</p>	<p>-% Improvement in water source functionality. . -Land agreement signed between government official and land owners.</p>	<p>73% 25%</p>	<p>905% 100%</p>	<p>-Funding from the central government will be as speculated. -Force Majeure will not occur. -Continuous sensitization and creation of awareness.</p>
	<p>Activities -Project community-based awareness and</p>	<p>- Community contribution</p>	<p>-Land agreement signed between government</p>			<p>-Continuous sensitization and creation of</p>

	sensitization program.	towards the project e.g offering land for project.	official and land owners.	25%	100%	awareness.
	-Borehole rehabilitation works.	-On-site rehabilitated boreholes.	-Site supervision, monitoring and report.	80.8%	85%	-Funding from the central government will be as speculated. -Force Majeure will not occur.

STRUCTURE OF THE NDPIII PIP	
PROJECT SUMMARY	
Project Title	CONSTRUCTION OF VIP LATRINES IN RURAL GROWTH CENTRES.
NDP Program Description	Human Capital Development.
Department	Works and Technical Services
Sector	Water and Sanitation
Sub sector	Rural water supply, sanitation and hygiene
Implementing Agency	Pakwach District Local Government
Location	Pakwach District
Estimated Project Cost	<i>Eighty million shillings (80,000,000 UGX) only.</i>
Current stage of project implementation at commencement of LGDP	-Surveying and selection of Rural Growth Centres for construction sites
Funding Secured	32,000,000 UGX
Total funding gap	48,000,000UGX
Project Duration/Life span (Financial Years)	Start date: 2020 - 2021
	End date: 2024 - 2025
Officer Responsible	Chief Administrative Officer and District Water Officer.
PROJECT INTRODUCTION	
Problem Statement	Problem to be addressed: -High prevalence of water borne diseases, poor health & poor quality of life.
	Causes of the problem:

	-Poor sanitation facilities.
Situation Analysis	Past achievements to address the problem (include figures to support the achievements in terms of outputs and budget allocations): -Construction of VIP latrine in rural growth centres at a sum of 48,000,000 UGX.
	On-going interventions (include figures to support the achievements of outputs and budget allocations): - Construction of VIP latrine in rural growth centres at a sum of 16,000,000 UGX.
	Challenges: -Complex collapsible soil condition makes construction cost expensive. -Poor management of the facilities by the community members.
	Crosscutting aspects -HIV/AIDs prevention program during construction works among labours -Human trafficking and child labour prevention program during construction.
Relevance of the project idea	Alignment to NDP, SDPs and Agency plans - The project is relevant and aligned to NDP in that it increases access to basic sanitation which is one of the key result areas of the NDP III. -The project is also aligned to SDPs 6 of ensuring clean water and sanitation for all by 2030. -The project also supports Ministry of Water and Environment plan of improved functionality of water sources as an agency.
Stakeholders	Direct beneficiaries -Community members
	Indirect beneficiaries -Sub county -District local government -Ministry of water and environment
	Likely project affected persons: -The community members
Project objectives/outcomes/outputs	Objectives: -To increase access to basic sanitation.
	Outcomes: -Reduced prevalence of water related diseases. -Improvement in health.
	Outputs -The project output will comprise; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased access to basic sanitation • Community mind set change on sanitation
Project inputs/activities/interventions	Inputs The followings shall be the inputs;

	<p>-Financial resources -Human resources -Industrial and local materials -Time</p> <p>Activities The activities shall comprise; -Community-based awareness and sensitization program. -Construction of the VIP Latrines.</p> <p>Interventions -Provision of technical support in supervision of construction work. -Incorporation of community members in the provision of support supervision and community contribution in form of land.</p>
STRATEGIC OPTIONS	
<p>Strategic options (<i>indicate the existing asset, non-asset, and new asset solution</i>)</p>	<p>Alternative means of solving the problem stating the advantage and disadvantages of each: -The alternative mean of solving the problem is by construction of Ecosan toilet. -The advantages of the above options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be constructed near source of water since the waste product cannot have access to ground water. • Cheap to construct since it's construction does not involve mass excavation. • By-product(compost) can be used as manure in Gardens. <p>-The disadvantages of the above option are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sanitation facility is not easily acceptable to the community because of its modality of use. <p>Alternative means of financing stating the advantages and disadvantages of each: -Alternative financing mean is from NGOs. The Advantages are: -Provide sufficient project fund requirement at once other than phasing off. -Not politically controlled.</p> <p>The disadvantages: -Not reliable since provision is uncertain.</p> <p>Comparison of the alternatives, indicate methodologies used in the assessment: -In term of Water quality contamination; The leachate in VIP latrine can get access to and contaminate ground water. -Cost of construction: VIP latrine is more expensive to construct than Ecosan toilet.</p> <p>Selected approach, highlight reasons for the superiority of the proposed approach/project: -The selected approach is VIP latrine: -Reason for the approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familiar and easily acceptable sanitation facility to community members. • Has simple mode of construction.
<p>Coordination with government agencies</p>	<p>Indicate the roles of other stakeholders respecting legal and policy mandates, embrace integrated planning, define the roles of each agency in project implementation.</p> <p>-The roles of the different agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ministry of water and environment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of funding for the projects. • Formulation and dissemination of policy, guidelines pertaining the use of the funding. • Management of the water resources.

- District local government.
 - Planning and budget allocation for the project.
 - Supervision of the project.
 - Community based awareness and sensitization.

PROJECT ANNUALISED TARGETS (OUTPUTS)

Project annualized targets	Output	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
	Output Increased access to basic sanitation						
		74.9%	3.02%	3.02%	3.02%	3.02%	3.02%
Output2 Community mindset change		30%	20%	20%	15%	10%	5%

ESTIMATED PROJECT COST AND FUNDING SOURCES

Project annualized cost	Output	Sou rce	Cum. Exp. Up to 2019/2 0	Yr.1	Yr.2	Yr.3	Yr.4	Yr.5	Recur rent (%)	Capi tal (%)
	Project annualized cost	Output 1 Increas ed access to basic sanitati on.	GO U	45,000, 000	15,000, 000	15,000, 000	15,000, 000	15,000, 000	15,000, 000	18.75 %
Don or										
		OSR								
		NG O								
		PS								
Output 2 Commu nity mindset change		GO U	5,000, 000	1,000, 000	1,000,0 00	1,000, 000	1,000,0 00	1,000,0 00	20%	6.25 %
		Don or								
		OSR								
		NG O								
		PS								
Output3		GO U								
		Don or								
	OSR									
	NG O									
	PS									
Etc.										

Total	50,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	38.75%	100%

PLANNED CUMULATIVE IMPLEMENTATION PERCENTAGE PROGRESSION

Percentage progress	Output	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
	Overall project progress (%)						
	Output1 Increased access to basic sanitation	74.9%%	77.02%	80.04%	83.06%	86.08%	90%
	Output2 Community mindset change	15%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%
	Output3						
	Output4						
	Output5						
	Etc.						

RESULTS MATRIX

Objective Hierarchy and Description	Indicators	Means of Verification	Baseline	Target	Assumptions
Goal -To increase access to basic sanitation.	-Increased access to basic sanitation	- %tage increase in access to basic sanitation.	74.9%	90%	-Funding from the central government will be as speculated. -Force Majeure will not occur.
Outcomes: -Improvement in health. -Reduced prevalence of water borne diseases.	-Reduction in population in need of health services. -Increment in reduction to prevalence of water borne	-Percentage Reduction in population in need of health services. -Percentage increment in reduction to prevalence of water borne diseases.	44%	28%	-Consistent funding from central government. -Positive community min-dset on the use of the sanitation facility.
			28.9%	24%	

		diseases.				
	<p>Outputs -Increased access to basic sanitation</p>	-Increase in access to basic sanitation.	-Percentage Increase in access to basic sanitation.	74.9%	90%	-Stable funding from the central government.
	-Community mind set change.	-Community contribution towards the project e.g offering land for project.	-Land agreement signed between government official and land owners.	25%	100%	-Absence of Force Majeure. -Continuous sensitization and creation of awareness.
	<p>Activities -Community-based awareness and sensitization program.</p>	- Community contribution towards the project e.g offering the project land.	-Land agreement signed between government official and land owners.	25%	100%	-Continuous sensitization and creation of awareness.
	-Latrine construction works.	-On-site constructed VIP latrine.	-Site supervision, monitoring and report.	19%	40%	-Funding from the central government will be as speculated. -Force Majeure will not occur.

STRUCTURE OF THE NDPIII PIP

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Title	<i>Provision of rice value addition equipment, small scale irrigation equipment and seed to farmers/farmer groups.</i>
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NDP Program Description	Agro-industrialization
Department	Production
Sector	Crop
Sub sector	
Implementing Agency	Pakwach District Local Government
Location	Sub-counties
Estimated Project Cost	18,000.000
Current stage of project implementation at commencement of LGDP	Procurement requisitions for rice huller and rice seed for FY 2021/2022 have been generated by the DAO.
Funding Secured	Agriculture Extension and Production Development Grants.
Total funding gap	
Project Duration/Life span (Financial Years)	Start date: 1 st July 2021
	End date: 30 th June 2025
Officer Responsible	District Agricultural Officer
PROJECT INTRODUCTION	
Problem Statement	Low farm gate price of un milled rice. Little unreliable rainfall and prolonged dry spell. Low grade seed/planting materials.
	Many middle men in agricultural trade. Climate change. Plant pests and disease; coupled with seed adulteration.
Situation Analysis	Rice production is gradually increasing every years and the increase is expected to double or triple when Wadelai irrigation scheme is completed.
	Farmers have been trained on small scale irrigation, climate smart agriculture and use of short gestation seed to mitigate effects of climate change.
	Low farm gate price of un milled rice. Little unreliable rainfall and prolonged dry spell. Low grade seed/planting materials. Many middle men in agricultural trade. Climate change. Plant pests and disease; coupled with seed adulteration.
	Our farmers are women, youths, men and PWDs.
Relevance of the project idea	The rice huller will transform low priced un-milled rice to high value milled rice. The small scale irrigation equipment and improved seed will improve production and productivity.
Stakeholders	Direct beneficiaries: Farmer groups and individual farmers
	Indirect beneficiaries: Traders.
	Nil
Project objectives/outcomes /outputs	Objectives: Increase production and productivity of key enterprises. Increase the marketable value of farm produce.
	Outcomes: Increased household incomes and improved household food security.
	Outputs: Increased volumes of farm produce and milled rice.
Project inputs/activities/interventions	Inputs: Rice huller, small scale irrigation equipment, certified foundation rice seed and improved cassava stems.
	Activities: Farmer trainings, procurement of equipment and seed/planting material, installation of equipment and planting of seed/planting material.

	Interventions: Periodic follow up.									
STRATEGIC OPTIONS										
Strategic options (indicate the existing asset, non-asset, and new asset solution)	Alternative means of solving the problem stating the advantage and disadvantages of each									
	Alternative means of financing stating the advantages and disadvantages of each									
	Comparison of the alternatives, indicate methodologies used in the assessment									
	Selected approach, highlight reasons for the superiority of the proposed approach/project									
Coordination with government agencies	Indicate the roles of other stakeholders respecting legal and policy mandates, embrace integrated planning, define the roles of each agency in project implementation									
PROJECT ANNUALISED TARGETS (OUTPUTS)										
Project annualized targets	Output	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025			
	Rice huller	1	0	1	0	1	1			
	Rice seed	0	185 kg	500 kg	0	0	0			
	Irrigation kit	2	2	0	6	0	0			
	Cassava stems	0	0	0	0	100 bags	100 bags			
	Output5									
	Etc.									
ESTIMATED PROJECT COST AND FUNDING SOURCES										
Project annualized cost	Output	Source	Cumulative Exp. Up to 2019/20	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	Recurrent (%)	Capital (%)
	Rice huller	GO U								
		Donor								
		OSR								
		NGO								
		PS								
	Output2	GO U								
		Donor								
		OSR								
		NGO								
		PS								
	Output3	GO U								

	Don or								
	OSR								
	NGO								
	PS								
	Etc.								
	Total								

PLANNED CUMULATIVE IMPLEMENTATION PERCENTAGE PROGRESSION

Percentage progress	Output	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
	Overall project progress (%)						
	Output1						
	Output2						
	Output3						
	Output4						
	Output5						
	Etc.						

RESULTS MATRIX

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

STRUCTURE OF THE NDPIII PIP

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Title	<i>(Provision of value addition equipments(Honey Proceeing equipments), improved Bee Hives to Bee farmers and traps for demonstration on Vector Control.</i>
NDP Program Description	Agro- Industrialization
Department	Production
Sector	Entomology
Sub sector	
Implementing Agency	Pakwach District Local Government
Location	Alwi Sub County and Wadelai
Estimated Project Cost	11,000,000 UGX

Current stage of project implementation at commencement of LGDP	Procurement work plans and requisitions for FY 2021/2022 have been generated by District Entomologist.
Funding Secured	Agricultural Extension development Grant
Total funding gap	20,000,000/= per Financial Year.
Project Duration/Life span (Financial Years)	Start date: 01 st July 2021
	End date: 30 th June 2025
Officer Responsible	District Entomologist
PROJECT INTRODUCTION	
Problem Statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mindset of the beneficiary farmers leading to slow adoption of the modern beekeeping farming and Vectors Control practices.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Majority of farmers are used to traditional Beekeeping and Tsetse flies Control practices.
Situation Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established of demo sites for bee Keeping in Pakwach Sub County at 6,000,000 in 2020/2021 Conducted Tsetse flies Surveys in all LLGs at 8,000,000 in the FY 2019/2020 Established Tsetseflies Control Demo sites in Wadelai and Pakwach Town Council at 4,000,000 in the FY 2020/19 and 2019/2020
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of Apiary Technology demonstration site in Alwi Sub County at 6,000,000, FY 2021/2022 Establishment of Tsetsefly Control Demonstration Site in Ragem Sub County at 5,000,000/=
	Challenges <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Slow adoption of technologies by farmers Limited resources Pests and diseases Limited skills and knowledge.
	Crosscutting aspects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Our farmers are women, youth, men and PWDs Environmental issues
Relevance of the project idea	Alignment to NDP, SDPs and Agency plans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved food availability and human nutrition Improved house hold income Improved Livestock and human Health
Stakeholders	Direct beneficiaries: Farmer Groups and Individual Farmers
	Indirect beneficiaries: Traders
	Likely project affected persons: NIL
Project objectives/outcomes/outputs	Objectives: Increased Livestock Health, Production and Productivity.
	Outcomes: Increased household incomes and improved house hold food security.
	Outputs: Increased volumes of Livestock farm and Apiary products
Project inputs/activities/interventions	Inputs: Honey Processing Equipment, Bee hives, Bee forages and Tsetse flies traps.
	Activities: Farmer’s trainings, supply of equipment, improved hives and seeds/planting materials for Bee forages, tsetse traps and Establishment of the Demonstration Sites.
	Interventions: Periodic follow up
STRATEGIC OPTIONS	

Strategic options (indicate the existing asset, non-asset, and new asset solution)	Alternative means of solving the problem stating the advantage and disadvantages of each									
	Alternative means of financing stating the advantages and disadvantages of each									
	Comparison of the alternatives, indicate methodologies used in the assessment									
	Selected approach, highlight reasons for the superiority of the proposed approach/project									
Coordination with government agencies	Indicate the roles of other stakeholders respecting legal and policy mandates, embrace integrated planning, define the roles of each agency in project implementation									
PROJECT ANNUALISED TARGETS (OUTPUTS)										
Project annualized targets	Output	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25			
	Honey Processing Equipment	00	00	00	00	00	00			
	Demo sites for Tsetse flies Control	01	01	01	04	04	04			
	Demo Sites for Apiary	01	01	02	04	06	06			
	Etc.									
ESTIMATED PROJECT COST AND FUNDING SOURCES										
Project annualized cost	Output	Source	Cum. Exp. Up to 2019/20	Yr. 1	Yr. 2	Yr. 3	Yr. 4	Yr. 5	Recurrent (%)	Capital (%)
	Honey Processing Equipment	GOU								
		Donor								
		OSR								
		NGO								
		PS								
	Demo sites for Tsetse flies Control	GOU								
		Donor								
		OSR								
		NGO								
		PS								
	Demo Sites for Apiary	GOU								
		Donor								
		OSR								
NGO										

	PS								
	GOU								
	Donor								
	ORS								
	NGO								
	PS								

PLANNED CUMULATIVE IMPLEMENTATION PERCENTAGE PROGRESSION

Percentage progress	Output	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
	Overall project progress (%)						
	Output1						
	Output2						
	Output3						
	Output4						
	Output5						
	Etc.						

RESULTS MATRIX

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

STRUCTURE OF THE NDPIII PIP	
PROJECT SUMMARY	
Project Title	<i>(Provision of value addition equipment (Small Grass Chopper machines for animal feeds production), improved breeds of livestock to farmers.</i>
NDP Program Description	Agro- Industrialization
Department	Production
Sector	Livestock
Sub sector	
Implementing Agency	Pakwach District Local Government
Location	Wadelai
Estimated Project Cost	12,011,083 UGX
Current stage of project implementation at commencement of LGDP	Procurement work plans and requisitions for FY 2021/2022 have been generated by DVO.
Funding Secured	Agricultural Extension and Production development Grant
Total funding gap	30,000,000/= per Financial Year.
Project Duration/Life span (Financial Years)	Start date: 01 st July 2021
	End date: 30 th June 2025
Officer Responsible	District Veterinary Officer
PROJECT INTRODUCTION	
Problem Statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mind-set of the beneficiary farmers that could leading to low adoption of the modern livestock farming practices.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Majority of farmers are used to traditional livestock rearing practices.
Situation Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exposer Visit and Skill training of 30 Youths to Kiruhura District on AGDI Dairy Farm)-FY 2017/2018 to learn on Dairy Production and Management at 20,000,000/= and supported by I SEE Project. Supply of 75 Dairy Heifers to farmers under OWC in the FY 2017/2018,2019/2020 and 2020/2021 worth 187,500,000/= Supply of 06 Galla goats to farmers in the FY 2020/2021 worth 2,700,000/=. Supply of 90 Boer goats to farmers under OWC in the FY 2017/2018 and 2019/2020 worth 27,000,000/=. Supply of 180 bags of Nappier Grass for model farmers in all LLGs in 2018/19 and 2019/2020 at 7,200,000/=
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supply of 10 Galla Billy Goats for Cross Breeding in the FY 2021/22 at 8,000,000/= Supply of Kuroiler Birds for Poultry Breed improvement in the FY 2021/22 at 2,011,083/= Promotion of Artificial Insemination in Cattle in the FY 2021/22 at 2,000,000/=
	<p>Challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low percentage of improved breeds in the district in terms of numbers Limited resources Low availability of improved pastures especially during dry season due to drought

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pests and diseases • Limited skills and Knowledge. 						
	Crosscutting aspects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our farmers are women, youth, men and PWDs • Environmental issues 						
Relevance of the project idea	Alignment to NDP, SDPs and Agency plans <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved food availability and human nutrition • Improved house hold income • Improved human Health 						
Stakeholders	Direct beneficiaries: Farmer Groups and Individual Farmers Indirect beneficiaries: Traders						
	Likely project affected persons: NIL						
Project objectives/outcomes/outputs	Objectives: Increased Livestock Production and Productivity. Outcomes: Increased household incomes and improved house hold food security. Outputs: Increased volumes of Livestock farm products.						
Project inputs/activities/interventions	Inputs: Grass Choppers, improved pastures planting seeds and materials, improved breeds of livestock. Activities: Farmer trainings, supply of equipment, improved breeds of livestock and seeds/planting materials Interventions: Periodic follow up						
STRATEGIC OPTIONS							
Strategic options (indicate the existing asset, non-asset, and new asset solution)	Alternative means of solving the problem stating the advantage and disadvantages of each						
	Alternative means of financing stating the advantages and disadvantages of each						
	Comparison of the alternatives, indicate methodologies used in the assessment						
	Selected approach, highlight reasons for the superiority of the proposed approach/project						
Coordination with government agencies	Indicate the roles of other stakeholders respecting legal and policy mandates, embrace integrated planning, define the roles of each agency in project implementation						
PROJECT ANNUALISED TARGETS (OUTPUTS)							
Project annualized targets	Output	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
	Pastures seeds and Planting materials	90 Bags of Nappier cuttings.	00	100 Bags of Pastures planting materials	100 Bags of Pastures planting materials	100 Bags of Pastures planting materials	100 Bags of Pastures planting materials
	Dairy Heifers	24	20	60	60	60	60
	Boer Goats	90	00	60	60	60	60
	Galla Goats	00	06	10	60	60	60
	Grass Choppers	00	00	00	02	02	02
	Output5						
Etc.							
ESTIMATED PROJECT COST AND FUNDING SOURCES							
Project annualized cost							

Output	Source	Cu m. Exp. Up to 2019 /20	Yr. 1	Yr. 2	Yr. 3	Yr. 4	Yr. 5	Recu rrent (%)	Capital (%)
Pastures seeds and Planting materials	GOU								
	Donor								
	OSR								
	NGO								
	PS								
Boer Goats	GOU								
	Donor								
	OSR								
	NGO								
	PS								
Galla Goats	GOU								
	Donor								
	OSR								
	NGO								
	PS								
Galla Goats	GOU								
	Donor								
	ORS								
	NGO								
	PS								
PLANNED CUMULATIVE IMPLEMENATATION PERCENTAGE PROGRESSION									
Percenta ge progress	Output	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
	Overall project progress (%)								
	Output1								
	Output2								
	Output3								
	Output4								
	Output5								
Etc.									
RESULTS MATRIX									
Results matrix	Objective Hierarcy and Description	Indicators	Means of Verification	Baseline	Target	Assumptions			
	Goal								

	Outcomes					
	Outputs					
	Activities					

STRUCTURE OF THE NDPIII PIP	
PROJECT SUMMARY	
Project Title	Fish and Fish Product Value Addition Development
NDP Program Description	Program: Agro-Industrialization; Sub Programme: Storage, Agro-Processing and Value addition
Department	Production
Sector	Fisheries
Sub sector	
Implementing Agency	Pakwach District Local Government
Location	Sub Counties of Dei, Panyimur, Panyimur TC, Panyimur, Pakwach SC, Pakwach TC, Panyango, Pokwero, Wadelai and Ragem
Estimated Project Cost	145,000,000 in UGX
Current stage of project implementation at commencement of LGDP	New project
Funding Secured	0
Total funding gap	145,000,000 in UGX
Project Duration/Life span (Financial Years)	Start date: 2020
	End date: 2024
Officer Responsible	District Fisheries Officer
PROJECT INTRODUCTION	
Problem Statement	Relatively high post-harvest loss in fish and fish products
	This problem is majorly due to: Poor fish handling practices i.e., use of unhygienic fishing vessels, placing of harvested fish on the bare ground, exposure of fresh to high temperatures
Situation Analysis	In FY 2017/18 the department constructed 4 fish racks at Akello landing site in Wadelai sub county at a value of 6,000,000/= This has provided an appropriate facility for fish display and processing.
	Ongoing interventions (include figures to support the achievements of outputs and budget allocations)
	Challenges: Flooding of the landing sites, limited clean and safe water for fish processing and securing of the expected funding.
	Crosscutting aspects: The project will lead to reduction in the use of fuel wood for fish processing.
Relevance of the project idea	The NDP III and the Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan both provided for these interventions under the Agro-industrialization Programme i.e., Objective 2: Improve post-harvest handling and storage and Objective 3: Increase agro-processing and value addition.
Stakeholders	Direct beneficiaries: The fishing community in seven landing sites
	Indirect beneficiaries: Community within the sub counties and district at large
	Likely project affected persons: Activities will be undertaken on land owned by the landing sites so expect insignificant effect on the community.
Project	Objectives: Improve post-harvest handling and storage of fish and fisheries products

objectives/outcomes/outputs	Outcomes: Improved quality of fish and fish products																																		
	Outputs: Post-harvest handling and storage facilities for fish (both dry and fresh) established																																		
Project inputs/activities/interventions	Inputs: Technical advice and funding																																		
	Activities: Construction of solar tent driers for <i>Bryinus</i> spp “Muziri”; training of the fishing community on use of solar tent driers; Construction of drying racks; Setting up of project management committees.																																		
	Interventions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of solar dryer for <i>Bryinus</i> spp “Muziri” and “Ragoge” fishes • Establishment of racks for fish handling • Establishment of <i>Bryinus</i> spp value addition or processing facilities • Establishment of improved fish processing kilns 																																		
STRATEGIC OPTIONS																																			
Strategic options <i>(indicate the existing asset, non-asset, and new asset solution)</i>	The problem post-harvest losses in fisheries can majorly be solved by improvements in fish handling practices and facilities. This could be cold chains, smoking kilns and driers. However, some of these will require electricity to operate and extensive use of wood fuel.																																		
	The options for financing this project include: 100% government funding or private sector or a public-private partnership. This could be between and individual or the community – build and handover to the community/individual to operate at fee or the individual/community cost share in the construction and then own and operate.																																		
	The alternatives are compared, basing on the impact on the environment and the cost of operation and maintenance.																																		
	Selected approach, highlight reasons for the superiority of the proposed approach/project																																		
Coordination with government agencies	The stakeholders include the department of Technical Services and Works, Environment, NARO and Directorate of Fisheries Resources. These will be involved in supervision of construction works, environment screening, provision of prototypes or designs of the facilities.																																		
PROJECT ANNUALISED TARGETS (OUTPUTS)																																			
Project annualized targets	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Output</th> <th>Year 0</th> <th>Year 1</th> <th>Year 2</th> <th>Year 3</th> <th>Year 4</th> <th>Year 5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Output1: Establishment of solar dryer for <i>Bryinus</i> spp “Muziri” fish</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Output 2: Establishment of five (05) drying racks for fish handling</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Output 3: Establishment of fish processing kilns</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>							Output	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Output1: Establishment of solar dryer for <i>Bryinus</i> spp “Muziri” fish				1		1	Output 2: Establishment of five (05) drying racks for fish handling	1			2	2	1	Output 3: Establishment of fish processing kilns					1	
	Output	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5																												
	Output1: Establishment of solar dryer for <i>Bryinus</i> spp “Muziri” fish				1		1																												
	Output 2: Establishment of five (05) drying racks for fish handling	1			2	2	1																												
Output 3: Establishment of fish processing kilns					1																														
ESTIMATED PROJECT COST AND FUNDING SOURCES																																			

	Output	Source	Cum . Exp. Up to 2019 /20	Yr. 1	Yr. 2	Yr.3	Yr.4	Yr.5	Recurrent (%)	Capital (%)	
Project annualized cost	Output 1: Establishment of solar dryer for <i>Bryinus</i> spp “Muziri” fish	GOU				25,000,000		25,000,000	0	100	
		Donor									
		OSR									
		NGO									
		PS				5,000,000		5,000,000	40	60	
	Output 2: Establishment of five (05) drying racks for fish handling	GOU					20,000,000	20,000,000	10,000,000	0	100
		Donor									
		OSR									
		NGO									
		PS				5,000,000	5,000,000	2,500,000	40	60	
	Output 3: Establishment of fish processing kilns	GOU							20,000,000	0	100
		Donor									
		OSR									
		NGO									
		PS							5,000,000	40	60
	Total						55,000,000	25,000,000	67,500,000		

PLANNED CUMULATIVE IMPLEMENTATION PERCENTAGE PROGRESSION

	Output	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Percentage progress	Overall project progress (%)						
	Output 1: Establishment of solar dryer for <i>Bryinus</i> spp “Muziri” fish				50		100
	Output 2: Establishment of five (05) drying racks for fish handling				40	80	100
	Output 3: Establishment of fish processing kilns					100	

RESULTS MATRIX							
Results matrix	Objective Hierarchy and Description	Indicators	Means of Verification	Baseline	Target	Assumptions	
	Goal	Improved quality of fish and fish products and income	Surveys reports - UBOS			Fishers adopting the technology	
	Outcomes	Reduction in post-harvest losses	Survey reports			Fishers adopting the technology	
	Outputs	Number of solar dryers established	Final certificate of completion	0	2	Appropriate land will be available, adequate funding will be secured, fishers adopting the technology	
		Number of drying racks for fish handling established	Final certificate of completion	1	5	Appropriate land will be available, adequate funding will be secured, fishers adopting the technology	
		Number of fish processing kilns established	Final certificate of completion	1	1	Appropriate land will be available, adequate funding will be secured, fishers adopting the technology	
	Activities	Community mobilization and sensitization, Construction of solar tent driers and training of community on its use	Community mobilization and sensitization report, Final certificate of completion, Training report				
		Community mobilization and sensitization, Construction of fish drying racks, training of the fishers	Community mobilization and sensitization report, Final certificate of completion, Training report				
		Community mobilization and sensitization, Construction of fish kiln and training of community on its use	Community mobilization and sensitization report, Final certificate of completion, Training report				

Department	Education
Sector	Primary Education
Code	618
Title of Project	Construction of latrine stances
Implementing agency	Pakwach District Local Government
Location	1.Ocayo Primary School 2.Alli Ragem Primary School 3.Pumvuga Primary School 4.Omach Primary School 5.Povona Primary School 6.Kivuje Primary School 7.Fualwonga Primary School
Total planned expenditure	161,500,000/=
Funds secured	161,500,000/=
Funding gaps	-
Recurrent expenditure	161,500,000/=
Start date	01/07/2020
Completion date	30/06/2021
Project objectives	I.to achieve the recommended pupil latrine ratio in the schools sited. II.to achieve the efficacy in schools.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Learners and teachers in the schools sited.

Project background and justification:

The following are the project background and justification:

- I. Ocayo Primary School has been relocated as a result of flood and therefore the need for argent latrine construction.
- II. Alli Ragem, Omach, Kivuje and Pumvuga Primary have big number enrolment that need more latrine stances to meet the standard requirement.
- III. Fualwonga Primary School has latrine blocks that are completely full and this calls for allocation of new latrine stances.
- IV. Povona Primary School had only one functional latrine block that was being used by boys and the need to construct latrine stances for the girls.
- V. Above all, to meet the standard pupil latrine stances ratio as required by the government.

Technical description:

Project work plan and budget:

S/N	Activity	Budget				Total
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
01	Preliminaries, BOQ and Design	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	8,000,000
02	Execution of civil work	36,500,000	36,500,000	36,500,000	36,500,000	146,000,000
03	Monitoring of capital work	1,875,000	1,875,000	1,875,000	1,875,000	7,500,000
Total		40,375,000	40,375,000	40,375,000	40,375,000	161,500,000

Operation and Monitoring plan:

- I. Monthly site meeting to ascertain project progress.
- II. Monthly report writing to the various stake holders.

Environmental and impact Assessment and mitigation plan.

Environmental concern	Mitigation measures	Cost	Source of funding
		900,000/=	SFG

Department	Education
Sector	Primary Education
Code	618
Title of Project	Construction of Ocayo Primary School.
Implementing agency	Pakwach District Local Government
Location	1.Ocayo Primary School
Total planned expenditure	116,000,000/=
Funds secured	116,000,000/=
Funding gaps	-
Recurrent expenditure	116,000,000/=
Start date	01/07/2021
Completion date	30/06/2022
Project objectives	I.to achieve the recommended pupil Classroom ratio in the schools sited. II.to achieve the efficacy in schools.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Learners and teachers in the schools sited.

Project background and justification:

The following are the project background and justification:

- VI. Ocayo Primary School has been relocated as a result of flood and therefore the need for argent classrooms construction.

Technical description: Construction of a two classrooms block with office attached.

Project work plan and budget:

S/N	Activity	Budget				Total
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
01	Preliminaries, BOQ and Design	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,000,000	10,000,000
02	Execution of civil work	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	100,000,000
03	Monitoring of capital work	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	6,000,000
Total		40,375,000	40,375,000	40,375,000	40,375,000	116,000,000

Operation and Monitoring plan:

- III. Monthly site meeting to ascertain project progress.

- IV. Monthly report writing to the various stake holders.

Environmental and impact Assessment and mitigation plan:

Environmental concern	Mitigation measures	Cost	Source of funding
		900,000/=	SFG
Department		Education	
Sector		Primary Education	
Code		618	
Title of Project		Construction of classrooms	
Implementing agency		Pakwach District Local Government	
Location		1.Jacan primary school. 2.Nyakiro primary school 3.Sille Primary School 4.Japiemonen Primary School 5.Ocayo Primary School	
Total planned expenditure		1,263,000,000/=	
Funds secured		-	
Funding gaps		-	
Recurrent expenditure		1,263,000,000/=	

Start date	01/07/2022
Completion date	30/06/2023
Project objectives	I.to achieve the recommended pupil Classroom ratio in the schools sited. II.to achieve the efficacy in schools.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Learners and teachers in the schools sited.

Project background and justification:

The sites have been chosen because of the overwhelming number of the learners.

Technical description: Construction of ~~a 4 classrooms~~4 classrooms block in each of the identified sites.

Project work plan and budget:

S/N	Activity	Budget				Total (000,000's)
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
01	Preliminaries, BOQ and Design	17,500,000	17,500,000	17,500,000	15,000,000	0.0675
02	Execution of civil work	283,250,000	283,250,000	283,250,000	283,250,000	1.133
03	Monitoring of capital work	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	0.06
Total		315,750,000	315,750,000	315,750,000	315,750,000	1.263

Operation and Monitoring plan:

V. Monthly site meeting to ascertain project progress.

VI. Monthly report writing to the various stake holders.

Environmental and impact Assessment and mitigation plan.

Environmental concern	Mitigation measures	Cost	Source of funding
Environmental degradation	Planting of trees and grass	10,000,000	SFG
Department		Education	
Sector		Primary Education	
Code		618	
Title of Project		Construction of latrine stances	
Implementing agency		Pakwach District Local Government	
Location		1.Ocayo primary school 2.Pajobi primary school 3.Puyoo primary school 4.Kuba primary school 5.Pajao Cope Primary school	
Total planned expenditure		110,000,000/=	
Funds secured		-	
Funding gaps		-	
Recurrent expenditure		110,000,000/=	
Start date		01/07/2022	
Completion date		30/06/2023	
Project objectives		I.to achieve the recommended pupil Latrine stances ratio in the schools sited. II.to achieve the efficacy in schools.	
Targeted Beneficiaries		Learners and teachers in the schools sited.	

Project background and justification:

The sites have been chosen because of the overwhelming number of the learners, thus, the need for more latrine construction.

Technical description: Construction of a 4 stances latrine block in each of the identified sites.

Project work plan and budget:

Pakwach District Local Government - Third District Development Plan -F/Y2020-2025.

S/N	Activity	Budget				Total
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
01	Preliminaries, BOQ and Design	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	10,000,000
02	Execution of civil work	23,500,000	23,500,000	23,500,000	23,500,000	94,000,000
03	Monitoring of capital work	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	6,000,000
Total		27,500,000	27,500,000	27,500,000	27,500,000	110,000,000

Operation and Monitoring plan:

- I. Monthly site meeting to ascertain project progress.
- II. Monthly report writing to the various stake holders.

Environmental and impact Assessment and mitigation plan.

Environmental concern	Mitigation measures	Cost	Source of funding=
Environmental degradation	Planting of trees and grass	10,000,000	SFG
Department		Education	
Sector		Primary Education	
Code		618	
Title of Project		Supply of desks	
Implementing agency		Pakwach District Local Government	
Location		1.Ocayo primary school 2.Pajobi primary school 3.Puyoo primary school 4.Kuba primary school 5.Pajao Cope Primary school 6.Pajao primary 7.Panyimur primary	
Total planned expenditure		80,000,000	
Funds secured		-	
Funding gaps		-	
Recurrent expenditure		80,000,000	
Start date		01/07/2022	
Completion date		30/06/2023	
Project objectives		I.to achieve the recommended pupil desks ratio in the schools sited. II.to achieve the efficacy in schools.	
Targeted Beneficiaries		Learners and teachers in the schools sited.	

Project background and justification:

The sites have been chosen because of the overwhelming number of the learners, thus, the need for more desks
 Technical description: Supply of 50 three seated desks in each of the identified sites.

Project work plan and budget:

S/N	Activity	Budget				Total
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
01	Preliminaries, BOQ and Design	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000
02	Execution of civil work	16,500,000	16,500,000	16,500,000	16,500,000	66,000,000
03	Monitoring of capital work	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000
Total		18,500,000	18,500,000	18,500,000	18,500,000	74,000,000

Operation and Monitoring plan:

- I. Monthly site meeting to ascertain project progress.
- II. Monthly report writing to the various stake holders.

Environmental and impact Assessment and mitigation plan.

Environmental concern	Mitigation measures	Cost	Source of funding
Environmental degradation	Planting of trees and grass	10,000,000	SFG
Department		Education	
Sector		Primary Education	
Code		618	
Title of Project		Construction of classrooms	
Implementing agency		Pakwach District Local Government	
Location		1.Ayabu primary school. 2.Ajini primary school 3.Dei Primary School 4.Puyoo Primary School 5.Kuba primary	
Total planned expenditure		1,263,000,000/=	
Funds secured		-	
Funding gaps		-	
Recurrent expenditure		1,263,000,000/=	
Start date		01/07/2023	
Completion date		30/06/2024	
Project objectives		I.to achieve the recommended pupil Classroom ratio in the schools sited. II.to achieve the efficacy in schools.	
Targeted Beneficiaries		Learners and teachers in the schools sited.	

Project background and justification:

The sites have been chosen because of the overwhelming number of the learners.

Technical description: Construction of a 4 classrooms block in each of the identified sites.

Project work plan and budget:

S/N	Activity	Budget				Total (000,000's)
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
01	Preliminaries, BOQ and Design	17,500,000	17,500,000	17,500,000	15,000,000	0.0675
02	Execution of civil work	283,250,000	283,250,000	283,250,000	283,250,000	1.133
03	Monitoring of capital work	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	0.06
Total		315,750,000	315,750,000	315,750,000	315,750,000	1.263

Operation and Monitoring plan:

- VII. Monthly site meeting to ascertain project progress.
- VIII. Monthly report writing to the various stake holders.

Environmental and impact Assessment and mitigation plan.

Environmental concern	Mitigation measures	Cost	Source of funding
Environmental degradation	Planting of trees and grass	10,000,000	SFG
Department		Education	
Sector		Primary Education	
Code		618	
Title of Project		2.Construction of latrine stances	

Implementing agency	Pakwach District Local Government
Location	1.Oguta primary school 2.Pangieth primary school 3.Cikithi primary school 4.Wangkado primary school 5.Pumvuga Primary school
Total planned expenditure	110,000,000/=
Funds secured	-
Funding gaps	-
Recurrent expenditure	110,000,000/=
Start date	01/07/2023
Completion date	30/06/2024
Project objectives	I.to achieve the recommended pupil Latrine stances ratio in the schools sited. II.to achieve the efficacy in schools.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Learners and teachers in the schools sited.

Project background and justification:

The sites have been chosen because of the overwhelming number of the learners, thus, the need for more latrine construction.

Technical description: Construction of a 4 stances latrine block in each of the identified sites.

Project work plan and budget:

S/N	Activity	Budget				Total
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
01	Preliminaries, BOQ and Design	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	10,000,000
02	Execution of civil work	23,500,000	23,500,000	23,500,000	23,500,000	94,000,000
03	Monitoring of capital work	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	6,000,000
Total		27,500,000	27,500,000	27,500,000	27,500,000	110,000,000

Operation and Monitoring plan:

III. Monthly site meeting to ascertain project progress.

IV. Monthly report writing to the various stake holders.

Environmental and impact Assessment and mitigation plan.

Environmental concern	Mitigation measures	Cost	Source of funding=
Environmental degradation	Planting of trees and grass	10,000,000	SFG
Department		Education	
Sector		Primary Education	
Code		618	
Title of Project		Suppy of desks	
Implementing agency		Pakwach District Local Government	
Location		1.Panyigoro primary school 2.Oguta primary school 3.Dei primary school 4.Wangkado primary school 5.Pumvuga Primary school 6.Alwi primary 7.Payungu primary	
Total planned expenditure		80,000,000	
Funds secured		-	
Funding gaps		-	
Recurrent expenditure		80,000,000	

Start date	01/07/2023
Completion date	30/06/2024
Project objectives	I.to achieve the recommended pupil desks ratio in the schools sited. II.to achieve the efficacy in schools.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Learners and teachers in the schools sited.

Project background and justification:

The sites have been chosen because of the overwhelming number of the learners, thus, the need for more desks

Technical description: Supply of 50 three seater desks in each of the identified sites.

Project work plan and budget:

S/N	Activity	Budget				Total
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
01	Preliminaries, BOQ and Design	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000
02	Execution of civil work	16,500,000	16,500,000	16,500,000	16,500,000	66,000,000
03	Monitoring of capital work	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000
Total		18,500,000	18,500,000	18,500,000	18,500,000	74,000,000

Operation and Monitoring plan:

III. Monthly site meeting to ascertain project progress.

IV. Monthly report writing to the various stake holders.

Environmental and impact Assessment and mitigation plan.

Environmental concern	Mitigation measures	Cost	Source of funding
Environmental degradation	Planting of trees and grass	10,000,000	SFG
Department		Education	
Sector		Primary Education	
Code		618	
Title of Project		Construction of classrooms	
Implementing agency		Pakwach District Local Government	
Location		1.Wangkado primary school. 2.Pagwaya primary school 3.Lobodegi Primary School 4.Pajao primary School 5.Kivuje primary	
Total planned expenditure		1,263,000,000/=	
Funds secured		-	
Funding gaps		-	
Recurrent expenditure		1,263,000,000/=	
Start date		01/07/2024	
Completion date		30/06/2025	
Project objectives		I.to achieve the recommended pupil Classroom ratio in the schools sited. II.to achieve the efficacy in schools.	
Targeted Beneficiaries		Learners and teachers in the schools sited.	

Project background and justification:

The sites have been chosen because of the overwhelming number of the learners.

Technical description: Construction of a 4 classrooms block in each of the identified sites.

Project work plan and budget:

S/N	Activity	Budget				Total
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
						(000,000's)

Pakwach District Local Government - Third District Development Plan -F/Y2020-2025.

01	Preliminaries, BOQ and Design	17,500,000	17,500,000	17,500,000	15,000,000	0.0675
02	Execution of civil work	283,250,000	283,250,000	283,250,000	283,250,000	1.133
03	Monitoring of capital work	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	0.06
Total		315,750,000	315,750,000	315,750,000	315,750,000	1.263

Operation and Monitoring plan:

- IX. Monthly site meeting to ascertain project progress.
- X. Monthly report writing to the various stake holders.

Environmental and impact Assessment and mitigation plan.

Environmental concern	Mitigation measures	Cost	Source of funding
Environmental degradation	Planting of trees and grass	10,000,000	SFG
Department		Education	
Sector		Primary Education	
Code		618	
Title of Project		Construction of latrine stances	
Implementing agency		Pakwach District Local Government	
Location		1.Oguta primary school 2.Pangieth primary school 3.Cikithi primary school 4.Wangkado primary school 5.Pumvuga Primary school	
Total planned expenditure		110,000,000/=	
Funds secured		-	
Funding gaps		-	
Recurrent expenditure		110,000,000/=	
Start date		01/07/2024	
Completion date		30/06/2025	
Project objectives		I.to achieve the recommended pupil Latrine stances ratio in the schools sited. II.to achieve the efficacy in schools.	
Targeted Beneficiaries		Learners and teachers in the schools sited.	

Project background and justification:

The sites have been chosen because of the overwhelming number of the learners, thus, the need for more latrine construction.

Technical description: Construction of a 4 stances latrine block in each of the identified sites.

Project work plan and budget:

S/N	Activity	Budget				Total
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
01	Preliminaries, BOQ and Design	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	10,000,000
02	Execution of civil work	23,500,000	23,500,000	23,500,000	23,500,000	94,000,000
03	Monitoring of capital work	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	6,000,000
Total		27,500,000	27,500,000	27,500,000	27,500,000	110,000,000

Operation and Monitoring plan:

- V. Monthly site meeting to ascertain project progress.
- VI. Monthly report writing to the various stake holders.

Environmental and impact Assessment and mitigation plan.

Environmental concern	Mitigation measures	Cost	Source of funding=
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Environmental degradation	Planting of trees and grass	10,000,000	SFG
Department		Education	
Sector		Primary Education	
Code		618	
Title of Project		Supply of desks	
Implementing agency		Pakwach District Local Government	
Location		1.Panyigoro primary school 2.Oguta primary school 3.Dei primary school 4.Wangkado primary school 5.Pumvuga Primary school 6.Alwi primary 7.Payungu primary	
Total planned expenditure		80,000,000	
Funds secured		-	
Funding gaps		-	
Recurrent expenditure		80,000,000	
Start date		01/07/2024	
Completion date		30/06/2025	
Project objectives		I.to achieve the recommended pupil desks ratio in the schools sited. II.to achieve the efficacy in schools.	
Targeted Beneficiaries		Learners and teachers in the schools sited.	

Project background and justification:

The sites have been chosen because of the overwhelming number of the learners, thus, the need for more desks

Technical description: Supply of 50 three seater desks in each of the identified sites.

Project work plan and budget:

S/N	Activity	Budget				Total
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
01	Preliminaries, BOQ and Design	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000
02	Execution of civil work	16,500,000	16,500,000	16,500,000	16,500,000	66,000,000
03	Monitoring of capital work	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000
Total		18,500,000	18,500,000	18,500,000	18,500,000	74,000,000

Operation and Monitoring plan:

V. Monthly site meeting to ascertain project progress.

VI. Monthly report writing to the various stake holders.

Environmental and impact Assessment and mitigation plan.

Environmental concern	Mitigation measures	Cost	Source of funding
Environmental degradation	Planting of trees and grass	10,000,000	SFG

Appendix 2: DDP Results Framework

Category	Key Result Area (KRA)	Indicators	Baseline	LGD Targets				
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Goal: Increase Average Household Incomes and Improve the Quality of Life of the people in Pakwach District	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
	Reduced population under impoverished	Proportion of population below poverty line	60	55	50	45	40	35
Objectives	Sustainable industrialization for inclusive growth employment and wealth creation							
1. Enhance value addition in key growth opportunities	1. Increase labour productivity in the agro-industrial value 2. Increase in number of jobs created in agro-industry along the value	Increase in number of value addition facilities	0	5	10	15	20	2
	3. Reduction in the percentage of households dependent on subsistence agriculture as main source of livelihood 4. increase in the proportion of households that are food secure	Increase in volume of value addition products (tones)	0	10	15	20	25	30
	1. Increase area covered by wetlands	Increase in wetland cover	8	10	12	14	16	18
	2. Promote sustainable land and environmental management practices 3. Increase land area covered by forest	Increase in forest cover	7	10	13	16	19	22
	1. Increase water samples complying with national standards 2. Increase clean and safe water supply within the district	Proportion of water samples tested complying with national standards	73	78	83	88	93	98
		Proportion of population accessing safe and clean	75	80	85	90	95	100

2. Strengthen private sector capacity to drive growth and create jobs	1. Reduce informal sector contribution to local employment 2. Increase the proportion of public contracts and sub contracts awarded to local firms 3. Increase the product of local firms sold outside the district 4. Increase volume of loans from the Local SACCOs to the local private sector	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
		Total Savings in the Registered SACCOs as a percentage in the District budget	3	5	7	9	11	13
		Total annually amount of loan disbursed by the registered SACCOS to Clients within the district	0.2 billion	0.4Bn	0.5Bn	1.0 billion	1.5 billion	2 billion
3. Consolidate and increase stock and quality of productive infrastructure	1. Increase ICT penetration in the district 2. Increase the proportion of population accessing services online 3. Increase proportion of government services online 4. Reduce average travel time within and without the district 5. Reduce unit cost of building transport infrastructure especially roads 6. Increase average infrastructure life span especially (Urban paved roads, District Roads and Community Access Roads 7. Decrease the urban unemployment rate 8. Decrease the percentage of urban dwellers living in slums	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
		Number of Sub-Counties and Town Council with access to internet broad band	0	0	1	3	4	6
		Percentage of population that have access to internet	4	8	12	16	20	24
		Number of health centres with access to internet broad	1	2	3	4	5	7

	and informal settlement 9. Increase the proportion of surveyed land 10. Improve the efficiency of solid waste collection	band						
		Upgrading Urban roads to paved standards	0	2	4	6	8	10
		Rehabilitation of District Feeders	0	10	15	20	25	30
		Upgrading Community Access roads to District Roads	0	5	10	15	20	30
		Improving road bottlenecks within the Community Access Roads	0	50	80	110	140	170
		Proportion of the urban population employed in gainful and sustainable jobs	0	8	10	12	14	16
		Proportion of rural growth centres with physical planning	0	3	6	9	12	15
		Proportion of institutions (Schools, Health and sub-county headquarters) surveyed and titled	0	9	17	25	33	42
		Solid and liquid waste management sites identified and developed	0	1	2	3	4	5
		4.Increase productivity, inclusiveness and wellbeing of the population	1. Strengthen agriculture extension systems 2. Strengthen agricultural research and development 3. Improve land tenure system that promote agriculture investments 4. Strengthen the agricultural inputs	Proportion of Households dependent on subsistence agriculture as main source of livelihood	90	85	80	75
Proportion of farmers adopting and practicing	15		30	45	60	75		

<p>markets and distribution system to adhere to quality standards and grades</p> <p>5. Increase access to and use of agricultural mechanization</p> <p>6. Increase access and use of water for agricultural production</p> <p>7. Equipping all schools lagging behind the district and national average requirements</p> <p>8. Strengthen farmer organizations and cooperatives</p> <p>9. Strengthen systems for management of pests, vectors and diseases</p> <p>10. Improve skills and competence of agriculture labour force both technical and managerial</p> <p>11. Strengthen Community Based Management Information System</p>	recommended agricultural practices						
	Proportion of household engaged in large scale commercial	0	2	4	6	8	10
	Proportion of farmers having access to quality and affordable planting materials	0	2	4	6	8	10
	Proportion of household having access to ox traction and tractor for cultivation	0	5	10	15	20	25
	Proportion of farmers utilizing water for production	0	1	2	3	4	5
	Proportion of labour force transiting to gainful employment	11	15	19	23	27	31
	Proportion of people having access to electricity to national grid	0	5	10	15	20	25
	Average year of school	3	5	7	9	11	13
	Increase adjusted year of schooling	2	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5
	Infant mortality Rate/1000	100	96	92	88	84	80
	Maternal mortality ratio/100,000	340	330	320	310	300	290
	Under 5 mortality rate/1000	80	75	70	65	60	55
	Total fertility rate	6	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.7
	Rural water coverage	20	35	50	65	80	95
	Urban water						

		coverage						
		Household sanitation coverage	83	86	89	92	95	98
		Hand washing	35	42	49	56	63	70
		Social assistance to vulnerable groups (OVC, poor) (%)	0	2	4	6	8	10
		Social Assistance to elderly (SAGE) (136 over 1280)	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Stunted children under 5 (%)	30	25	20	15	10	5
		Increase the proportion of families, citizens and communities informed about national and community programmes	40	55	70	85	100	
5. Strengthen the role of the District Local Government in development	1. Develop Strategic Local Economic Development Plan 2. Strengthen Local Revenue Mobilization and management 3. Scale up civic education	Number of LED initiatives established by LG and functional	0	3	4	5	6	7
		Percentage of local revenue to the district budget	1.7	1.9	2	3	4	5
		Increase the percentage of the population participating in electoral process	50	60	70	80	90	100
		Increase percentage of youth engaged in district and national projects/ programmes and services	30	35	40	45	50	55

Appendix 3. Adaptation of program objectives and outcomes/ Result Areas

Programme	Agro-industrialization						
Programme Objective(s)	To increase commercialization and competitiveness of agriculture production and agro processing						
Key Results	Indicator	Baseline Data	FY1	FY2	FY3	FY4	FY5
Increase volume and value of selected agricultural commodities (Simsim, cassava, rice, soya beans and sorghum)	Number of tonnes of Simsim produced	5	7	9	11	13	15
	Number of tonnes of Cassava produced	10	15	20	25	30	35
	Number of tonnes of rice produced	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Number of tonnes of soya produced	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Number tonnes serena sorghum produced	1	3	5	7	9	11
	Number of tonnes of Simsim marketed or sold outside the district	2	4	6	8	10	12
	Number of tonnes of Cassava marketed or sold outside the district	3	6	9	12	15	18
	Number of tonnes of rice marketed or sold outside the district	1	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5
	Number of tonnes of soya marketed or sold outside the district	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Number tonnes serena sorghum marketed or sold outside the district	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0
Creating jobs in agro industry	Number of persons employed in Grinding mill industry	36	40	44	48	52	56
	Number of persons employed in Rice Hauler industry	0	2	4	6	8	10
	Number of persons employed in Cassava Chipper industry	0	2	4	6	8	10
	Number of persons employed in milk preserving and processing facilities	0	2	4	6	8	10
	Number of persons employed in fruit processing/preservation facilities	0	50	60	70	80	90
Increasing proportion of households that are food secure	Proportion of households having three meals per day	40	45	55	60	65	70
	Proportion of households having marketable surplus	20	25	30	35	40	45
Increasing labour productivity in agro industrial chain	Proportion of households adopting labour saving technologies in	5	10	15	20	25	30

	agricultural production						
Programme	Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water and Management						
Program objective (s)	To stop and reverse degradation water resources, environment/natural resources as well as effect climate change on economy and livelihood						
Increasing land area covered under forest and wetland both private and public	Number of woodlots in acres established by households	20	25	30	35	40	45
	Number of woodlots in acres established by institutions	30	35	40	45	50	60
	Number of woodlots in acres established by groups	5	7	9	11	13	15
	Wetlands restored in hectares	0	1	2	3	4	5
Increased urban greening	Number of green belts established within the district	0	2	4	6	8	10
	Number of green belts beautified	0	1	2	3	4	5
Improved physical planning and implementation of physical plan	Number of rural growth centres planned	0	2	4	6	8	10
Programme	Private Sector Development						
Program objective (s)	To increase competitiveness of private sector to drive sustainable inclusive growth						
Reduction of informal sector, strong and competitive Micro, Small and Medium enterprises Increase proportion and value of public contracts and sub contract to local firms	Number of new Micro, Small and Medium enterprises established	0	2	4	6	8	10
	Number of local firms contracted and sub contracted	5	10	15	20	25	30
	Value in Uganda shillings of Contracts and sub contracts awarded to local contractor	0.6BN	1.0BN	1.4 BN	1.8 BN	2.2 BN	2.6 BN
Increased volume of private sector investment in key growth areas	Number of private sector investing in the key growth areas annually	0	2	4	6	8	10
	Total annual volume of investment in Uganda Shillings by private sector	0	0.5 BN	1.0 BN	1.5 BN	2.0 BN	2.5 BN
Programme	Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services						
Program objective (s)	To improve transport interconnectivity in order to reduce transport time and cost						
Paved roads as a percentage of total roads	Proportion of urban roads tarmacked annually	0	2	4	6	8	10
Increased district road	Total number in Kms of new district Roads opened annually	10	10	20	30	40	50

	Total number in Kms of district roads rehabilitated	0	20	40	60	80	100
	Total number in Kms of Community Access Roads upgraded into District Roads annually	0	10	20	30	40	50
Increased Community Access Roads	Total number in Kms of community Access Roads maintained annually	30	60	90	120	150	180
	Total number of Road Bottle necks improved annually	0	9	18	27	36	45
Programme	Sustainable Energy and ICT Development						
Program objective (s)	Increased access and consumption of clean energy						
Increase in proportion of population accessing electricity	Proportion of households accessing electricity	0	5	10	15	20	30
	Proportion of institutions (Schools, Health Centres, markets and sub-counties) connected to National Grid	0	10	15	20	25	30
Increase in primary energy consumption	Proportion of Micro, Small and medium enterprises accessing electricity from the national grid	0	0	0	5	10	15
Reduction in share of biomass energy used for cooking	Proportion of households using electricity, Gas and Solar as an alternative means of energy for cooking	0	0	0	10	20	30
Increase ICT penetration	Proportion of population having access to affordable internet,	0	5	10	15	20	25
	Proportion of population having access to Digital Television signal coverage	0	1	2	3	4	5
	Proportion of Institutions having to affordable broad band internet,	0	2	4	6	8	10
	Proportion of Institutions having access to Digital Television signal coverage	0	2	4	6	8	10
Programme	Sustainable Housing and urban Housing						
Program objective (s)	To attain inclusive, productive and liveable urban areas for socio economic transformation						
Decreasing urban unemployment	Proportion of urban population having access to formal or gainful employment	2	4	6	8	10	12
Reducing housing deficit	Proportion of households having decent housing units	10	12	14	16	18	20
Increasing efficiency in solid and liquid waste collection	Number of waste management sites established and operationalized	0	1	2	3	4	5

Increased coverage of urban green spaces	Proportion in acres of urban areas greened and protected	0	3	4	5	6	7
Programme	Human Capital Development and Social protection						
Programme Objective (s)	To increase productivity of the population for increased competitiveness and better quality of life for all						
Enhanced skills and vocational development Increase access to social protection of vulnerable groups like orphans, elderly, PWDs Institutionalize human resource planning for economic growth	Increase staffing level of health workers	65	70	75	80	85	90
	Increase staffing level for teachers	78	81	86	91	96	100
	Increase staffing level of the traditional civil servants	16	31	45	50	65	80
Strengthen own vocational institution for skilling	Number of Vocational schools established and functional	1	1	2	3	4	5
	Numbers of students trained and equipped in vocational schools	150	300	450	600	750	900
Design and implement career development programs	Number of Cadres attending Continuous Professional Development annually	0	150	300	450	600	750
	Number of career development programmes designed and implemented annually						
Proportion of vulnerable persons supported	Number of Elderly supported annually	106	110	120	130	140	150
	Number of PWDs supported annually	30	50	70	90	110	130
	Number of Youths supported annually	150	200	250	300	350	400
	Number of orphans and vulnerable children supported annually	0	10	20	30	40	50
Programme	Community Mobilization and Mind-set Change						
Program Objective	Increase access to social protection of vulnerable groups like orphans, elderly, PWDs Promote development-oriented mind-set						
Mobilize communities to own government programs	Number of Government programmes supported, owned and sustained by the communities	7	8	9	10	11	12
Enhanced Media coverage of national programs	Number of community mobilizations done through radio talk shows annually	20	24	28	32	36	40

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Increased uptake and or utilization of public services (health, education and child protection)	Proportion of households accessing the public services	65	70	75	80	85	90
Programme	Special programme						
Program objective (s)	To accelerate equitable and balance economic growth and development						
Increased support to lower local governments that lagging behind in service delivery	Proportion of budget allocated to Lower Local Governments lagging behind		10	15	20	25	30
	Number of investments targeting the lower Local Governments lagging behind		2	4	6	8	10
Programme	Governance and Security Strengthening						
Program objective (s)	To improve adherence to the rule of law and capacity to contain emergency						
Improvement in the corruption perception and democratic tendencies	Proportion of the population having corruption perception on District Local Government	90	80	70	60	50	40
	Number of corruption cases reported	0	25	20	15	10	5
Capacity enhancement of lower local government	Number of Lower Local Government Staff trained annually	10	15	20	25	30	
	Number of tools and equipment procured and supplied to lower local governments	1	5	10	15	20	25
Reporting and accountability	Number of timely submission of reports to line ministries	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Number of audit queries generated annually		10	8	6	5	4
	Number of Lower Local Governments reporting timely		3	4	5	6	6
Opinion of Auditor General	Un qualified opinion of the Auditor General annually	0	1	1	1	1	1
National assessment	Percentage score on the national assessment conducted by OPM	0	70	75	80	85	90
Local Government Scorecard	Average percentage score by District Councillors and Chairperson	0	50	55	60	65	70
Programme	Development Plan Implementation						
Program objective (s)	To increase efficiency and effectiveness in the plan implementation						
Increased revenue	Percentage increase in in Proportion of Local revenue to the total District	1.6	2	3	4	4.5	5

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	budget						
	Proportion total local revenue budget collected	60	65	70	75	80	85
	Number of new alternative local revenue sources identified and collected	2	4	6	8	10	12
Improvement in alignment of plans and budget	Proportion of investments in the annual work plan and budget aligned to the District Development	0	80	85	90	95	100
	Proportion of Development Partners aligning their interventions to District Development Plan	0	20	30	40	50	60
Increased monitoring and evaluation of programs	Number of multi sector monitoring and joint monitoring activities conducted and reports shared with stakeholders	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Number of mid-term reviews conducted and report shared with stakeholders	0	0	0	1	0	0
	End of time evaluation conducted and report shared with stakeholders	0	0	0	0	0	1
Timely reporting and accountability	Number of timely quarterly reports produced and submitted	4	4	4	4	4	4
Innovation in plan implementation	Number of innovations developed and implemented to improve plan implementation annually	0	4	8	12	16	20