



**THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA**

**KIRYANDONGO DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

**DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

**2020/2021 – 2024/2025**

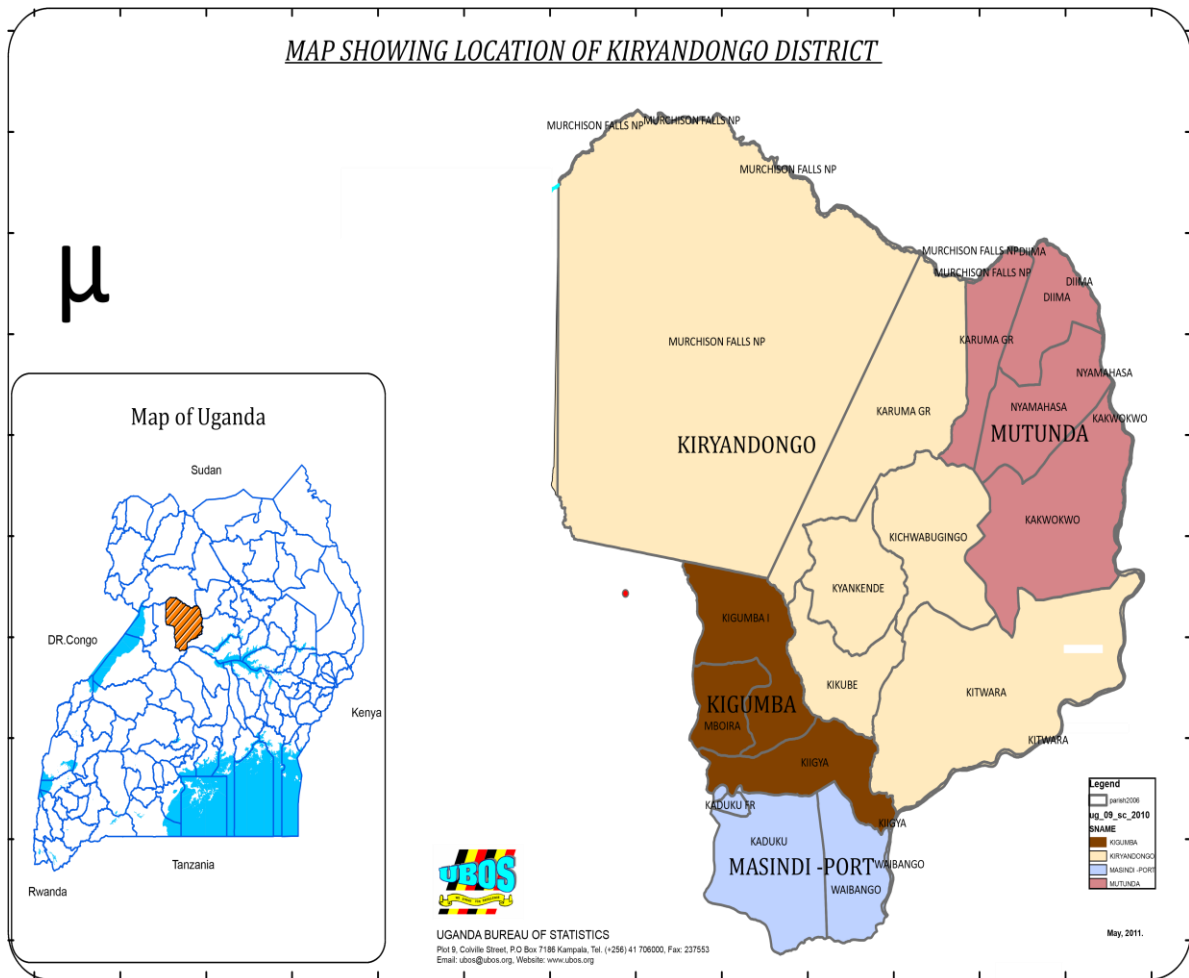
**VISION**

**A TRANSFORMED KIRYANDONGO DISTRICT FROM A PREDOMINANTLY RURAL  
SUBSISTENCE AGRICULTURAL ENTITY TO A THRIVING INDUSTRIALIZED ENTITY  
WITH REPUTABLE LEADERSHIP AND QUALITY LIFE FOR ALL BY THE YEAR 2040**

**THEME**

**REVITALISING SOCIO ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND LIVELIHOODS OF THE  
PEOPLE FOR A TRANSFORMED SOCIETY**

## A MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF KIRYANDONGO DISTRICT



December 2019

## **KIRANDONGO DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT VISION AND MISSION**

### **VISION**

A TRANSFORMED KIRYANDONGO DISTRICT FROM A PREDOMINANTLY RURAL SUBSISTENCE AGRICULTURAL ENTITY TO A THRIVING INDUSTRIALIZED ENTITY WITH REPUTABLE LEADERSHIP AND QUALITY LIFE FOR ALL BY THE YEAR 2040

### **MISSION**

SERVING THE PEOPLE OF KIRYANDONGO DISTRICT IN A COORDINATED SERVICE DELIVERY PHENOMENON WITH FOCUS ON NATIONAL AND LOCAL PRIORITIES IN A SUSTAINABLE DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

## **Foreword**

The Third District Development Plan (DDPIII) comes at a crucial time in the history of our District when the District, country, and indeed the world at large, is confronted with the COVID-19 pandemic and other disasters. Our resolve and determination to rise above this, and focus on our vision to building a modern, people centered, independent, integrated, resilient and self-sustaining economy, is at the centre of this DDPIII. Now more than ever, Kiryandongo Vision must be accelerated by taking full advantage of the opportunities that our beloved District has been availed with. Towards this, the DDPIII aims at increasing household incomes and improving the quality of life of the people of Kiryandongo District through wealth creation.

DDPIII aims at harnessing both government and private sector strengths, in a mixed economy approach, to grow the economy of the District through domestic production of goods and services of at least the basic necessities of livelihood; food, clothing, shelter, medicines, security, infrastructure, health, education and services. Kiryandongo District is gifted with a youthful population, and my council is partnering with the private sector to provide pathways to positively harnessing the dynamism and energies that young people have and creating opportunities to earn livelihoods and support the development of the district.

DDPIII consolidates the achievements of the previous Plans. The District has performed well and when we reflect on where we have come from as a District, we have much to be proud of. Most notably in the areas of improved infrastructure and expansion of access to social services in the areas of roads, health and education. A firm foundation for socioeconomic transformation has been laid.

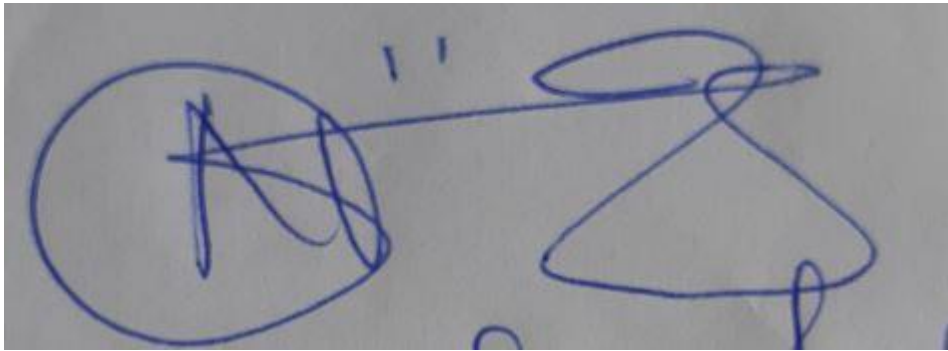
DDPIII will build on this progress by enhancing value addition in Agriculture which is essential to livelihood of the people of Kiryandongo District and has the highest potential to generate employment for our people. By the end of the Plan, effective implementation of the programmes is expected to lead to; increased income for households, lowering the poverty rate, and further improvement in health and education outcomes of the population.

The achievement of the socioeconomic transformation aspirations is a concerted and collective effort. I urge all the people of Kiryandongo District including those outside the District to seize the investment opportunities outlined in this Plan. Particularly, the Private Sector, Civil Society, Youth, Cultural Institutions, Faith-Based Organizations, and Development Partners have a significant role to play in the realization of the development aspirations. Leaders, policy makers and implementers should have the right attitude for effective and efficient service delivery and support to

implementation. Similarly, the general public should have a positive mind-set towards the Plan for its successful implementation.

With the assurance of sustained peace, stability, good-governance and cooperation with other Districts, which are very essential in development, we shall realize the goal of this Plan.

I wish to appreciate Council of Kiryandongo District, Civil Society and Development Partners for their contribution towards the preparation of this Plan and to urge a collective dedication to the realization of its noble objectives for the benefit of the people of Kiryandongo District.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of several overlapping loops and lines, appearing to be a stylized name or set of initials.

Ntairehoki Charles  
**District Chairperson**  
**Kiryandongo District Local Government**

## **Acknowledgement**

The formulation of the DDPIII was made possible by various actors at various levels. It is in this regard that I take this opportunity on behalf of Kiryandongo District Local Government, to acknowledge the under mentioned players who provided technical and any other distinguished input towards the preparation of this development plan. I wish to thank the National Planning Authority (NPA) which provided the new National Guidelines for Development Planning to Local Governments as a tool which indeed guided the entire planning process in the District. The same Authority is appreciated for the support to Local Government staff in terms of capacity enhancement of the Planning Department staff and other technical staff both at Higher Local Government and Lower Local Government levels that were trained in formulation of the Development Plan III. Also, appreciation go to staff of Governance, Accountability, Participation and performance (GAPP) who provided more training on the same to technical staff both Higher Local Government and Lower Local Government levels at Max Hotel in Kiryandongo Town. This contributed significantly towards successful formulation of this development plan III.

I also thank, the District Technical Planning Committee which disseminated the planning information to key stakeholders particularly the LLG technical planning committee members involving hands on training on the new development planning guidelines issued by National Planning Authority (NPA). It was clearly evident that the entire planning process was participatory characterized by discussions and agreeing on the modalities for the planning process, brainstorming on the key elements that were in line with the NDP II; discussing situation analysis and crosscutting issues, conducting situation analysis, reviewing District performance and identifying constraints and challenges facing the District. The District Technical Planning Committee members also identified appropriate interventions and strategies for unlocking the most binding constraints in the District, appraised and prioritized sector interventions and finally costed the district identified priorities. My sincere thanks go to all members of the standing committees and the District Executive Committee (DEC) for having discussed the plan and provided their input that were incorporated in this five-year development plan thus boosting the comprehensiveness and integration of the plan. Other stakeholders who participated in the formulation of this plan at various stages are also appreciated.

Lastly, I thank all members of the District council for having discussed and provided final input and eventually having approved this five-year District Development Plan.



Dorothy Ajwang  
**Chief Administrative Officer**  
**Kiryandongo District Local Government**

## **List of Acronyms**

AAH	-	Action Against Hunger
ACAO	-	Assistant Chief Administrative Officer
AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	-	Antenatal Clinic
BUZARD I	-	Bulindi Zonal Agricultural Development Institute
CAO	-	Chief Administrative Officer
CBO	-	Community Based Organization
CCCC	-	Chinese Communication and Construction Company
CDC	-	Center for Disease Control
CSOs	-	Civil Society Organization
CB-DOTS	-	Community Based Direct Observed Treatments
CDO	-	Community Development Officer
CHD	-	Community Health Department
CORPS	-	Community Owned Resourced Persons
CSOs	-	Community Service Organizations
ADHO	-	Assistant District Health Officer
DCAO	-	Deputy Chief Administrative Officer
DDEG	-	Discretionary Development Equalization Grant
DDP	-	District Development Plan
DWD	-	Directorate of Water Development
DEO	-	District Education Officer
DE	-	District Engineer
DEC	-	District Executive Committee
DCO	-	District Commercial Officer
DCDO	-	District Community Development Officer
DISO	-	District Internal Security Officer

DFO	-	District Forest Officer
DHAC	-	District HIV/AIDS Committee
DHO	-	District Health Officer
DLB	-	District Land Board
DPAC	-	District Public Accounts Committee
DP	-	District Planner
DPO	-	District Population Officer
DPMO	-	District Production & Marketing Officer
DRDIP	-	Development Response Displacement Impact Programme
DSC	-	District Service Commission
DTPC	-	District Technical Planning Committee
DUCAR	-	District Urban Community Access Road
DWRM	-	Directorate of Water Resource Management
DWSCG	-	Directorate of Water Sector Conditional Grant
DWO	-	District Water Officer
ELSE	-	Empowering Livelong Skills Education
EPI	-	Extended Program for Immunization
FAL	-	Functional Adult Literacy
FEWs	-	Field Extension Workers
FY	-	Financial Year
FDS	-	Fiscal Decentralization Strategy
FINMAP	-	Financial Management and Accountability Program
FM	-	Frequency Modulation
GAPP	-	Governance, Accountability, Participation and Performance
GBV	-	Gender Based Violence
GOU	-	Government of Uganda
GPS	-	Global Positioning System
HA	-	Hectare



HC	-	Health Centre
HIV	-	Human Immune Virus
HLG	-	Higher Local Government
HMIS	-	Health Management Information System
HOFOKAM	-	Hoima, Fort Portal and Kasese Micro Finance
HSDs	-	Health Sub-Districts
HUMC	-	Health Unit Management Committee
IDPs	-	Internally Displaced People
IEC	-	Information Education Communication
IGAs	-	Income Generating Activities
IPFs	-	Indicative Planning Figures
KDLG	-	Kiryandongo District Local Government
KM	-	Kilometer
LCD	-	Link Community Development
LC	-	Local Council
LECs	-	Local Environmental Committees
LGA	-	Local Government Act
LGDP	-	Local Government Development planning
LGFC	-	Local Government Finance Commission
LGPAC	-	Local Government Public Finance Committee
LLGs	-	Lower Local Governments
LST	-	Local Service Tax
MAAIF	-	Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industries and Fisheries
MDG	-	Millennium Development Goals
M & E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEMD	-	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
MFI	-	Micro Finance Institution
MGLSD	-	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social development

MIS	-	Management Information System
MOFPED	-	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MOLG	-	Ministry of Local Government
MoES	-	Ministry of Education and Sports
MOH	-	Ministry of Health
MWE	-	Ministry of Water and Environment
NAADS	-	National Agriculture Advisory Services
NARO	-	National Agriculture Research Institute
NEMA	-	National Environment Management Authority
NDP	-	National Development Plan
NFA	-	National Forestry Authority
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
NPA	-	National Planning Authority
NPC	-	National Population Council
NUSAF	-	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund
OPD	-	Out Patient Department
OPM	-	Office of the Prime Minister
OVC	-	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PACAO	-	Principal Assistant Chief Administrative Officer
PAF	-	Poverty Action Fund
PBS	-	Programme Budgeting System
PDU	-	Procurement and Disposal Unit
PCR	-	Pupil Classroom Ratio
PHRO	-	Principal Human Resource Officer
PIA	-	Principal Internal Auditor
POCC	-	Potentials, Opportunities, Challenges and Constraints
PRDP	-	Peace Recovery Development Plan

PSO	-	Private Sector Organization
PWDs	-	People with Disabilities
RGC	-	Rural Growth Centers
RDC	-	Resident District Commissioner
SACCO	-	Savings and Cooperative Credit organizations
SACAO	-	Senior Assistant Chief Administrative Officer
SFG	-	School Facilities Grant
SDGs	-	Sustainable Development Goals
SC	-	Sub County
SLM	-	Sustainable Land Management
SMCs	-	School Management Committees
SNE	-	Special Needs Education
SP	-	Senior Planner
STDs	-	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
SWOT	-	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TBAAs	-	Traditional Birth Attendants
TC	-	Town Council/ Town Clerk
TPC	-	Technical Planning Committee
UBOS	-	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UEDCL	-	Uganda Electricity Distribution Company Limited
UIA	-	Uganda Investment Authority
UGIFT	-	Uganda Government Inter Fiscal Transfers
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Program
UNHCR	-	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	-	United Nations International Children Education Fund
URF	-	Uganda Road Fund
USAID	-	United States Agency for International Development
USE	-	Universal Secondary Education

USMID-AF	-	Urban Municipal Infrastructural Development- Additional Funding
UPE	-	Universal Primary Education
UWA	-	Uganda Wild Life Authority
VCT	-	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
VHTs	-	Village Health Teams
VIP	-	Ventilated Improved Pit
VSLA	-	Village Savings Loan Associations
YLP	-	Youth Livelihood Program

## **Executive Summary**

This Local Government Development Plan (LGDP) covers the fiscal years of 2020/2021 to 2024/2025. This development plan is conceptualized within a framework of enabling the realization the district vision of “a transformed Kiryandongo District from a predominantly rural subsistence agricultural entity to a thriving industrialized entity with reputable leadership and quality life for all by the year 2040”. The LGDP formulation and implementation is manifested within the district mission of “serving the people of Kiryandongo District in a coordinated service delivery phenomenon with focus on national and local priorities in a sustainable District

development framework”. The goal of this Plan is “Increased Household Incomes and Improved Quality of Life of the people of Kiryandongo District”.

The key objectives of the Plan are:

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

The key planned investment projects for implementation within the next five years include: completion of administration block, preparation of the fourth district development plan, capacity building plan, and revenue enhancement plan. Capacity building for the agricultural extension workers, establishment of mother gardens, establishment of water harvesting and irrigation infrastructure, de-silting and construction of new valley dams and tanks for water for livestock, construction of new OPD Buildings, staff Houses, latrines and fencing of health centers.

The other planned investment projects are: rehabilitation of the hospital staff houses and hospital administration block; procurement of three seater desks, construction of classrooms, construction of education staff houses, VIP latrines, Completion of Kitwara and Kigumba Town Seed secondary schools; rehabilitation of District Roads, upgrading of CARs into District Roads, periodic Maintenance of roads, mechanized routine maintenance of roads and Manual Routine Maintenance of roads.

Other projects include: provision of piped water (RGCs), drilling and installation of deep boreholes, rehabilitation of deep boreholes, demarcating wetlands, planting trees and titling Government land.

For successful implementation of the NDPIII, the following key development strategies will be pursued: i) Agro-Industrialization; ii) Harness the Tourism Potential; iii) Increase local content participation; iv) Institutionalize infrastructure maintenance; v) Develop transport infrastructure; vi) Increase access to stable, reliable and affordable energy; vii) Leverage urbanization as a driver for socio-economic transformation; viii) Improve access and quality of social services; ix) Institutionalize human resource planning for the District; x) Enhance skills and vocational Development; xi) Increase access to social protection; xii) Promote development-oriented mind-set; xiii) Increase Resource Mobilization for Implementation of District Development Programmes and enhance partnerships with non-state actor for effective service delivery.

At the end of the five-year period, the following key results are expected to be achieved: Reduced Poverty rates; Increased rate of growth of the agricultural; Reduced Youth Unemployment Reduction in the percentage of households dependent on subsistence agriculture as a main source of livelihood; Increased forest cover and Increased households with access to electricity from 21 percent to 60 percent.

To achieve the planned objectives and results, the overall cost of financing all the DDPIII planned programme interventions over the 5-year period is estimated at around UGX 344,928,191,465/= (three hundred forty four billion nine hundred twenty eight million one hundred ninety one

thousand four hundred sixty five shillings) of which UGX 329,542,287,750/= (three hundred twenty nine billion five hundred forty two million two hundred eighty seven thousand seven hundred fifty shillings) is contribution by the public, UGX 4,592, 252,670/= (four billion five hundred ninety two million two hundred fifty two thousand six hundred seventy shillings) while UGX 10,793,640,995/= (ten billion seven hundred ninety three million six hundred forty thousand nine hundred ninety five shillings) is external financing contribution. Other external sources will contribute UGX 10,050/= (ten thousand, fifty shillings). This means that 96 percent of the total resources expected to finance the Plan will come from GoU consolidated budget, 1 percent from Local Revenue while 3 percent will be from the development partners.

Implementation, Risk Management, Monitoring and Evaluation Implementation reforms have been identified for each programme to ensure the delivery of the desired results.

The programme implementation architecture provides a coordinated framework to focus on delivery of common results and reduce 'silo' working modality and enhance synergies. This will require strengthening the coordinating role of the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer.

In order to ensure operationalization of the Plan, Kiryandongo District Local Government plan will be aligned to the NDPIII. Implementation of this plan will also be linked to the Programme Based Budgeting System (PBBS). In addition, development partners will align their frameworks to meet the aspirations of the Plan.

The Plan acknowledges the need for risk informed development as a process and not an event. This is because there is a continuous interaction across local risks including; epidemics, natural hazards and disasters, climate change, among others. The plan has therefore identified, analyzed various potential (endogenous and exogenous) risks and prescribed possible mitigation, continuous monitoring and management measures during the plan period.

Monitoring and evaluation of the plan will be strengthened through the introduction of systemic and district level reforms for improved effectiveness during DDPIII.

# CHAPTER ONE

## 1.0 Introduction

This chapter covers the background information which entails the context of the LGDP, description of the Local Government Development planning process and the structure of the LGDP. The chapter also describes the district profile which explains the key geographical information, administrative structure, demographic characteristics, natural endowments and social economic infrastructure.

## 1.1 Background Information

### 1.1.1 Context of the Local Government Development Plan

This District Development Plan is the 3<sup>rd</sup> document of the kind to be formulated and approved by Kiryandongo District Council since its effectiveness in the financial year 2010/2011.

The DDPIII (2020/21 – 2024/25) is anchored on the progress made, challenges encountered and lessons learnt from previous planning and implementation of DDPI and DDPII. The DDPIII comes into effect at the time when the District, country and the World are battling the COVID-19 pandemic that has posed social and economic impacts. In light of this, the Plan defines the broad direction for the District and sets key objectives, interventions and targets for sustainable socio-economic transformation of Kiryandongo District.

### Achievements, Challenges and Lessons learned

The key achievements that have been registered over the last five years include:

1. Construction of the district administration block headquarters and LLGs headquarters;
2. Construction of classroom blocks;
3. Construction of VIP lined latrines;
4. Periodic and routine maintenance of district roads;
5. Procurement of motorcycles;
6. Supporting various groups of YLP, DRDIP, NUSAF 3;
7. Titling of land;
8. Carried out physical planning;
9. Procured and supplied tree seedlings to communities;
10. Acquisition of the road equipment from central government;
11. Construction of staff houses for both health and education staffs;
12. Access to and utilization of education services significantly increased, including increased enrolment for UPE as well as Business, Technical and Vocational Training (BTVET); and
13. Access to and utilization of health services also significantly increased.

### However, there are a number of outstanding challenges, including:

1. A large proportion of households still in the subsistence economy;
2. Insufficient creation of quality and gainful jobs in the economy, especially for the youth;
3. Whereas cost of electricity has reduced, it remains higher than the targeted 5 cents per unit;
4. Severe reduction in the forest cover as well as wetland degradation and encroachment leading to increased vulnerability to climate change;

5. Dwindling district level revenues insufficient to fund local service delivery;
6. Uncoordinated approaches to implementation planning;
7. The Quality of education remains low characterized by low levels of literacy and numeracy, coupled with a high rate of school dropout;
8. Inadequate functionality of health facilities and rising cases of non-communicable diseases;
9. Lack of physical planning in growth centres;
10. Encroachment on wetlands for farming and other commercial activities;
11. Inadequate funds to construct and rehabilitate Community Access Roads;
12. Lack of parental support to education programmes;
13. Unskilled Caregivers and lack of model ECD centres;
14. Drop out and absenteeism;
15. High poverty levels;
16. Increased breakdown of district road equipment; and
17. Resettlement of Bududa land slide victims and Sudanese refugees in the District at Panyadoli as well as at Kiryandongo settlement respectively.

Based on the review of the performance of the District during the past five years of implementing the DDP II, a number of lessons have been learnt:

1. Improving the functionality and range of services provided by sub-counties and parishes in order to effectively address development needs at the local level;
2. Increasing the effective utilization of alternative sources of development financing, like; the private sector, the pension fund, development partners and CSOs;
3. Breaking down the silo approach to planning, budgeting and implementation through the introduction of a programme approach that brings together all stakeholders necessary to address a particular development issue;
4. Addressing the issue of land compensations for development projects;
5. Strengthening the role of government in increasing access to market opportunities in global, national and regional markets;
6. The need to plan for and harness the potentials of the young people who are the majority of the population.

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

The Local Government Development planning process was characterized by initial planning call circular from National Planning Authority (NPA) involving dissemination of Local Government Development planning guidelines and hands on training where communication on national development vision, strategic objectives and goals among others was made.

As part of the effort to formulate this third district development plan for FY 2020/2021 to 2024/2025, the district heads of department constituted the district planning task force that was responsible for supporting the DTPC in the LGDP formulation process. The district communicated the planning call circular information to all LLGs, CSOs and stakeholders who at the same time participated in the district budget conference. Hands on training on the Local Government Development planning guidelines issued by NPA was also undertaken for all LLGs to enable them formulate their respective plans.



The district also embarked on consultations and collection of the basic data that informed the LGDP formulation process. Analysis of key development issues, constraints, potentials, opportunities and challenges for the district was done coupled with reviewing and customizing the broad national development strategic direction as well as synthesizing all development issues, constraints, potentials and opportunities by planning task team, District Planning and DTPC.

A submission of the district development issues to sector ministries and NPA for integration in sector development planning and NDP process was ensured and was further backed by NPA technical team which visited the district to validate DDP III and received a lot of input from the district planning task team, CSOs, opinion leaders, LLG staff and private sector.

All sector departments elaborated and set development outcomes, goals, and strategic objectives that guided the strategic direction of the LGDP as evidenced in chapter three of this plan and theses were reviewed, discussed and approved by the district executive committee in a meeting held at the district headquarter.

All LLG development priorities were received and discussed in a meeting held at the district headquarter involving LLG staff for integration in LGDP. Specific sector development outcomes, goals, strategic objectives, outputs strategies and interventions to comprise the LGDP were all identified and consolidated facilitated by district planning tasks teams.

The LGDP presented to all relevant committees including DTPC, DEC, standing committees and the District Council. The final LGDP was printed and disseminated to NPA, MDAs, all HLG political leaders, departments and development partners.

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

This Plan is organized in six chapters, namely:

**Chapter One Introduction:** The Chapter covers the background information which entails the context of the LGDP, description of the Local Government Development planning process and the structure of the LGDP. The chapter also describes the district profile which explains the key geographical information, administrative structure, demographic characteristics, natural endowments and social economic infrastructure.

**Chapter Two Situation Analysis:** The Chapter outlines the analysis of the district potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges, LG performance on key development indicators, analysis of development situations, analysis the state of crosscutting issues, analysis of urban development as guided by the Physical Planning Act and implementation guidelines, situation analysis of LG management and service delivery and summary of development issues informing the LGDP formulation.

**Chapter Three LGDP Strategic Direction and Plan:** The Chapter describes the LG Vision and Mission, Summary of adopted NDPIII Strategic Direction (Goal, Strategic Objectives and Programmes) and Strategies, Key Development Results and Summary of Adopted/Adapted Programmes, Objectives and Result (Outcomes), Interventions and Outputs

**Chapter Four LGDP Implementation, Coordination and Partnership Framework:** The Chapter outlines the LGDP implementation and coordination strategy, LGDP institutional arrangements, LGDP integration and partnership arrangements and pre-requisites for successful LGDP implementation.

**Chapter Five LGDP Financing Frameworks and Strategy:** The Chapter covers the summary of funding sources for the five years, Summary of Programme costs for the five years, summary of project costs for the five years and resource mobilization strategy.

**Chapter Six LGDP Monitoring and Evaluation Framework:** This Chapter entails the LGDP monitoring and evaluation arrangements, LGDP progress reporting, joint annual review of LGDP, LGDP midterm evaluation, LGDP end of term evaluation, LGDP results Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix, LGDP communication and feedback strategy/arrangements.

The DDP III also covers the Project Profiles, Project Costs and Source of Financing, Programme Implementation Action Plan (PIAP), Annualized Work Plan, Cost Implementation Matrix, LGDP Results Framework, LGDP Results and Reporting Matrix.

## **1.2 District Profile**

### **1.2.1 Key geographical information**

In terms of location, Kiryandongo District is located in the Mid-western part of Uganda, with its headquarters 218 Kms away from Kampala. It borders Nwoya District in the North, Oyam in the North East, Apac in the East, and Nakasongola in the South- East, Masindi in the South and South West, and Buliisa in the North West. The District is at an average altitude of 1295 meters above sea level, situated between 1<sup>o</sup> 22' and 2<sup>o</sup> North of the Equator, longitude 31<sup>o</sup> 22' and 32<sup>o</sup> 23' East of Greenwich.

On the other hand, Kiryandongo District covers an area of 3,621 Sq. Kms most of which is arable land. The District Perimeter is 478 Kms. Victoria Nile borders the district in the North, West and South East. Percentage of population below poverty line is at 30% compared to the national performance which is at 24% (UBOS, 2013).

### **1.2.2 Administrative Structure**

Kiryandongo District is made up currently of two counties called Kibanda North and Kibanda South, nine Sub counties namely Kiryandongo with four parishes of Kikuube, Kitwara, Kibeka and Kyembera; Kigumba sub county with four parishes of Kigumba I, Kiigya, Buhoodzi and Mpumwe; Masindi Port sub county with four parishes of Kaduku, Waibango, Kitukuza and Wakisanyi; Mutunda sub county with three parishes of Kakwokwo, Kimogoro and Panyadoli; Mboira sub county with four parishes namely Mboira, Kifuruta, Nyakabale and Apodorwa; Diima Sub county with two parishes namely Diima and Okwece; Kichwabugingo sub county with four parishes namely Kichwabugingo, Chopelwor, Karungu and Nyinga; Kyankende sub county with three parishes namely Kyankende, Diika and Kahara; Nyamahasa sub county with four parishes namely Nyamahasa, Alero, Laboke and Nanda.

The district has four town councils namely; Kiryandongo Town council with two wards of Northern and Southern; Bweyale Town Council with three wards of Central, Northern and Southern; Kigumba Town council with three wards of A, B and C and Karuma Town Council with three wards namely Central ward, Northern Ward and Southern Ward.

In summary the district has nine (09) sub counties, four (04) Town Councils, Thirty-two (32) parishes, Eleven (11) wards, two hundred and eighty-eight (288) villages and Thirty-five (35) cells.

However, there are 05 sub counties of Mboira, Kichwabugingo, Diima, Nyamahasa and Kyankende and one Town council of Karuma which were approved by the Centre but not yet operational because of lack of funding from the Centre.

### 1.2.3 Demographic Characteristics

The 2014 population and Housing census results released by Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) put Kiryandongo population at 268,188 people of which 123,541 people are males and 134,647 people are females. The population density stands at 74 persons per square km.

**Table 1.2.3.1: Average Household Size and Population by LLG and Refugee Settlement**

Sub county	Households		2014 Census			2020 Projections		
	Number	Average Size	Males	Female	Total	Males	Female	Total
Bweyale Town Council	6,618	4.9	15,178	16,432	31,610	15,863	16,563	32,426
Kigumba	8,939	5.2	22,667	22,612	45,279	23,690	22,794	46,484
Kigumba Town Council	4,359	4.4	8,934	9,764	18,698	9,337	9,842	19,179
Kiryandongo	15,869	5.2	40,661	39,705	80,366	42,495	40,023	82,518
Kiryandongo Town Council	1,450	4.2	2,939	2,997	5,936	3,071	3,021	6,092
Masindi Port	1,938	4.8	4,745	4,307	9,052	4,959	4,341	9,301
Mutunda	13,092	5	31,910	31,855	63,765	33,350	32,110	65,460
Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement	8,871	5.9	6,507	6,975	13,482	25,735	26,605	52,340
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,394</b>	<b>4.95</b>	<b>133,541</b>	<b>134,647</b>	<b>268,188</b>	<b>158,500</b>	<b>155,300</b>	<b>313,800</b>

*Source: National Population and Housing Census 2014 Report and Population Projections 2020*

#### **1.2.4 Natural Endowments**

In terms of mineral resources, the status of mineral resources in the District is currently being established through exploration to determine the mineral potentials of the District. The progress has so far yielded promising results where some minerals including nickel, platinum, and chromium and iron ore have been found but awaiting confirmation through tests. PEARL company has been engaged in this mineral exploration venture in the District.

On the other hand, the District is generally a plateau land with an altitude of 1,295 meters on average above sea level. Undulating hills with some pronounced high points are located in some localities in the District. One of these high points is Kaduku in Kigumba Sub County. The land in the Murchison Falls conservation area which lies in the North and North West of Kiryandongo District is flat.

The natural vegetation of Kiryandongo comprises of savanna woodland including dry and humid Savannah with elephant grass prolific in some areas. This type of vegetation provides a diverse habitat for a variety of birds and animals.

In terms of water resources, the District has got adequate surface and sub-surface water reserves. However, some parts of the District are devoid of such water reserves especially during the dry season. Severe surface water shortage is experienced in the whole of Masindi Port and parts of Mutunda Sub counties.

The drainage system in the district consists of numerous wetlands in several localities. Kiryandongo District hosts Victoria Nile which harbours Ayago Falls and Karuma both of which are potentials for electric power generation.

Soil type patterns in Kiryandongo are more or less uniform throughout the district. Sandy loam soils predominate with clay loam in Kitwara Parish. Sandy soils are more pronounced in Masindi Port Sub-County. The most prominent soil types per Sub-County are given in the table below:

**Table 1.2.4.1: Soil type patterns in Kiryandongo District**

<b>Sub-county/Town Council</b>	<b>Type of Soil</b>	<b>Major Crops</b>
Masindi Port	Sandy Loam	Cassava, Sun Flower, Potatoes, Simsim, Bananas
Kigumba	Sandy Loam	Maize, Cassava, Tobacco, G/nuts, Rice
Kiryandongo	Sandy Loam	Cassava, Maize, G/nuts, Millet, Vegetables, Rice, Sweet potatoes and Millet
Mutunda	Sandy Loam	Sunflower, Cassava, Maize, Cotton, Simsim, Rice, Sweet potatoes, G/nuts and Pineapples
Kigumba Town Council	Sandy Loam	Maize, Cassava, Tobacco, G/nuts, Rice

Kiryandongo Council	Town	Sandy Loam	Cassava, Maize, G/nuts, Millet, Vegetables, Rice, Sweet potatoes and Millet
<b>Sub-county/Town Council</b>		<b>Type of Soil</b>	<b>Major Crops</b>
Bweyale Town Council		Sandy Loam	Cassava, Maize, G/nuts, Millet, Vegetables, Rice, Sweet potatoes and Millet
Karuma Town Council		Sandy Loam	Sunflower, Cassava, Maize, Cotton, Simsim, Rice, Sweet potatoes, G/nuts and Pineapples

In terms of climate, Kiryandongo District is endowed with favorable climate conditions and has a bimodal rainfall pattern. The District receives an annual long-term average rainfall of 1200mm.

The highest rainfall is normally received in March – May and August –November. The District enjoys favorable weather conditions coupled with good soil fertility making it suitable for agricultural production. Based on the amount of rainfall received, the District can be divided into three major climatic zones.

- (i) High rainfall zones: These are areas which receive more than 1000 mm of rainfall per annum. No Sub County receives this rainfall amount in Kiryandongo District.
- (ii) Medium rainfall zones: These are areas with total amount of rainfall ranging between 800mm – 1000mm per annum. Areas which fall under this zone include Kigumba and Kiryandongo sub counties as well as part of Mutunda Sub County.

Lower rainfall zones: These are areas which receive less than 800mm of rainfall per annum. Localities in Masindi Port Sub County receive this rainfall amount. Major Economic activities carried out in medium rainfall zones include maize, cassava, sunflower, and cotton and tobacco production. This has contributed to improved household incomes enabling the population to sustain their livelihoods. On the other hand, the major activities carried out in low rainfall zones include pastoralism, fishing and cotton growing.

However, the district lacks a meteorological department and necessary instruments to measure rainfall received in the district which makes it difficult to determine monthly rainfall statistics and to accumulate time series so as to enable measurement of rainfall trend.

### **1.2.5 Social Economic Infrastructure**

In education sector, Kiryandongo district has seventy-three government aided primary schools; thirty-four private primary schools; six government aided secondary schools; twenty-four private secondary schools and three government tertiary institutions as well as one private tertiary institution.

In roads sub sector, the district has a total road network of 1, 146kms. 131.2kms are classified as national roads of which 77.2kms are tarmacked and 54kms are of gravel. 367kms are classified as District roads of which 65% are in good/fair motorable condition. 126kms are

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

urban roads of which only 0.4kms are tarmacked. 532kms are Major community access roads having less than 30% of the access roads as motorable.

## CHAPTER TWO SITUATION ANALYSIS

### 2.0 Introduction

This Chapter describes the analysis of the district potentials, opportunities, constraints and challenges, captures key standard development indicators, reviews the sector development situations and previous plan performance, analyses the state of crosscutting issues, analyses the urban development as guided by the Physical Planning Act and implementation guidelines and summarizes the development issues informing the LGDP formulation.

### 2.1 Analysis of District Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC)

POCC analysis is carried out to identify Potentials (P) and Opportunities (O) that the district has at its disposal which in turn can be strengthened and enhanced in order to achieve its development goals. On the other hand, it is done in order to find out Constraints (C) and Challenges (C) that limits the capacity of the district to address set goals. In turn these lead to specific strategies and action plans which can impact on those goals appropriately, thereby directing the initiatives of the department towards the primary Objectives or aspirations. In other words, a POCC analysis objectively links the aspirations to the strategies and action program. Below is the POCC analysis for district.

**Table 2.1.1: LG POCC Analysis**

Potentials	Opportunities	Constraints	Challenges
Good road network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- District road construction equipment</li> <li>- Competent and trainable staff</li> <li>Funding from URF, NUSAF 3, DRDIP DDEG and development partners</li> <li>- Police</li> <li>- LC1 System</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Inadequate budgetary allocation for repairs and maintenance</li> <li>-Irresponsible road users</li> </ul>	Frequent breakdown of district road construction equipment
Power dam at Karuma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Emerging city at Karuma.</li> <li>- Royalties</li> </ul>	No clear policy on how to obtain royalties.	Limitations in enforcing laws and statutes on collecting royalties.
Large revenue base	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Emerging townships</li> <li>- Political will and good governance</li> </ul>	Lack of a revenue register.	Lack of transport means for revenue mobilization.
Tree nursery beds in sub-counties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land in schools</li> <li>- Land at sub county headquarters</li> </ul>	Lack of funding	Lack of substantive Forest Officer

<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Consistent supply of agricultural products both locally and internationally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fertile soils</li> <li>- Urbanisation (hotels, restaurants and urban household food consumers).</li> <li>- BUZARDI for technical support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate funding for capital projects.</li> <li>- Failure by extension workers to change farmers' attitudes towards high input use for enhanced productivity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High cost of investing in water harvesting, irrigation and greenhouse technologies.</li> <li>- Negative attitude towards agrochemical use</li> </ul>
Farmer groups in all parishes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support by development partners.</li> <li>- Ready market</li> </ul>	Inadequate funding of farmer groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pests and diseases</li> <li>- High costs of tsetse traps and insecticides</li> <li>- Lack of processing facilities</li> <li>- Post-harvest losses</li> </ul>
High dairy production and productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rangelands and pastures</li> <li>- Fast growing urban centres</li> <li>- Breeds improvement</li> </ul>	Inadequate extension staff	Expensive veterinary inputs
Accessibility to curative, preventive and promotive services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Competent and qualified staff.</li> <li>- Provision of comprehensive health care services in facilities</li> <li>- DNAP 2020-2025</li> <li>- Nutrition officer</li> <li>- Vibrant and functional community structures</li> <li>- World Bank Grant</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate human resource for health for Health.</li> <li>- Restrictive MoH policies on establishment of health facilities</li> <li>- Inadequate capacity to screen and prioritize malnutrition cases and issues respectively</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate Recurrent PHC funding (wage and None wage)</li> <li>- Inadequate staff houses</li> <li>- High expectations from the communities</li> </ul>
Fourth phase of Administration block completed	Funding from central Government and Development partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Irregular funding</li> <li>- Lack of local revenue to speed up construction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited office space</li> <li>- Noise pollution as construction continues</li> </ul>
Competent and qualified staff & members of commissions, boards, councils and committees.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Trainable team</li> <li>- Fully constituted commissions, boards, councils and committees.</li> <li>- Laws &amp; regulations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low manpower</li> <li>- Inadequate funding</li> <li>- Low stakeholders awareness on issues of special interest groups</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ignorance on prevailing laws.</li> <li>- Child labour</li> <li>- Lack of a remand</li> <li>- Lack of a babies' home</li> </ul>



<b>Potentials</b>	<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Constraints</b>	<b>Challenges</b>
Large wetlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Environmental Policies and Laws</li> <li>- Environmental Police</li> <li>- Local leaders</li> <li>- Environment committee</li> </ul>	Inadequate transport for monitoring purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of proper records on gazetted wetlands</li> <li>- Environmental pollution</li> </ul>
Qualified work force - graduates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fully constituted District Service Commission.</li> <li>- Recruitment guidelines.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low wage allocation to the District by Central Government</li> <li>- Rigid staff structure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Difficulty in attracting and retaining key professionals.</li> </ul>
Large education infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Funding from central government and development partners</li> <li>- competent and qualified teaching staff</li> <li>- Teacher made materials</li> <li>- Land in schools</li> <li>- Community contribution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inadequate classrooms</li> <li>- Inadequate latrines</li> <li>- Inadequate Instructional Materials</li> <li>- School feeding programme not rolled out to all schools</li> <li>- Lack of parental support to education programmes</li> <li>- Lightening attacks</li> <li>- Unskilled - Caregivers</li> <li>- Lack of model ECD</li> <li>- Inadequate transport means for Inspectors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High pupil – classroom ratio</li> <li>- High pupil – latrine stance ratio</li> <li>- High pupil – textbook ratio</li> <li>- School dropout</li> <li>- Absenteeism</li> <li>- Disruption of teaching and learning</li> </ul>

## 2.2 LG Performance on Key Development Indicators

**Table 2.2.1: LG Performance on Key Development Indicators**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>District Status</b>	<b>National Average</b>
Population below the poverty line (percent)		21.4
Share of working population (percent)		79
Population growth rate (percent)		3
Average monthly nominal household Income (Ugx)		416,000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>District Status</b>	<b>National Average</b>
Percentage of titled land		21
Youth unemployment rate (percent)		13.3
Households with access to electricity (percent)		21
Percentage of district roads in fair to good condition		61
Employment Population Ratio		47.5
Life expectancy at birth (years)		63.3
Literacy rate		73.5
Forest cover (percent of total land area)		12.4
Wetland cover (percent)		8.9
Safe water coverage (percent)	Rural	73
	Urban	74
Sanitation coverage (Improved toilet)		19
Hygiene (Hand washing)		34
Extent of hunger in the population (percent		40
Maternal Mortality (per 100,000))	110	336
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	10	43
Under 5-mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	13	64
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	5.4	5.4
Contraceptives prevalence rate (%)	24	40
HIV prevalence rate at ANC sentinel sites	3	5
Stunting in children under 5 years	20	29
DPT3/Pentavalent vaccine coverage	113	90
Measles coverage	107	-
Percentage of households with at least one ITN (rural)	99	70
Pit latrine coverage	74	70
Total (Public and PNFP) per capita OPD utilization	99	1
Percentage of deliveries taking place in health facilities (Public and PNFP)	67	70
Approved posts filled by trained health workers	78	90
Percentage of facilities without stock out of any of the tracer drugs (SP, Septrin, ORS, Measles vaccine and Depo Provera)	86	100
Couple Years of Protection	18,263	494,908
Case Fatality Ratio for malaria	14	2
Proportion of TB case that are cured	89	85
Teacher pupil ratio	1:76	1:40
Classroom pupil ratio	1:95	1:55
Desk pupil ratio	1:5	1:3
Classroom size (sqm)	50	50

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>District Status</b>	<b>National Average</b>
Latrine stance pupil ratio	1:66	1:40
Rural Access: Road Distance per KM <sup>2</sup> (KMS)	1,190	0.625
District Roads in Fair/Good Condition (%)	60	70
No. of people per borehole	800	300
Distance to a protected water point (KMS)	2	< 1.5
District water coverage (%)	70	64
Latrine coverage	75	100% sanitation

### **2.3 Analysis of development situations**

In the past 5 years we have achieved a lot including recruitment of staff to 75 percent of middle cadres and 40 percent of strategic positions, prepared 5-year capacity building plan, 5-year development plan, council sittings held, DTPC meetings carried, carried out operation and maintenance, carried out board of survey, trained staff in career development, submitted mandatory reports respective Ministries

There was procurement of Executive furniture for CAO, HRM, and executive table for CAO. However, received official vehicle for CAO from UNHCR, D/CAO and motor cycles for records, HRM and DSC.

Achievements under finance include recruited accounts staff to fill the staffing gapes which existed in the department, financial statement for the period was prepared and submitted to the office of the auditor general, revenue enhancement plan was prepared and reviewed, budget estimate for the last years where prepared, training of accounts staff on financial management and bookkeeping was done, office space was provided, book shelves and filing cabinets was procured, furniture computers where procured, revenue mobilization and monitoring was conducted, revenue meeting with revenue collectors was conducted, accountable stationery was procured and revenue sources where tendered out.

Unfinished activities and emerging needs include procurement of double pick up vehicle for revenue mobilization and monitoring, Procurement of a motorcycle for revenue officer, carrying out revenue assessments, and compilation of revenue registers, establishing an industrial park, establishment of housing estates, construction of road side markets, construction of modern Markets, procuring of executive furniture and procuring of desktop computers and iPads.

Achievements under statutory bodies include establishment of functional Committees, Boards and Commissions, approval of all mandatory documents including the development plan, reports and budget estimates, conducting mandatory sittings/meetings of committees, boards and commissions, recruitment, promotion and confirmation of staff following due procedures and process, preparation and consolidation of the procurement plan, advertising, evaluating bids and awarding contracts, prequalified firms for supplies and works, preparing mandatory

reports and submission to the line ministries, procurement of laptops for procurement and Clerk to Council, procurement of water dispenser and procurement of law books.

On the other hand, unfinished activities include fencing off the political wing offices, furnishing the office of the District Chairperson, Vice Chairperson, Speaker and the Secretaries as well as appointment of PWD on the DSC.

Achievements under Health Services include construction of 5 OPDs at Mpumwe Nyakadoti, Panyadoli Hills, Kigumba HC III and Apodorwa; fencing of 3 HC at Kaduku, Diika and Nyakadoti; construction of 5 3-stance Pit latrines at Kaduku HC II, Panyadoli Hills, Mpumwe, Kiigya and Kigumba HC III; Maternity Ward construction at Diima HC III; Hospital renovation; Construction of the administration block; Procured Theater sterilizer for Masindi Hospital in response to infection; procured X-Ray machine under the HSSP after renovation for Masindi Hospital; Established 22 Out Patient Therapeutic Centre /Inpatient Therapeutic Centres for management of malnutrition including Panyadoli HC III and Kiryandongo Hospital, implemented child Health days; conducted support supervision visits; conducted annual planning meetings; mandatory documents developed; and installed Solar lights and solar powered Fridges in all Health centres except Kitwara, and Diika and Yabweng.

Classrooms and latrines constructed, desks procured, stake holders sensitized. Office block built. All activities finished. Emerging needs include cesspool emptier, fencing of schools, installation of lightening arrestors.

Under Roads and Engineering, the following were achieved: Upgraded 93.3km of Community Access Roads into District Roads namely: Mutunda-Kawiti 18km; Nyabiiso-Bunyama-Diika 17.5km, Karungu-Akiiba-Nyinga 10km, Tecwa-Kanywamaizi 12.6km, Panyadoli-Kimogoro 13km, Karuma-Okwece 8km, Wakisanyi-myeeba 9.2km and Kimyoka- Kikaito 5km; Rehabilitated 61.6km of District Roads namely: Kigumba-Apodorwa-Mboira 21.5km, Kiigya-Kinyara-Masindi-port Road 18.3km, Karungu-Kicwabugingo 5km, Mpumwe-Nyakarongo 5km, Kizibu-Kaduku 5.8km and Kaduku-Atura 6km; Carried out Periodic Maintenance of 58.7km of District Roads: Diima-Mutunda 13.2km, Nyabiiso-Kikuube-Kisekura 8.1km, Bweyale-Diika 7.5km, Apodorwa –Kitanyata 5km and Kiryandongo-Mpumwe 11.7km; Carried out a mechanized Routine Maintenance/ spot improvement of 59.1km of District Roads: Kididima-Kinyonga 7.7km, Bweyale-Panyadoli 9km, Nyakadoti-Tecwa 9.4km, Kiryampungula-Kalwala 6km, Kiryandongo-Kitwara 15km, Kigumba-Mpumwe section 6km and Mpumwe-Nyakarongo 5km; and constructed the Administration Block at the District Head Quarters up to 55%.

However, due to an increasing traffic density on the District roads and increasing rains, coupled with the irresponsible use of the roads by cattle keepers, farmers and charcoal trucks, there has been a faster deterioration of district roads and consequently, there is an outstanding rehabilitation backlog of 128km which need to be planned for. Additionally, due to inadequate

funding, the completion of the Administration Block requires both technical and political commitment by continuously budgeting for remaining works.

Under Water, we constructed 108 deep boreholes; Rehabilitated 56 boreholes; constructed 103 shallow wells; expanded and upgraded Bweyale town water supply system at a cost of 4.5 billion shillings with support from MoWE; and expanded Kiryandongo town water supply system (the system received a 45kVA generator and a new switch board. The system is now undergoing expansion by National Water and Sewerage Corporation.);

Regarding Natural Resources, the district managed to establish tree Nursery beds, identified wetlands by category (seasonal or permanent); trained communities on proper use of wetlands; surveyed wetlands to establish extent of abuse; trained and sensitized communities and local leaders on physical planning and formed the physical planning committees at all levels.

Under Community Based Services the district managed to achieve the following: Appraisal and funding of CDD proposals of 82 groups; 52% of the FAL classes were supported with materials including blackboards, chalk, register books, pens and 7 bicycles; formation and Registration of 640 groups; Trained 60 (50%) of savings and credit groups with support from MACDEF; conducted counseling and handled 330 child and family disputes; trained 80 FAL instructors; conducted 20 FAL review meetings; conducted 3 (60%) awareness meetings on disability issues; supported 42 PWD groups with special grant; held 18 (90%) PWDs council executive meetings; inducted PWDs on Disability Act; Placed and resettled 40 abandoned children and juveniles and supervised 14 offenders on community service. During the implementation for the 2<sup>nd</sup> development plan, CBSD organized women's day celebrations on four occasions; supported 4 women groups in IGAs; held 18 (90%) women council executive meetings; organized labour day celebrations on three occasions; settled 27 labor disputes; mobilization and conducted 7 (35%) youth meetings; conducted 71 (10%) radio talk show on youth issues; held 18 (90%) District youth council executive meetings. During the same period, the department organized one International Youth Day Celebration (20%); commemorated 2 celebrations for the day of the African child; procured one desktop computer and a motorcycle.

In the past five years under Planning Department, several achievements were realized including training of DTPC and LLG TPC members on development planning, formulation of the 2<sup>nd</sup> five year development plan, preparation of the annual budget framework papers, preparation of the Performance Contract Form B, preparation of the quarterly budget performance reports, preparation of project and program annual work plans and mandatory reports.

Other notable achievements include training of Population Officer and Biostatistician on STATA by UBOS, training of population officer on integration of Population factors in development planning by POPSEC, training of Population Officer on registration of birth by UNICEF, administering actual registration of birth, donation of laptop computer and printer by UNICEF as well as administration of the national population and housing census in collaboration with UBOS.

Planning Unit also secured a vehicle under PRDP and office equipment which include computers, a photocopier, printers, projector, furniture, binding machine and filing cabinets. Quite a number of capacity building workshops to planning unit staff by NPA, UBOS, MOFPED, OPM were also undertaken.

On the other hand, there are no specific unfinished activities. However, the critical emerging need is to recruit the needed staff, provide conducive working environment, procurement of laptops and data collection tools and procurement of transport means.

The department of Internal Audit procured a motorcycle and Desktop computer with support from MoLG, under FINMAP 2 project; procured a laptop computer; recruited two staff (Internal Auditor and Examiner of Accounts); procured Executive desk and chair; produced 20 mandatory quarterly audit reports; procured two filing cabinets; undertook skills improvement; technically guided on financial management and quality assurance, procurement accountability, land matters and recruitment.

## **2.4 Analysis of the State of Crosscutting Issues**

### **Nutrition**

The district has made progress in addressing the problem of malnutrition, especially stunting and Severe Acute Malnutrition in children under 5 years. The Food Security and Nutrition Assessment survey (FSNA) of 2019 shows that the prevalence of stunting is at 20% (FSNA, 2019). This current level of child stunting is higher than the acceptable threshold of less than 20 percent.

Despite the existence of evidence-based high impact nutrition interventions, a strong political commitment to address malnutrition, enabling policy environment and economic growth in the last decade, slow progress in reducing malnutrition is persistent in the district. Some of the key factors slowing progress include: limited capacity to translate political commitment and economic growth into effective, impactful and sustainable policies and strategies; limited institutional and technical capacity to implement essential nutrition actions at the household and community levels; inadequate multi-sectoral coordination; limited financial resources to adequately implement and monitor nutrition service delivery and deeply entrenched sub-optimal practices and behaviors that take long to change (capacity assessment report, 2019).

Scaling -up Nutrition at local government level is a multi-sectoral undertaking which requires commitment from various stakeholders from government and development partners. All these stakeholders must be coordinated through the Nutrition Coordination Committees at district, Sub County, Sub County and town council levels. Each of the coordination committees for nutrition has specific terms of reference which are well elaborated in the District Nutrition Action Plan (DNAP 2020-2025). The implementation of this DNAP is financed through existing and available resources for nutrition within the district budget and from private sector and development partners. These resources must be coordinated effectively to maximize

coverage and impact. The primary beneficiaries of the DNAP are children under 5 years, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, other vulnerable groups and their households.

The District Commitment to Address Malnutrition: Eliminating malnutrition in all its forms is critical in breaking the intergenerational cycle of poverty that propels underdevelopment. The District has demonstrated commitment to alleviating malnutrition by: positioning nutrition in the District Development Plan III; mainstreaming nutrition in sector policies, strategies and action plans; embracing multi-sectoral nutrition programming and coordination under the stewardship of the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer; developing and implementing the District Nutrition Action Plan (DNAP) as the District’s strategic and common results framework for scaling up nutrition in the district and rolling out the Presidential Initiative on Healthy Eating and Healthy Lifestyles (July, 2019).

### **Gender Concerns**

Across the sectors and institutions, gender gaps have existed and examples can be sighted among the girl child and women in unequal participation in development programmes, low levels of literacy, disparities in employment, high dropout rates, limited ownership of assets, access and control of resources especially land. This means that women lag behind and are exploited in development.

**Table 2.4.1 Sectoral Analysis of Gender Issues (Cause effect analysis)**

<b>Sector/sub sector</b>	<b>Identified issues of concern</b>	<b>Underlying Causes</b>	<b>Effects/ impacts</b>	<b>Strategies for mitigation of identified effects/ impacts</b>
Finance	Tendering of markets and other revenue sources	Fewer women respond to advertisements made.	Women are left out.	Encourage women to participate and women given them more points when evaluating then during evaluation process and giving more points for tenders who uses more women on its list of employees.
Statutory Bodies	Low participation of women in government programs	Lack of awareness and cultural rigidity	Poverty	Continuous mobilization and sensitization of females
Procurement and Disposal Unit	Low turn up of female contractors to compete for bid opportunities	Low self-esteem of women compared to men	A big income inequality between men and women	Encouraging female contractors/companies through affirmative action

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

<b>Sector/sub sector</b>	<b>Identified issues of concern</b>	<b>Underlying Causes</b>	<b>Effects/ impacts</b>	<b>Strategies for mitigation of identified effects/ impacts</b>
Agriculture	Enterprise selection (women preferring food security crops while men preferring cash crops)	Culture that perpetuates male dominance over women	Scramble for resource allocation	Sensitization of the communities on farm participation and equitable sharing of the proceeds
	Land ownership Vs land access	Women have little powers on both their husbands and fathers' lands	Reduced morale by women to participate in agricultural production activities	Women should form groups and hire land for production. Men should be sensitized to allow women to invest on the family land.
	Enterprise selection (women preferring food security crops while men preferring cash crops)	Culture that perpetuates male dominance over women	Scramble for resource allocation	Sensitization of the communities of farm participation and equitable sharing of the proceeds
	Mechanization and agro-processing	Culture, high cost of investment that systematically excludes women from participating	Under performance in the area of mechanization and agro-processing	Involvement of women in high capital credit programmes



*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

<b>Sector/sub sector</b>	<b>Identified issues of concern</b>	<b>Underlying Causes</b>	<b>Effects/ impacts</b>	<b>Strategies for mitigation of identified effects/ impacts</b>
Entomology	Women fear insects	Fear of stings	Reduced bee production Low investment in bee production	Sensitization Provision of protective wear
	Hive construction is done by men	Low artisan skills by women	Reduced interest in bee keeping by women	Training of female artisan in hive construction.
Veterinary	Ownership of larger mammals by men and smaller animals such as chicken by women	Entrenched culture that gives men more control over domestic resources	Perpetuated dependence of women on men	Sensitization of both men and women
Fisheries	Fish catching by men and postharvest handling and marketing by women	Culture, time of fishing (e.g. night time), control of fishing equipment's	Harmony due to socially agreed division of labour and roles	Promote the good side of the practice while addressing taking care of the negative and potential negative effects of the practice

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

<b>Sector/sub sector</b>	<b>Identified issues of concern</b>	<b>Underlying Causes</b>	<b>Effects/ impacts</b>	<b>Strategies for mitigation of identified effects/ impacts</b>
Health	Only 22% of Married women independently make decision for their own healthcare	Cultural prejudice	Poor health of women	Multipronged approach involving all sectors
	Only 45% of couples jointly decide on how many children they should have.	Poverty Low literacy levels	High Fertility Rate High Maternal Mortality Rate High Infant Mortality Rate	Step up sensitization drive
	Poor male involvement in health issues	Cultural beliefs	Limited support for the spouses - poor health for the men	
	Most of the hospitalized patients are cared for by the women	Women are better care givers	Limited time to take care of the other family cores.	
	Bigger percentage of health workers especially the lower cadre are females			
	High refugee population with 85% being children	The children and women are the main victims of refugee situations		

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

<b>Sector/sub sector</b>	<b>Identified issues of concern</b>	<b>Underlying Causes</b>	<b>Effects/ impacts</b>	<b>Strategies for mitigation of identified effects/ impacts</b>
Education & Sports	Early marriages and teenage pregnancies	Laxity in child protection issues and parents ignorance	Drop out of school girls	Sensitization, making ordinances and bye laws. Girl child education advocacy
	Very low attitude towards education	Ignorance on the importance of education	Poor performance of learners	Sensitization
Roads and engineering	Minimal Involvement of women in Road works	Women’s relative immobility and lack of skills and interest in the nature of works	Increased Income disparity between men and women	Mobilization and Sensitization of the rural women on the accrued benefits of involvement in road works.
Water	Weak participation of women in management of water and sanitation facilities.	Cultural, traditions where women are inferior to men and shy away from key public leadership responsibilities.	Management of water facilities is dominated by men yet water collection at household is majorly done by women.	Affirmative action that 50% of WUC are women. Empowerment through training and dissemination of gender related information.
	Long distances to and queues at water points.	Inadequate water points	Violence and strife in families	Increased water coverage to reduce distances to and times spent at facilities.
Natural Resources	Low level of participation in natural resources management	Ignorance	Poverty Over utilization of natural resources.	Public awareness especially the women, youths, and men on environmental and natural resources management
Probation and welfare services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Property grabbing from orphans and widows.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of awareness in inheritance laws</li> <li>Rigid cultural beliefs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Landless orphans and widows</li> <li>Family conflicts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sensitization of local leaders on laws of inheritance (will and will making.</li> <li>Settling of family conflicts.</li> </ul>

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

<b>Sector/sub sector</b>	<b>Identified issues of concern</b>	<b>Underlying Causes</b>	<b>Effects/ impacts</b>	<b>Strategies for mitigation of identified effects/ impacts</b>
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of GBV in the community</li> <li>• Low women's emancipation</li> <li>• Disparities in education levels.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negative cultural beliefs</li> <li>• Discrimination of women and girls</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low self esteem</li> <li>• Disability and death</li> <li>• Lack of property ownership</li> <li>• Low H/H income</li> <li>• High illiteracy levels among girls.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote FAL among the affected</li> <li>• Conducting SGBV community dialogues and sensitization meetings</li> <li>• Support women IGAs groups</li> </ul>
Labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discrimination in employment of women in some organizations</li> <li>• High Labour exploitation in women and girls</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negative cultural beliefs</li> <li>• Low self-esteem by women and girls</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over dependency on men by women.</li> <li>• Low labor productivity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of affirmative action</li> <li>• Sensitize people on labour issues</li> <li>• Work place inspection</li> </ul>
Planning	Limited mainstreaming of gender issues in planning and budgeting by development partners	Lack of knowledge and skills on gender mainstreaming	Non-gender sensitive plans and budgets formulated by development partners	Mentoring staff of development partners in gender mainstreaming
Trade Industry and Local Development	Women in small scale businesses	Limited finances as capital for business	Low incomes leading to poverty among women	Formation of women groups where they can do collective saving, production, bargaining and marketing.

**Table 2.4.2 Sectoral Analysis of Environment**

<b>Sector/sub sector</b>	<b>Identified issues of concern</b>	<b>Underlying Causes</b>	<b>Effects/impacts</b>	<b>Strategies for mitigation of identified effects/impacts</b>
Statutory Bodies	Climatic change	Deforestation, charcoal burning, poor crop farming, livestock raring, bush burning Human settlement Poverty Ignorance Overgrazing Wetland reclamation Overfishing	Drought, soil infertility, global warming. Destruction of vegetation cover Reduced production Loss of revenue Over dependence on foreign Aid Fish resource depletion Increased greenhouse gas emission	Community sensitization Formulation of bye-laws on conservation of environment. Embedding tree planting in bid documents Better farming methods Afforestation Irrigation on a large scale Commercial farming Pasture establishment Sensitization on land carrying capacity Use of alternative sources of energy like bio gas, solar energy and energy saving stoves
Agriculture	Agrochemical use that would pollute water sources and air, killing non-target organisms	Pests, diseases and soil fertility	Water and air pollution, biodiversity loss, health hazard	Enforcement of agrochemicals laws, sensitization
	Invasive weeds and plants	Natural seed dispersal mechanisms	Loss of grazing land, loss of important plant species from the invaded area	Report invasive weeds to MAAIF, sensitization of communities on carrying and transferring unusual plant materials
Entomology	Genetic erosion	Cross pollination by bees	Reduced quality of crops	Sensitization of bee keepers Planting of a single variety
Health	Disposal of medical wastes	Lack of functional incinerators	Infection Injury	Construction of Incinerators
	Disposal of solid wastes from filled drained from Pit latrine in the public facilities	High prevalence of water borne diseases	Infection	Construction of treatment plants Treat solid waste for organic fertilizers.

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

<b>Sector/sub sector</b>	<b>Identified issues of concern</b>	<b>Underlying Causes</b>	<b>Effects/impacts</b>	<b>Strategies for mitigation of identified effects/impacts</b>
Education & Sports	Lightening attacks	Lack of lightening arrestors	Fear among Pupils and teachers Deaths	Procurement of lightening arrestors for classrooms and staff houses.
	Environmental pollution	Blasting of rocks at Ogunga site	Disruption of teaching and learning. Classroom walls developing cracks	Blasting to be done over the weekend and during holidays. Construction of classrooms as cooperate social responsibility by the construction company
Roads & Engineering	Destruction of the environment during road Opening and Rehabilitation	Road construction activities demands Vegetation clearance as an initial intervention	Increased soil erosion and Deforestation	Planting of trees along road reserves and intensified and vegetation growth on the shoulders to prevent soil erosion.
	Unsustainable production methods of Local building materials and furniture	-Increased demand for timber, sand and Limited energy options to be used in materials production	Borrow forming breeding grounds for mosquitos hence malaria infections.	-A policy on tree planting be drafted -A policy on Restoration of borrow pits be drafted -Embrace the use of Hydra form Technology in schools and health Centres
Water	Waste discharge / dumping	Poor waste disposal Open defecation Car washing in streams & rivers Industrial discharges	Pollution and degradation of water sources.	Enforcement of waste discharge permits. Promotion of household and public sanitation.
Planning	Limited integration of environment issues in planning and budgeting by development partners	Lack of training in mainstreaming environment issues in planning	Environment issues not adequately integrated in plans and budgets	Lobby for training of development partners in environment mainstreaming

Sector/sub sector	Identified issues of concern	Underlying Causes	Effects/impacts	Strategies for mitigation of identified effects/impacts
Internal Audit	High temperatures in office	Lack of trees around District Administration Offices	Illnesses like flu and cough Fatigue	Planting of trees Installation of air conditioners

**Table 2.4.3 Sectorial analysis of Climate Change**

Sector/sub sector	Identified issues of concern	Underlying Causes	Effects/impacts	Strategies for mitigation of identified effects/impacts
Agriculture	Agrochemicals use that deplete the ozone layer	Pests and diseases, soil fertility	Ozone layer depletion allowing dangerous rays from the sky	Sensitization and training on agrochemical use. Enforcement of Agricultural Chemicals (Control) Act 2006.
	Activation of certain pests and pathogens	Physiological adaptation	Abrupt Crop diseases and pests outbreak Crop damage and crop loss	Consistent surveillance of pests and diseases with increased emphasis on observation Consistent reports to MAAIF about any pests and disease occurrence
Veterinary	Expansion of grazing land	Increasing livestock population,	Deforestation, bush burning,	Enforcement of environmental and forestry laws.
Fisheries	Reduction in water levels, reduction in bodies	Tree cutting Destruction of rangelands	Destruction of breeding and nursery grounds for fish	Sensitization of communities on environmental adaptation, resilience and mitigation
	Significant changes in water temperature	High ambient temperatures	Reduction of fish diversity (migration or death)	Sensitization of communities on environmental adaptation, resilience and mitigation

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

<b>Sector/sub sector</b>	<b>Identified issues of concern</b>	<b>Underlying Causes</b>	<b>Effects/impacts</b>	<b>Strategies for mitigation of identified effects/impacts</b>
Health Services	Increased spread of air borne diseases (dry seasons)	Pathogen spread respiratory infections during the dry season.	High incidences of diseases	Implement primary prevention strategies
	Poor nutrition/ under nutrition	Inadequate food production as a result of harsh weather conditions	Increased cases of malnutrition	Multisectoral approach to food security
	Inadequate water for health facilities	Prolonged dry spell	Poor service delivery	
Water	Extreme weather conditions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deforestation</li> <li>• Global greenhouse (carbon) emissions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased evapotranspiration rates</li> <li>• Drying-up and thawing of natural reservoirs.</li> <li>• Dries</li> <li>• Drought</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plant trees for every source constructed as a way of promotion and encouragement of replenishment of tree cover.</li> </ul>
Planning	Lack of mainstreaming climate change in budgets and plans by development partners	Lack of knowledge and skills on climate change	Plans and budgets not climate change sensitive	Lobby for mentoring development partners staff in climate change
Trade, Industry and Local Development	Greenhouse gas emissions	Agro-Processing industries using fossil fuels (maize milling etc.)	Global warming and hence Climate change	Explore and promote Agro-processing using alternative energy sources (wind, solar etc.)



**Table 2.4.4 Sectoral Analysis of HIV/AIDS**

Sector/sub sector	Identified issues of concern	Underlying Causes	Effects/impacts	Strategies for mitigation of identified effects/impacts
Administration	High rate of HIV/AIDS infection	A small section of the population lacks comprehensive knowledge on HIV/AIDS Inadequate HIV/AIDS resources Income inequality Construction workers taking long without meeting their spouses Cultural beliefs	Low productivity Domestic violence Rape Defilement Death Child neglect Child labour Prostitution Stigma Inadequate capacity to respond to the pandemic Irregular attendance by pupils and teachers Inadequate and use of protective gears	HIV policy and constant counseling, Mapping of red spots for HIV to control and prevent the spread, advocacy and sensitization campaigns on HIV to most communities, partnership with civil society organizations and NGOs that focus on HIV programs such as distribution of condoms
Trade, Industry and Local Development	Low incomes among youths and women	-Un employment -Lack of startup capital - Lack of skills in Entrepreneurship -Poor saving culture	Vicious cycle of poverty evident in inadequate access to basics of life	-Entrepreneurship trainings -forming of more community based organizations of youth and women for collective production, marketing, savings and bargaining for support from government and development partners.

**Table 2.4.5 Sectoral Analysis of Poverty**

<b>Sector/sub sector</b>	<b>Identified issues of concern</b>	<b>Underlying Causes</b>	<b>Effects/impacts</b>	<b>Strategies for mitigation of identified effects/impacts</b>
Finance	Lack of income generating projects	Land fragmentation Limited access to startup capital	Poor production Malnutrition	Sensitize the population on project management and on government like OWC.
Statutory Bodies	Low turn up of local companies in competitive bidding	Low investment capacity by local companies in big projects	Unemployment, Income repatriation Low local revenue base	Encourage the local investors to expand into big farms. Formation of partnership in business Employ local community members in all contract works
Agriculture	Ineffective farm tools	Lack of funds	Low production and productivity	Identify a financing center for the resource poor
Entomology	Inadequate inputs for bee keeping	Lack of funds to procure the inputs	Low honey production and productivity	Source for funds to procure the inputs
	Inadequate inputs for tsetse flies control	Lack of funds	Increased tsetse infestation	As above
Fisheries	Low adoption of aquaculture	High investment costs	Low fish production,	Subsidize aquaculture
Health Services	Poor sanitation and poor living conditions.	Ignorance Attitudes Negligence	Increased Communicable diseases	Livelihood programs to improve living conditions Community sensitization on a healthy environment
	Reduced capacity for early health seeking	High Morbidity and mortality	Increased suffering and poverty	Targeted socioeconomic empowerment of communities and homes.

Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025

Sector/sub sector	Identified issues of concern	Underlying Causes	Effects/impacts	Strategies for mitigation of identified effects/impacts
Roads & Engineering	Poor road network in rural areas	Low prioritization of CAR maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●Increased travel times;</li> <li>●Increased vehicular operating Costs and consequently High transport costs;</li> <li>●Poor and delayed accessibility to markets;</li> <li>●Low net Farm income realized by farmers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●Lobby for more funding for opening and maintenance of CARs through CAIIP in Ministry of Local Government.</li> <li>● Revitalize the Community based maintenance system (<i>'Bulungi bwansi'</i>)</li> </ul>
	Limited community involvement in civil works;	Nature of manual labour in the Civil Works are perceived to be degrading; Limited training and expertise; High culture of alcohol abuse; Lack of information	Low household income generated	Community mobilization; Promote Vocational trainings in civil works. Sensitization on repercussions of alcohol abuse
	Poor housing facilities	High Cost of building materials	Poor hygiene and Outbreak of rodent and vector related diseases	Promote Appropriate housing technologies (Hydro form machine); Promotion of housing savings schemes
Water	Inability by people to pay for water consumed.	High costs of production or system maintenance resulting in high tariffs to users.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Abandoned water facilities.</li> <li>● People reverting to unsafe water sources.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Construct PSP, kiosks for low income earners.</li> </ul>

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

<b>Sector/sub sector</b>	<b>Identified issues of concern</b>	<b>Underlying Causes</b>	<b>Effects/impacts</b>	<b>Strategies for mitigation of identified effects/impacts</b>
NRM	Wetland reclamation	Expansion of farmland	Loss of water catchment areas Borrow pits hence breeding grounds for mosquitoes	Sensitization of the Communities on wetland protection
Land Surveying	Boundary disputes	Limited finances to support the activities Lack of funds to conduct surveying	Insecurity of land acquired	Encourage systematic demarcation
Community Development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low income and savings among the families</li> <li>• Functional illiteracy especially among the rural women.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low production and productivity</li> <li>• Poor culture of savings</li> <li>• Poor mind set of the communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender based violence.</li> <li>• School drop outs</li> <li>• Poor housing and hygiene</li> <li>• Malnutrition</li> <li>• Poor production</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intensify community mobilization and sensitization on Gov't programs</li> <li>• Formation and supporting of IGA groups.</li> </ul>
Social Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negative attitude towards PWDs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural barriers</li> <li>• Poor mind set.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased poverty, High illiteracy rates and over dependence of PWDs on other relatives.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community sensitization on disability issues</li> <li>• Support PWDs IGAs</li> </ul>
Probation and Social Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender Based Violence</li> <li>• Family break down</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low income</li> <li>• Cultural barriers</li> <li>• Educational levels</li> <li>• Low women emancipation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High School dropout rates</li> <li>• Increased low house hold income</li> <li>• Pauperism</li> <li>• Increased number of delinquent children</li> <li>• Malnutrition</li> <li>• Family desertion by men</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community sensitization</li> <li>• Counseling and guidance of spouses and children</li> <li>• Community dialogue on GBV</li> <li>• Provision of IGAs to families</li> <li>• Construction of juvenile reception centres.</li> </ul>

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

<b>Sector/sub sector</b>	<b>Identified issues of concern</b>	<b>Underlying Causes</b>	<b>Effects/impacts</b>	<b>Strategies for mitigation of identified effects/impacts</b>
Labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child labour</li> <li>• Worker’s exploitation</li> <li>• Hazardous working conditions in private sectors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of skills</li> <li>• Low household income</li> <li>• Inadequate worker’s awareness on labour laws</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor bargaining power</li> <li>• Low production and productivity</li> <li>• Accidents at work places</li> <li>• Poor health</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data collection on child labour</li> <li>• Inspection of work places</li> <li>• Conduct vulnerability and risk assessment of workers</li> <li>• Sensitize workers on labour laws</li> <li>• Settling labour cases</li> </ul>
Youth and Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low youth participation in IGAs</li> <li>• Inadequate support to cultural activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural barriers</li> <li>• Low support to Youth IGA groups</li> <li>• Lack of funding to the sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased poverty among the youth</li> <li>• Moral degeneration by youths</li> <li>• Increased crime rates by the youths</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction and furnishing youth information centre.</li> <li>• Supporting Youth IGA groups</li> <li>• Supporting cultural activities in the District</li> <li>• Registration of traditional healers</li> </ul>
Planning	Rampant poverty levels in rural communities despite a decline at national level from 54% to 24%	Wars Civil strife Floods and mudslides Influx of refugees and internally displaced persons and internally displaced persons	Pressure on existing resources and facilities	Lobby for extra funding from central government, donors and other development partners Write project proposals to attract extra funding

<b>Sector/sub sector</b>	<b>Identified issues of concern</b>	<b>Underlying Causes</b>	<b>Effects/impacts</b>	<b>Strategies for mitigation of identified effects/impacts</b>
Internal Audit	Delayed accountability	Misuse of government funds Putting administrative advances to own use.	Poor service delivery	Observe timely accountability and reporting and enforce compliance with existing rules and regulations Enhance and strengthen internal controls such as regular audits and inspections
Trade, Industry and Local Development	Difficult to start businesses	Lack of capital, systematic exclusion of the poor from the financial credit system	Poverty propagation Failure to effectively allocate and utilize the available resources	Advocate for programmes that support the active poor to access credit and other financial services

**Table 2.4.6 Sectoral Analysis of Human Rights**

<b>Sector/sub sector</b>	<b>Identified issues of concern</b>	<b>Underlying Causes</b>	<b>Effects/impacts</b>	<b>Strategies for mitigation of identified effects/impacts</b>
Agriculture	Exploitation of workers	Absence of Minimum wage policy in the Country Lack of contracts Poverty Ignorance Unemployment	-Poor workmanship -Refusal by Locals to take up Road works Perpetuated poverty Loss of dignity Low labour morale Health and safety compromised	Sensitization of the workers, involvement of the labour office
	Freedom of association (unionizing)	Ignorance, suppression by employers	Exploitation, poor working conditions	Enforcement of labor laws, sensitization of both employers and employees

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

<b>Sector/sub sector</b>	<b>Identified issues of concern</b>	<b>Underlying Causes</b>	<b>Effects/impacts</b>	<b>Strategies for mitigation of identified effects/impacts</b>
Education & Sports	Lack of mid-day meals at schools	Parents not bothered about their children	Poor performance School drop out	Ordinances, bye laws, sensitization and school gardening
Community Based Services	Marginalized persons especially elderly, PWDs, PLHA, Children, youth and women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Culture</li> <li>• Ignorance on HR policies and laws</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low participation of marginalized groups in the development process</li> <li>• High cases of HR violation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community sensitization on HR issues</li> <li>• Dissemination of HR policies and laws</li> </ul>
Planning	Human rights issues not mainstreamed in budgets and plans by development partners	Lack of knowledge and skills by development partners	Human rights issues not adequately integrated in budgets and plans by development partners	Training of development partners on human rights issues in partnership with human rights agencies
Internal Audit	Delayed disposal of cases	Natural justice procedures	Reduced moral to staff enforcing accountability, transparency and good governance  Corruption in the LG system	Early warnings to management Partnering with institutions that fight corruption Sensitization of the public to report corruption cases and adherence to governing laws on financial management of public funds

**Table 2.4.7 Sectoral analysis of Energy Issues**

<b>Sector/sub sector</b>	<b>Identified issues of concern</b>	<b>Underlying Causes</b>	<b>Effects/impacts</b>	<b>Strategies for mitigation of identified effects/impacts</b>	<b>Specific interventions</b>
Finance	Power fluctuations and load shading	Un predicted adverse weather conditions Aging electricity poles	Delays in production of reports delays in meeting time lines.	Plan for stand by generator and provision of alternative sources. Diversify energy sources including solar and wind	
	Lack of appropriate energy infrastructure like transformers.	Lack of coordination with Electricity Distribution Company LTD	Curtailed business growth Stifling of businesses, losses due spoilage of products that need energy for preservation	Collaborate with UMEME in allocating transformers Lobby for rural electrification Explore and adopt alternative energy sources such as solar.	Install appropriate energy equipment in strategic growth centres Use alternative energy sources as standby sources
Health Services	High burden of electricity bills	Government policy on domestic and industrial electricity tariffs	High financial burden on all institutions and businesses	Use of alternative energy sources like solar energy.	Installation of
Roads & Engineering	Over reliance on Firewood as bio-fuel energy in production of Building materials(bricks)	Lack of awareness and promotion of other energy efficient production methods of building materials	- Increased Deforestation; - Increased greenhouse effect	-Promote Energy efficient production methods for materials	-Promote the use of hydra form machines



*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

<b>Sector/sub sector</b>	<b>Identified issues of concern</b>	<b>Underlying Causes</b>	<b>Effects/impacts</b>	<b>Strategies for mitigation of identified effects/impacts</b>	<b>Specific interventions</b>
	Increased use of Diesel fuel Energy in Road Construction	Non-Appreciation of the Labour based technology in Road maintenance	-Increased country's expense of its foreign exchange earnings on Fuel; - Limited Employment opportunities to the Local Communities	Popularize the Labour Based Approach in maintenance and rehabilitation of DUCAR Network	Institute a policy in which at least 50% of the road works on DUCAR network is implemented using Labour based methods
Natural resources	Limited energy sources	Lack of alternatives like biogas, electricity, coal	-Low production of goods and services -Un employment -Depletion of biomass -High cost of living -Fuel crisis	Train on environmentally sustainable sources of energy like biogas and solar Train on energy saving stoves and charcoal kilns	
Community Based services	Lack of fuel wood for cooking Depleted biomass	Inadequate skills and knowledge on energy issues	Increased GBV in households Absenteeism in school especially for communities along the National Park where the have designated days for collecting firewood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set up demos for improved cook stoves</li> <li>• Community sensitization on energy issues</li> </ul>	
Planning	Lack of energy statistics	Concept of energy statistics is not yet fully exploited	Poor evidence-based planning for energy sector in the district	Lobby for training in energy statistics management	Liaise and source available energy statistics from UBOS

<b>Sector/sub sector</b>	<b>Identified issues of concern</b>	<b>Underlying Causes</b>	<b>Effects/impacts</b>	<b>Strategies for mitigation of identified effects/impacts</b>	<b>Specific interventions</b>
	Lack of mainstreaming energy issues in budgets and plans by development partners	Lack of knowledge and skills by development partners	Energy issues not adequately integrated in budgets and plans by development partners	Training of development partners in Energy mainstreaming	

### **2.5 Analysis of urban development issues**

The issues are analyzed as guided by the Physical Planning Act and Implementation Guidelines. There is need for government Secondary schools in the sub-counties of Kicwabugingo, Mboira, Kyankende, Nyamahasa, Karuma and Kigumba Town council. Recreation facilities need to be developed in all the Town Councils as they act as sources of revenue.

Whereas the District has four Town Councils of Kigumba, Bweyale, Karuma and Kiryandongo, and two town boards of Apodorwa and Katamarwa which are steadily growing, there are peculiar developmental issues pertaining these urban centres as indicated below: solid waste management challenges; 128km road network in these urban centres is not tarmacked; street Lighting; fixing the drainage system; implementation of structural plans (demands for compensation yet funds are not available) and construction of Office Administrative Blocks.

It is therefore of paramount importance that these Urban Development Issues are addressed in line with Vision 2040.

### **Challenges of urbanization**

Increased demand for piped water supply (Existing water systems need to be upgraded to meet the rising urban-water demand and new schemes will need to be constructed to serve emerging urban population and their commerce) and unplanned urban development's especially housing, industry, drainage and waste management.

The district has four town councils of Kigumba, Kiryandongo, Karuma and Bweyale. Their respective Physical Development plans have been developed and approved. However, streets will have to be surveyed and graded to guide developments according to plan. There is also need to sensitize the public on the land tenure and security of tenure in the urban areas to enhance development.

## **2.6 Situation Analysis of LG Management and service delivery**

Management Support services is comprised of the office of Chief Administrative Officer, Human Resource Management, county administration, information and public relations, office support services, registration of births, marriages and deaths, assets and facilities management and Records management. Its mandate is to coordinate and implement government programs and policies in the District to deliver services to the people like water, roads, health facilities, production and marketing and quality education.

The department has key staff as follows: Deputy CAO in charge of the administration department, Principal Assistant CAO and SACAO in charge of council, PHRO in charge of human resource function for the entire district, PHRO in charge of DSC and Personal secretary in office of CAO. Also, the Department has a problem of transport in all sub sectors which is hindering spot on supervision in the District. Lack of enough wages to recruit staff in all departments in the District which has somehow hindered quick service delivery.

However, currently with the Decentralization of salaries, some funds would be got from the Centre to fill vacant posts in the recruitment plan especially from Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Public Service for clearance to bridge the gap we are having as a District

Finance department is composed of five sub sectors i.e. Administration office, Revenue, Budgeting, expenditure and accounting. On staffing level all positions are with few waiting for filling and they include Senior Finance Officer and Senior Accounts Assistant. The major sources of funding for the district are revenue remittance from sub counties which remit 35% of their collection and mainly central governments releases, and some few collections from the district. There is hope of improving local revenue from land fees as land board is now fully constituted and the availability of office space in the administration block for land board and department will have to transfer land document hence boosting revenue from land management.

Among others, the major economic activities of people in the district include: Food vending and hotels; small scale farming; trade ranging from petty to whole sale; transportation ranging from Boda- boda, bicycles to buses; small scale industries; market vending; water, charcoal and firewood selling and local brewing and selling.

Which all facilitate resource mobilization, and from where, the population is able to raise tax payments to the district in various forms which form the revenue base of the Local Government. The forms of taxes among others included: Property tax, Ground rent, Parking fees, market dues, business licenses, slaughter fees, Local hotel and service taxes.

The department has not performed to its expectations due to inadequate data base, political pronouncements made on some revenue sources, and inadequate funds from the Central Government.

Statutory Bodies is comprised of the District Executive Committee, District standing committees; Local Government Public Accounts Committee, District Contracts Committee, District Service Commission and District Land Board which are fully constituted. The Clerk to Council coordinates the affairs of the statutory bodies.

The core mandate of this department is to formulate and approve policies for effective implementation of Government programs and service delivery, staff recruitment, enforcement of accountability of public funds, land registration and identification of service providers.

It should be noted that during the implementation of the second development plan, the Department lived to its Objectives in fulfillment of its core mandates. For instance, the District Council through its Committees and Organs has regularly sat on schedule to discuss and approve Sector annual work plans and budgets, discussed Committee reports, local revenue interventions proposed in the Revenue Enhancement Plans and improved staff skills through the Capacity Building Grant.

The District Council has also promoted good governance and accountability through discussion of the Local Government Public Accounts Committee reports to ensure effective utilization of public funds.

#### **Challenges faced by Statutory Bodies department in 2015/16 to 2019/2020**

The department of statutory bodies heavily depends on locally raised revenue whose performance has not increased because of creation of town councils in the district implying that the department had inadequate funding for its cardinal activities especially. The unconditional grant non-wage for LGPAC, District Land board and DCC has also been inadequate to facilitate their activities hence delays in production of statutory reports and implementation of actions arising from those reports.

The current District Council Hall is not completed; it does not much with the required sitting arrangement according to the new Rules of procedure for local councils in the multi-party politics.

Lack of transport means for the district executive committee members save the District Chairperson and this makes their work difficult in monitoring council activities.

Delayed production of mandatory documents and Programme Budgeting system (PBS) reports.

Areas that need to be addressed under Statutory Bodies over the next five years  
Completion of the district Council Chambers with a gallery that suits the required sitting arrangement of council. The Chambers will also accommodate Council Secretariat and all HoDs.

The other priority areas that need that need to be worked on include procurement of official means of transport for the DEC members; induction of new political leaders and members of Boards, Committees and Commissions; procurement of equipment to ensure timely production of mandatory documents and payment of emoluments of councilors and other staff.

The production sector is made up of five sub-sectors including; Agriculture, veterinary, fisheries, entomology and vermin, trade and industry /commercial services. The agriculture sub-sector is the largest of them all followed by veterinary. Over the past five years we have been implementing OWC, vegetable oil project, UMFSFP, as the development program in the sector, however, the program has not been implemented in the last financial year of the LGDP, and instead a new program called Operation Wealth Creation has been introduced to fill the gap. However, its design and implementation is not yet clear.

The major constraint facing the department is lack of some specialized staff such as fisheries and vermin. The department also lacks frontline extension workers in the lower local governments. Halting of NAADS has made it difficult to implement a number of planned activities. The slow restructuring of the extension system is frustrating Water for production.

#### **Challenges faced by Production department in 2015/16 - 2019/20**

There was sporadic outbreak of pests and disease; low prices and price fluctuation for most agricultural products, prolonged droughts; periodic changes in the agriculture extension services structure; high cost of farm inputs for enterprises (livestock drugs, agro- processing technologies, feeds); counterfeit seed for; bush fire outbreaks (destroyed sugar cane plantations) limited staffing both at the HLG and LLGs; lack of a computer for the department; poor response to rabies vaccination by pet owners; lack of transport means; poor sanitary conditions at the abattoir and low turn up to OWC meetings by the community.

#### **Areas that need to be addressed under Production over the next five years**

Promotion of Operation Wealth Creation (OWC) activities; improving market and road infrastructure; training farmers in modern farming; improving data collection and management for agriculture statistics and recruitment of extension workers for all the sub counties and Town Councils.

The Health Services department is headed by the District Health Officer with the following officers ADHO, Biostatistician. The department is charged with the duty of ensuring hygienic and habitable homes. The health units are in two categories i.e. private health units and government health units as indicated below:

##### **a) Government Health Units**

These are Nineteen (19), namely: Kiryandongo Hospital; Masindi Port Health Centre III; Kaduku Health Centre II; Kiroko Health Centre II; Mpumwe Health Centre II; Apodorwa Health Centre II; Karuma Health Centre II; Kitwara Health Centre II; Tecwa Health Centre II; Diika Health Centre II; Panyadoli Health Centre III; Nyakadoti Health Centre II; Kicwabugingo Health Centre II; Mutunda Health Centre III; Panyadoli Hills Health Centre II;

Yabweng Health Centre II; Diima Health Centre III; Kigumba Health Centre III and Kiigya Health Centre II

**b) Private Health units**

There are six Private Health Units including: Kiryandongo Prisons Clinic Health Centre II; Kigumba Medical Health Centre II; St. Mary’s Kigumba Health Centre III; Karungu Health Centre II; Katulikire Health Centre III and Kigumba Prisons Clinic Health Centre II.

The existing health units commonly provide the following services: carrying out health education; controlling disease outbreak and epidemics; undertaking community health care and providing curative health.

The health services that are lacking in these health units include: blood screening services; management of HIV/AIDS clients; treatment of Opportunistic infections; surgical investments for major operations and consultancy services.

The nearest referral services are in Hoima referral Hospital at a distance of 60 miles from Kiryandongo District. The common prevalent diseases are: Malaria; Worms infestation; Diarrhea diseases and HIV/AIDS.

Most common diseases are related to poor environmental health sanitation, nutrition and sexually transmitted diseases in the entire parishes.

**Table 2.6.1 Medical personnel ratio to population**

No.	Category	Ratio
1.	Doctors	1:61,933
2.	Clinical Officers	1:21,857
3.	Orthopaedic Assistants	1:135,125
4.	Laboratory Technicians	1:47,583
5.	Dentists	1:123,867
6.	Nurses	1:2,430
7.	Midwives	1:518
8.	Nursing Assistants	1:4,261

**Maternal and child health**

The health of a mother impacts the family and even the entire community, her ability and access to receive necessary health care largely determines health outcomes for herself and her baby. Uganda has high maternal rates, which often reflective of access to health care services. Traditionally Masindi women seek to handle birth on their own as it is a time when they can use their own decisions, which can also be factor in such a high maternal mortality rate.

**HIV/AIDS**

Despite the efforts of the Government, trying to reduce the morbidity and mortality of HIV/AIDS still remains pandemic development challenge. Masindi Municipality has worked

with various partners in the fight against HIV/AIDS and has made some great impact on the ground. The current prevalence rate is at 5.9% as of DHIS2 2014 in Masindi as compared to the national level standing at 7.3 %. There are challenges being faced by the Municipality in the fight against HIV/AIDS among many, these include: Stigma, Limited health workers, Drug stock outs, few ART centres and low male involvement in the HIV/AIDS activities.

### **Malaria**

It has remained among the first ten top killer diseases of this Municipality, although the Government has managed to put a lot of precaution measures to fight malaria in the entire country. That is to say, mass distribution of mosquito nets, provision of mosquito nets to pregnant mothers during ANC services, IPT chemotherapy, and provision of anti-malaria's in health facilities and in villages. People have failed to change their styles of living hence causing malaria vectors present in their community.

### **Non-Communicable diseases**

These are known as chronic diseases are not passed from person to person. They are of long duration and slow progression. Such diseases are still sparse locally derived data on NCD in Uganda has increased greatly over the past five years and will soon be bolstered by the first nationally representative data set on NCD. Using the available local data, we describe the landscape of the globally reorganized major NCD – cardiovascular, diseases, diabetes, cancer and chronic respiratory diseases and closely examine what is known about other locally important chronic conditions.

### **Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response**

Integrated Disease Surveillance (IDS) strives at improving the ability of the Municipality to detect diseases and conditions that cause high levels of death, illness and disability in its catchment area. This will result into improved health and wellbeing of the communities in the Municipality. However, for complete, efficient and effective surveillance, the Municipality should include private and non-governmental sources of information into the routine reporting system.

### **Financing Health Services**

Health care financing is complex and the financial flows from sources of health care funds to where health services are delivered are dynamic. The district gets its funds from central and local government, including funds from HDPs channeled through central and local government budget support mechanisms, and through project mechanisms. However, the Municipality is not entirely funded by the Government but often receives a mix of public and private funding. At the same time private providers, which are funded mainly by private sources, in some cases receive and utilize public funds. The partnership between public and private health providers can together mobilize additional resources to improve the health of the population. The present level of funding is inadequate to cover the estimated population

### **Human Resources for Health**

Despite some considerable progress over the past ten years, however, trained health workers are still both inadequate in numbers and inappropriately distributed within and between sectors.

While more than 80% of the population is found in some areas, the distribution of trained health workers favors the urban areas. The human resource inputs include capacity building, in service training, community empowerment and community-based service delivery. However, to date these inputs have not been well quantified. However, staffing levels in the Municipality varies from facility to facility basing on community needs failing to adhere to the Ministry of Health structures.

### **Health Infrastructure**

The Government has tried its level best to construct OPDs, staff houses and other infrastructures but they are not yet enough. Some health workers are not accommodated at the health facilities, which make their performance to be unpredictable. There is a need for the Government to procure more motorcycles for the health sector for proper health service delivery i.e. outreaches for immunization, environmental health staff and others.

### **Health Management Information System (HMIS)**

Timely sharing of reliable information among partners is important for planning, resources allocation, and accountability. However, our implementing partners like IDI have supported financially and materially for a good time, there is need for the public sector to invest in Health Management Information System, in case the Implementing Partners are not in the district.

### **Medicines, Medical Products, Vaccines and Technologies**

It is now becoming increasingly recognized that the healthcare system in Masindi Municipality as it stands today does not adequately address itself to solving the multitudes of health problems and concerns for all the communities. In this context, therefore, it is apparent that the integration of traditional and complementary medicine into the national healthcare system has the potential to augment, strengthen and promote better healthcare

In Kiryandongo district, a good number of the population use traditional medicine for primary healthcare and TCM continues to enjoy widespread usage in the district. It is much more widely available and accessible than allopathic medicine, among other factors. Finally, TM is sometimes the only affordable and available source of healthcare, especially among the poor and deprived members of our community.

A significant proportion of the community often seeks the services of traditional medical practitioners in addition to or instead of the modern sector of the health service system. The sector does not recognize or embrace people who engage in harmful practices such as casting of spells and child sacrifice.

### **Challenges faced by Health Services department in 2015/16 to 2019/2020**

Limited chemicals for spraying mosquitoes in the district; delayed procurement process which hinders implementation of activities; inadequate funding to implement the departmental work plan; Inadequate tools, equipment and protective gears for all casual workers; inadequate fuel; limited support by LCI in Community mobilization and enforcement of Bye-laws on nutrition



activities; lack of tractor for open space maintenance and inadequate skips for collecting garbage in the out skirts of the Town Councils.

Areas that need to be addressed under Health Services over the next five years Construction of 04 OPD buildings; construction of 05 maternity wards; construction of 04 staff houses; fencing of 03 health centres; construction of a Surgical Ward at Panyadoli HC III and construction of 8, 3 stance lined pit latrines. The other areas include: constructing Placenta pits at HCs; renovating and installing new Solar batteries for the HCs; constructing Incinerators; rehabilitation of the administrative Block of Kiryandongo Hospital; rehabilitating the hospital Staff Houses; conducting world AIDS Days; conducting community sensitization meetings on HIV at the sub county level; conduct and observing the Africa malaria Day; compiling and submitting HMIS monthly reports to MoH; conducting MPDR audits at the district level and hospital and refresher training of the nutritional coordination committees in planning for multi-sectoral nutrition interventions. Additionally, the department will undertake: procurement of means of transport; mobilization, sensitization and training community own resource persons in health promotion activities; recruitment more staff; provide ARVs drugs to staff and councillors; raising awareness on solid and liquid waste management and conduct radio talk shows on health promotion programs.

Education department has acquired a vehicle to ease transport problem, reduced on the number of classrooms e.g. from 20 in 2011/2012 to 12 in 2012/2013 then to 4 in 2013/14. Number of latrines reduced from 15 in 2011/12 to 7 in 2012/13 and 2 in 2013/14 while the number of desks reduced from 1029 in 2011/12 to 220 in 2012/13 and nil in 2013/14. Only 2 staff houses were constructed at Kaduku and Kimogoro. The biggest constraint is the dwindling funds and overstretching of resources to cover the unplanned program of the internally displaced and refugees.

There is an influx with no extra money given to support them. No funds for co-curricular activities e.g. music, sports, Scouting and Guiding etc. Inadequate science facilities, equipment and chemicals in secondary schools, inadequate workshops and equipment for Technical Institutes).

### **Education Services Status**

This department is charged with the responsibility of ensuring quality education in Kiryandongo district through school inspections, supervisions and overseeing council developments in the education sector.

The department currently consists of Four staff, the District Education Officer, who is the overall coordinator and supervisor of district developments in as far as education and sports in district, whereas the Education Officer, Senior inspector of schools and Sports Officer are concerned with inspections of schools to ensure that there is quality education.

**Table 2.6.2 Distribution of Education Institutions per LLG**

Sub county/Tow	Primary Schools			Secondary Schools			Tertiary Institutions		
	Gov'	Privat	Tota	Gov'	Privat	Tota	Gov'	Privat	Tota

n Council	t	e	l	t	e	l	t	e	l
Masindi Port S/C	06	02	08	01	-	01	-	-	-
Kigumba S/C	17	13	30	02	01	03	02	-	02
Kiryandongo S/C	19	22	41	01	07	08	-	-	-
Mutunda S/C	17	13	30	01	01	02	-	01	01
Kigumba TC	04	16	20	-	07	07	-	02	02
Kiryandongo TC	02	05	07	01	04	05	01	-	01
Bweyale TC	08	31	39	01	12	13	-	02	02
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>08</b>

### Pre-Primary and Primary Sub Sector

Pre-primary Education which consists of Nursery Schools, Day Care and Early Childhood Education Centres is purely a private venture. There are 80 Nursery schools in the District. The responsibility of licensing nursery schools and day care centres has of recent been decentralised to District. The introduction of UPE programme in 1997, and the implementation of liberal policies in Education by Central Government triggered off a rapid growth of the primary school system, bringing forth the need for urgent expansion of equipment and facilities in schools.

The District currently has a total of 183 Primary Schools, of which 73 are Government Grant Aided schools. The other 110 Schools are privately owned. Like in the pre-primary subsector we have nursery Schools not yet licensed by MoES to operate legally..

### Education facilities in Primary Schools

The enrolment growth in primary schools has put pressure on the existing facilities hence the need for continuous expansion

**Table 2.6.3 Infrastructural status and requirements to cope with school enrolment**

Facility	Total Requirement	Current/Available	Current Ratio	National Standard	Required (Gap)
Classrooms (usable)	1,151	659	1:95	<b>1:55</b>	<b>492</b>
Latrine stances	959	946	1:66	1:40	13
3 - Seater desks	21,109	11,681	1:05	1:03	9,428

### **Primary Teachers**

There are 844 primary school teachers, 536 of these are males and the remaining 308 are females. The District current teacher pupil ratio stands at 1:74 which is slightly below government standards of 1:50.

**Table 2.6.4 Breakdown of teachers’ number by qualifications**

<b>Teacher s Grade</b>	<b>Grade III</b>		<b>DPE</b>		<b>Graduates</b>		<b>Others</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	<b>Mal e</b>	<b>Femal e</b>	<b>Mal e</b>	<b>Femal e</b>	<b>Mal e</b>	<b>Femal e</b>	<b>Mal e</b>	<b>Femal e</b>	<b>Mal e</b>	<b>Femal e</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>261</b>

### **School Instructional Materials**

There are still inadequate instructional materials in schools. The District Textbook Pupil ratio currently stands is still poor and this greatly impacts on the learning of children since the MoES policy is to place books in the Hands of children.

### **Secondary Education**

Whereas the Local Government Act (Schedule 2 part 2), lists secondary education as one of the functions devolved to the Local Governments, in practice this service is still centralized and largely controlled by the Central Government. The Key delegated aspects to the Local Government include the following; Payment of teachers salaries, Inspection and Monitoring of Secondary Schools, Ensuring good governance through constitution of the B.O.G.s, Budgeting for Grants and Appraisal of Headteachers and deputies.

Out of the 37 Secondary schools in the District, there are 07 government aided secondary schools offering USE and 3 private schools offering USE.

### **Tertiary Education**

This is an exclusively central government function/domain with no delegated or decentralised aspects to the Local Government save for payment of Conditional Grants. The District has 04 Tertiary Institutions (03 Government and 01 is private).

### **Physical Education and Sports (PES)**

This refers to physical Education and sports activities being implemented for in and out –of-school youth. It is meant for promotion of physical, mental and social development. Schools participate in games and sports competitions while physical education is compulsorily timetabled in all primary schools. There is a tendency of not prioritizing games and sports activities by some schools because of it not being an examinable subject.

### **Special Needs Education (SNE)**

Due to inadequate funding, this subsector has not been coordinated at District level. However, schools have continued to carry out special needs activities under the guidance of Non-Governmental Organizations like Sight Savers.

### **Schools Inspection**

Inspection is intended for quality assurance for all school instruction. Inspection visits have been regularly conducted although mainly in primary schools due to resource factors. Inspection effectiveness is enhanced by introducing aspects of Achievement measurement through monitoring learning achievement.

### **Skills Development**

Although the District has limited institutions for skills development, qualifying youths have continuously been linked to appropriate institutions within and outside Kiryandongo District such Uganda Cooperative College Kigumba, Uganda Petroleum Institute Kigumba, Kiryandongo Technical Institute, Bweyale Nursing school and outside the district we have Kabalega College, Kamurasi and Bulera for Teacher training, Hoima and Lira Schools of nursing, Uganda Technical College Kyema to mention but a few.

### **Education achievements for the FY 2015/2016-2019/2020**

The number of 1<sup>st</sup> grades in Primary Leaving Education increased by 12.4% and pass rate rose to 98%; 10 classrooms were constructed; 80 lined latrine stances were constructed; 500 3-seater desks were procured; School Management Committees were inducted; 20 Education Assistants II (Grade III Teachers) were recruited and 10 Special Needs Education Teachers (SNETS) received various trainings.

Under Secondary Education, Universal Secondary Education (USE) was implemented in 10 Secondary schools.

### **Challenges faced by Education and Sports department in 2015/2016 to 2019/2020**

There were weak School Management Committees in Primary schools that could not ensure sustainable use of school resources; ineffective supervision and monitoring of Government programs; low community participation in school development programmes; ban on coding of 16 Community primary schools by MoES low completion/high repetition and high dropout rates and inadequate and delayed funding to match the increasing needs especially in classroom, staff houses and latrine constructions; and UPE capitation.

Regarding Secondary Education, there were overcrowded classes; delays in grant aiding of established community secondary schools and policy barriers that prevented district involvement in organization and planning for secondary education.

On Special Needs Education (SNE), there was inadequate funding and limited trained manpower to handle games and sports in schools.

Under Physical Education and Sports (PES), there was inadequate funding; limited trained manpower to handle games and sports in schools and limited mechanisms of tracking youths talents.

As far as Schools Inspection is concerned, there was ineffective supervision and monitoring of Government programs and lack of reliable means of transport.

**Areas that need to be addressed under Education and Sports over the next five years**

School leadership effectiveness including selection and training of school management committees; increasing access to Secondary Education through coding of community schools; reduction of school dropouts across all levels of education; career guidance for students in schools; identification and development of sports talents among the youths; advocacy for youth skilling through vocational training; recruitment of the Education Officer in charge of Special Needs; lobbying for resources; school infrastructure development (classroom space, sanitation facilities expansion and construction of teachers’ houses); improvement of teachers’ effectiveness through training and supply of instruction materials and re-submission of 16 community primary schools for coding by MoES. The other areas that have to be worked on include: conducting training for Teachers in charge of Special Education Needs; regular routine school inspection; collecting the required data for proper planning and management of schools; setting Special Needs Units (for inclusive education); capacity building (for improved delivery of inspection services); increased supervision and monitoring of Government programs and advocacy for youths skilling through vocational training.

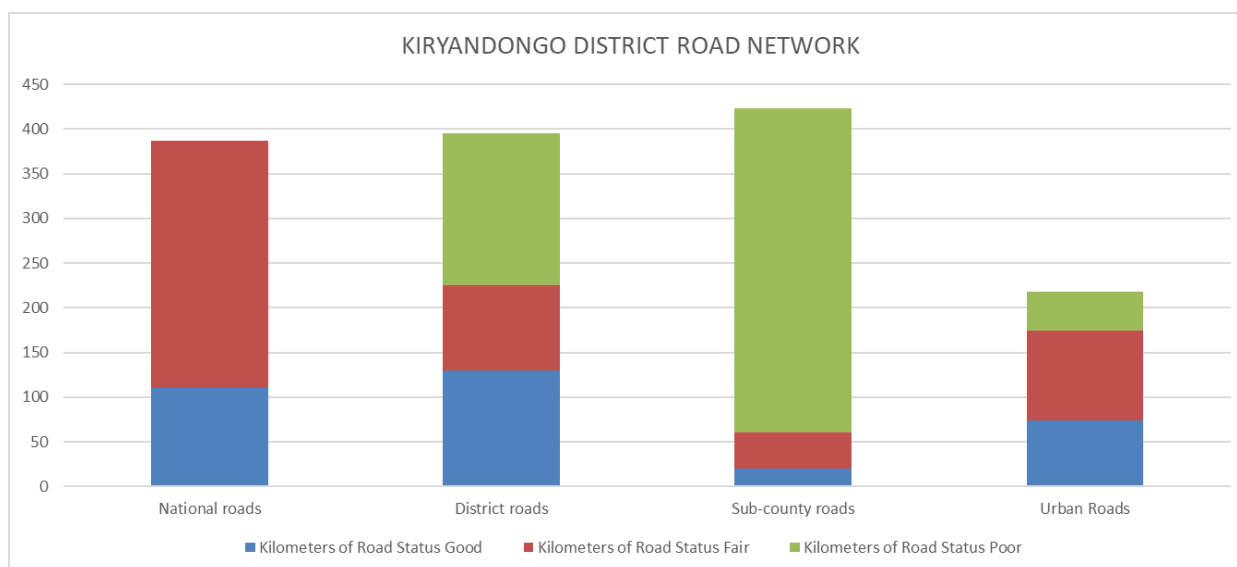
The total road network in the district is 1175 km. 138 km are classified as national roads of which 78 km are tarmacked and 60 km are of gravel 395.4 km are classified as District roads of which 60% are in good/fair motorable condition. 218.4 km are urban roads of which only 02 km are tarmacked 424 km are major community access roads having less than 20% of the access roads as motorable.

**Table 2.6.4 Status of road Network in the District in comparison with National Roads**

Category & Rating	Kilometers of Road Status			Total Length	Motorable
	Good	Fair	Poor	Km	%
District roads	130	95	170.4	395.4	60
Sub-county roads	20	40	363	423.9	20

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

Urban Roads	74	100	44	218.4	80
National roads	110	277	-	137.7	100



The Roads Sub-sector faces challenges of limited funds for rehabilitation, maintenance and opening up of more community Access roads to enable the increasing population to access social services such as Education facilities, Health centres and markets among others, and incomplete road unit to effectively carry out road maintenance works.

The District water coverage (or access to safe water in the district) stands at 67% below the national coverage at 69% (MWE Sector Performance Report, 2019) while the district sanitation coverage is 75% measured by latrine coverage at household level. Groundwater tapped in form of boreholes (deep or shallow, hand-pumped or motorized), is the main source of water supply in the district (in both rural and urban). Under Rural Water, the district has 370 boreholes and 220 shallow wells. Under Urban Water, there are three piped water supply schemes in the Town Councils of Bweyale, Kigumba and Kiryandongo, all of them being managed and funded by National Water and Sewerage Corporation.

This DDP aims at reducing burdens (of diseases, labouring, and lost time) faced by people in accessing the water service infrastructure so as to create a healthy industrious population. Focus will be on provision of more piped water for towns and populated centres, boreholes for rural areas and water for livestock. Existing valley tanks are obsolete.

Constraints to the water sector is lack of transport means and inadequate staff. Major challenge is low sector funding - an annual average of Sh. 600 million equivalent to a yearly average of Sh. 1900 per capita i.e. Less than a dollar per head per year.

Kiryandongo district has an area of 3,624.1km<sup>2</sup>, and it is well endowed with natural resources like Kyoga Nile on North and Western part of the district, Murchison falls National park, Nyamakebe and Kibeka forest reserves, Kaduku hill, Titi wetland as the longest in the district,

Karuma Hydro power project, vast land majorly in the ranches which are 38 in total the biggest number of ranches in a single district. The department of natural resource has three sub sectors that is environment, forestry and land management.

Under Land management, physical planning of Karuma town board, Katulikire trading, Apodorwa, Nyabiso, Katamarwa centres planning has been concluded and implementation started. In Surveying, Ranches have been properly demarcated and surveyed to guide settlements and other government land including Kigumba sub-county headquarter have already been surveyed among others while a larger portion still remain un surveyed.

Emphasis should also be shifted towards opening and maintaining boundaries of all government land including Kibanda County. Existing wetlands have been identified most of the being seasonal and they support a diversity of plant, animal and plant species. They are facing degradation especially from agriculture and settlement hence the need for restoration.

Community based services cuts across all sectors as part of the effort to improve community participation levels in fighting against poverty, diseases and ignorance. Therefore, this sector majorly carries preparatory activities to promote holistic and sustainable development in the district. The major target group comprises of vulnerable and disadvantaged person such as persons with disability, women, youth, children in conflict with laws, very poor households, persons living with HIV/AIDS, orphans and other vulnerable children.

Community based services cuts across all sectors as part of the effort to improve community participation levels in fighting against poverty, diseases and ignorance. Therefore, this sector majorly carries preparatory activities to promote holistic and sustainable development in the district. The major target group comprises of vulnerable and disadvantaged person such as persons with disability, women, youth, children in conflict with laws, very poor households, persons living with HIV/AIDS, orphans and other vulnerable children.

The general performance of the sector has greatly improved over the past financial years through promoting decentralization policy of bringing services nearer to the community. The sector is spearheading involvement of grass root communities in development planning, programming, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of community development activities such as DDEG, NUSAF3, DRDIP and Special grant to persons with disabilities. It has also been engaged in working with development partners like MACDEF, UNICEF, UNPFA, Sight Savers International among others in providing child protection activities. Despite of the above progress made. It is faced with the following constraints:

Inadequate logistical support and human resources for effective community mobilization and empowerment; gender inequality leading to unequal distribution of resources, opportunities and violation of human Rights including social harmful practices in our communities; breakdown in the extended family systems and community resource mechanism for supporting vulnerable groups; poor mind set of the youth and some category of people towards work;

increasing number of vulnerable persons (attributed to HIV/AIDS, chronic poverty, limited social protection services and disasters – refugees from Southern Sudan, Kenya and Bududa); conflicting and diverse cultural norms, values and beliefs (slowing community development process); under and unemployment (mostly by youths) and labour exploitation.

Planning department is equipped with three substantively recruited staff including the District Planner, Senior Planner and Population. Therefore, service delivery has been made possible by these available staff and the limited resources in the department. The focus of the department has been promoting participatory planning at all levels in the district through knowledge and skills development. Through this effort, the necessary mandatory documents including the development plan, budget estimates, budget framework papers, performance contracts and quarterly programme budgeting system progress performance reports have been prepared and submitted to line Ministries.

However, the department faces a constraint of lack of support staff particularly the typist, driver and attendant to help in service delivery. Initiating, typing, dispatching mails, receiving mails and visitor is all done by technical staff themselves thereby compromising effective service delivery. The department also has a constraint of lack of office space where planning unit staffs are currently accommodated in one meeting room. This negatively affects the working environment for staff.

Also, there is a constraint of lack of data processing software's where modern licensed data processing software's are currently not adequate in planning to assist in effective data processing. Internet connectivity is irregular thereby affecting instant reply to mails.

The Internal Audit Department is comprised of the Principal Internal Auditor as the Head of the District Internal Audit department. There is also an internal auditor together with the office attendant, within the department. The District has 3 Town Councils whose council services are appraised by Internal Auditors based at the Town Council establishments and supervised by the District Internal Auditor in consultative and quality assurance manner.

During the last five years, Internal Audit achieved the following:

The Department received a motorcycle and a Desk top computer from MoLG, under FINMAP 2 project (Financial Management Program); procured a lap top for the District Internal Auditor; recruited two staff (Internal Auditor and Examiner of Accounts), procured an executive desk and chair; produced 20 mandatory quarterly audit reports; procured two filing cabinets; undertook skills improvement; attended LG Internal Auditors workshops; contributed to management improvement in financial management and quality assurance and offered advice (on procurement, accountability, land matters and recruitment).

However, during the course of the five years the department faced a number of challenges and constraints;



For more than half the development plan period, the department operated with a skeleton staff, yet with large audit scope or coverage; lack of departmental transport means; limited financial resources; power blackouts; poor management responses to audit queries raised in draft management letter; delayed delivery or conclusion of cases resulting from internal audit special audits like Bweyale & Kigumba Town Councils and NAADS programme at the District and Accountants' attitudes to audit.

### **2.7 Summary of development issues informing the LGDP formulation**

The Physical development plan for the entire district; funding and construction of administration blocks for newly created administrative units in the district; construction of more classroom blocks in both primary and secondary schools; construction of more lined VIP latrines in the district; provision of more bore holes for the community; extension of piped water; rehabilitation of the district roads; periodic maintenance of CARs; construction of more health units especially HC VI for Kibanda South constituency and upgrading of HC IIs to HC IIIs.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **3.0 LGDP STRATEGIC DIRECTION AND PLAN**

The Chapter describes the LG Vision and Mission, Summary of adopted NDPIII Strategic Direction (Goal, Strategic Objectives and Programmes) and Strategies, Key Development Results and Summary of Adopted/Adapted Programmes, Objectives and Result (Outcomes), Interventions and Outputs

#### **3.1 LG Vision and Mission**

##### **Vision**

A transformed Kiryandongo District from a predominantly rural subsistence agricultural entity to a thriving industrialized entity with reputable leadership and quality life for all by the year 2040.

##### **Mission**

Serving the people of Kiryandongo District in a coordinated service delivery phenomenon with focus on national and local priorities in a sustainable district development framework.

#### **3.2 Summary of adopted NDPIII Strategic Direction (Goal, Strategic Objectives and Programmes) and Strategies**

In fulfillment of the NDP III theme of ‘strengthening Uganda’s competitiveness for sustainable wealth creation, employment and inclusive growth’ and NDP III objective of ‘increasing the stock and quality of strategic infrastructure to accelerate the countries competitiveness’ Kiryandongo District Local Government has the following strategic direction.

**Table 3.2.1: Summary of adopted NDPIII Strategic Direction (Goal, Strategic Objectives and Programmes) and Strategies**

<b>NDP Goal:</b>	Increase average household incomes and improve the quality of life of Ugandans
<b>Overall objectives:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I. Enhance value addition in key growth opportunities</li> <li>II. Strengthen the private sector to create jobs</li> <li>III. Consolidate and increase stock and quality of productive infrastructure</li> <li>IV. Enhance the productivity and social wellbeing of the population</li> <li>V. Strengthen the role of the state in development</li> </ol>
<b>Programs that KDLG will contribute to:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Agro-industrialization</li> <li>2. Tourism Development</li> </ol>

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Climate Change, Natural Resources, Environment, and Water Management:</li> <li>4. Private Sector Development</li> <li>5. Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services</li> <li>6. Sustainable Urbanization and Housing</li> <li>7. Human Capital Development</li> <li>8. Community Mobilization and Mindset</li> <li>9. Governance and Security</li> <li>10. Public Sector Transformation</li> <li>11. Development Plan Implementation.</li> </ol>
--	--

**3.3 Key Development Results (Adopted/Adapted)**

**Table 3.3.3 Key Development Results**

Category	Key Result Areas (KRA)	Indicators	Baseline	LGDP Targets				
			2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
Goal: Increase household incomes and improve Quality of life	Household Incomes	Population below the poverty line (percentage)	17.3	15.5	13.6	11.8	10.0	6.3
		Share of working population (percentage)	79.0	80.6	82.2	83.8	85.5	87.2
		Share of national labour force employed less subsistence (percentage)	47.5	48.5	49.4	50.4	51.4	52.4
	Quality of life	Population growth rate (percentage)	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.5

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

		Homicide rate per 100,000 people	11	10.54	10.08	9.62	9.16	8.7
<b>Objective 1: Enhance value addition in Key Growth Opportunities</b>	Agro and Mineral based industrialization	Average monthly nominal household income (Ugx)	416,000	401,667	482,297	548,408	587,840	632,044
		Sectoral Agriculture contribution to GDP (percentage)	22.9	21.22	20.88	20.54	20.22	19.89
		a) Industry	26.5	27.55	27.81	28.05	28.31	28.56
		b) Services	43.4	44.18	45.07	45.97	46.89	47.8
	Tourism	Foreign exchange earnings from Tourism (USD billion)	1.45	1.5840	1.631	1.689	1.774	1.862
		Share of Tourism to GDP (percent)	7.3	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.5
	ICT	Contribution of ICT to GDP	2.0	2.67	2.89	3.13	3.40	3.69
	Land	Percentage of titled land	21	24	29	32	35	40
<b>Objective 2: Strengthen private sector capacity to drive growth</b>	Private sector growth	Saving as a percent of GDP	16	16.35	16.79	17.36	18.57	19.91
		Private sector credit (Annual % change)	11.2	8.4	12.9	13.5	16.0	17.4

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

<b>and create jobs</b>		Youth unemployment Rate		13.3	12.2	11.6	11.0	10.5	9.7
<b>Objective 3: Consolidate &amp; increase stock and quality of Productive Infrastructure</b>	Energy	Households with access to electricity (percent)		21	40	45	5	55	60
	Road	Percent of paved roads to total national road network		21.1	27	30	32	34	36
		Percentage of district roads in fair to good condition		61	64.8	68.6	72.4	76.2	80
	ICT	Proportion of area covered by broadband services		41	50.8	60.6	70.4	80.2	90
		Internet penetration rate (internet users per 100 people)		25	30	35	43	46	50
		Unit cost of internet (USD)		237	210.6	177.2	143.8	110.4	70
	<b>Objective 4: Enhance the productivity and social wellbeing of</b>	Labour productivity (GDP per worker - USD)	Labour productivity (GDP per worker - USD)	Agriculture	2,212	2,527	2,656	2,757	2,919
			Industry	7,281	8,162	8,446	8,622	8,971	9,413

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

<b>the population</b>		Services	3,654	3,925	4,063	4,135	4,276	4,456	
		Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	52.3	56	59.9	64.1	68.6	73.4	
		Employment Population Ratio	47.5	51.3	55.4	59.8	64.6	69.8	
	Health		Life expectancy at birth (years)	63.3	64.6	66.0	67.02	68.7	70
			Infant Mortality Rate/1000	43	41.2	39.4	37.6	35.8	34
			Maternal Mortality Ratio/100,000	336	311	286	261	236	211
			Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000)	27	22	21	20	19	18
			Total Fertility Rate	6.7	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.5
			U5 Mortality Ratio/1000	64	59	55	50	46	42
			Total	61	65	68	71	74	79
			Survival rates, percent						
			a) Primary	38	40	41	45	50	55
			b) Secondary	77	79	82	86	90	95
	Literacy rate	73.5	74.1	75.3	76.9	78.4	80.0		
	Proportion of the population	40.9	43	45.1	50	55	60.9		

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

		participating in sports and physical exercises						
Water and Environment		Forest cover (percent of total land area)	12.4	12.5	12.8	13.1	14.1	15
		Wetland cover (percent)	8.9	9.08	9.20	9.32	9.45	9.57
		Safe water coverage (percent)	69.4	70.1	70.4	71.1	71.8	72.9
		a) Rural	73	75.4	77.8	80.3	82.6	85
		b) Urban	74	79.2	84.4	89.6	94.8	100
		Sanitation coverage (Improved toilet)	19	23	28	32	37	45
		Hygiene (Hand washing)	34	36	38	42	46	50
	Social Protection Coverage (percent)		Proportion of population accessing social insurance, percent	5.0	7.5	10.0	12.5	15.0
		Percent population receiving direct income support	0.5	0.7	2.5	3.0	6.5	8.0
		Proportion of eligible population with access to social care services, percent	N/A	5.0	7.5	10.0	12.5	15.0

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

		Extent of hunger in the population (percent)	40	36	32	28	24	20
		Stunted children U5 (percent)	29	27	25	23	21	19
<b>5. Strengthen the role of the state in guiding and facilitating development</b>	Tax Revenue	Tax Revenue to GDP ratio (percent)	12.58	12.04	12.36	12.77	13.32	13.81
	Public resources	Public resources allocated to Local Government (percent)	12.25	18.38	22.05	24.26	29.11	30
	Cost of electricity	Cost of electricity for all processing and manufacturing enterprises (USD cents)	8	7	5	5	5	5

**3.4 Summary of Adopted/Adapted Programmes, Objectives and Result (Outcomes), Interventions and Outputs**

<b>Program</b>	<b><i>Agro Industrialization</i></b>		
<b>Program objectives</b>	1; Increase agricultural production and productivity; 2; Improve post-harvest handling and storage; 3; Improve agro-processing and value addition; 4; Increase market access and competitiveness of agricultural products in domestic and international markets; 5; Increase the mobilization and equitable access and utilization of agricultural finance; and 6; Strengthen the institutional coordination for improved service delivery.		
<b>Key Results</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline data</b>	<b>Plan Target (Year 5)</b>



*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

		<b>possibly drawn from LG Situation Analysis</b>	<b>2020/2021</b>	<b>2021/2022</b>	<b>2022/2023</b>	<b>2023/2024</b>	<b>2024/2025</b>
Reduction in the percentage of households dependent on subsistence agriculture as a main source of livelihood from 68.9 percent to 55 percent;	Percentage of households dependent on subsistence agriculture	68	67	65	60	57	55
Increase the proportion of households that are food secure from 60 percent to 90 percent.	Proportion of households that are food secure	69	75.20	80.16	84.13	87.30	89.84
Increase area under formal irrigation (ha)	Area under formal irrigation (ha)	300	1,000	5,000	8,000	10,000	15,000
Increase the percentage of functional water for production facilities	Functional water for production facilities	86.7	87.7	88.2	88.7	89.2	89.7
Post-harvest losses for priority commodities (percent)	Post-harvest losses	37	33	30	25	18	15
<b>Program</b>	<b><i>Tourism Development</i></b>						
<b>Program objective(s):</b>	1: Promote domestic and inbound tourism; 2: Increase the stock and quality of tourism infrastructure; 3: Develop, conserve and diversify tourism products and services; 4: Develop a pool of skilled personnel along the tourism value chain and ensure decent working conditions; and, 5: Enhance regulation, coordination and management of tourism.						
<b>Key Results</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Plan Target (Year 5)</b>				

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

		data possibly drawn from LG Situation Analysis <sup>1</sup>	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
(v) Increase the proportion of leisure to total tourists from 20.1 percent to 30 percent;	Increase contribution of tourism to total employment, percent	6.3	6.8	7.1	7.5	8	8.5
<b>Program</b>	<b><i>Climate Change, Natural Resources, Environment, and Water Management</i></b>						
<b>Program objective(s):</b>	1: Ensure availability of adequate and reliable quality fresh water resources for all uses; 2: Increase forest, tree and wetland coverage, restore bare hills and protect mountainous areas and rangelands; 3: Strengthen land use and management; 4: Maintain and/or restore a clean, healthy, and productive environment; 5: Promote inclusive climate resilient and low emissions development at all levels; 6): Reduce human and economic loss from natural hazards and disasters; 7: Increase incomes and employment through sustainable use and value addition to water, forests and other natural resources.						
Key Results	Indicator	Baseline data possibly drawn from LG Situation Analysis <sup>2</sup>	Plan Target (Year 5)				
			2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025

---

1

2

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

Increase water permit holders complying with permit conditions at the time of spot check;							
a. abstraction – surface from 78 percent to 82 percent;	Abstraction – surface	78	78.5	79.5	80	80.5	82
b. abstraction – groundwater from 76 percent to 81 percent;	Abstraction – groundwater	76	77	78	79	80	81
c. waste water discharge from 63 percent to 68 percent.	Waste water discharge	63	64	65	66	67	68
Increase water samples complying with national standards;							
a. water bodies at 65 percent by 2025;	Water bodies		60	61	62	63	65
b. supplies/water collection point at 80 percent by 2025	Supplies/water collection point		65	68	71	74	80
Increase land area covered by forests from 9.1 percent to 15 percent;	Land area covered by forests	9.1	10.3	11.5	12.7	13.9	15
(iv) Increase land area covered by wetlands from	Land area covered by wetlands	8.9	9.08	9.20	9.32	9.45	9.57

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

8.9 percent to 9.57 percent;							
Increase permit holders complying with ESIA conditions at the time of spot check from 40 percent to 90 percent	Permit holders complying with ESIA	40	50	60	70	80	90
Increase the percentage of titled land from 21 percent to 40 percent	Percentage of titled land	21	24	29	32	35	40
Reduce land related conflicts by 30 percent	Land related conflicts	20	18	16	14	12	10
<b>Program</b>	<b><i>Private Sector Development</i></b>						
<b>Program objective(s):</b>	1) Sustainably lower the costs of doing business; 2) Promote local content in public programmes; 3) Strengthen the enabling environment and enforcement of standards; 4) Strengthen the role of government in unlocking investment in strategic economic sectors; 5) Strengthen the organizational and institutional capacity of the private sector to drive growth.						
<b>Key Results</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline data possibly drawn from LG Situation Analysis<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>Plan Target (Year 5)</b>				
			<b>2020/2021</b>	<b>2021/2022</b>	<b>2022/2023</b>	<b>2023/2024</b>	<b>2024/2025</b>

---

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

Reduce the informal sector from 51 percent in 2018/19 to 45 percent in 2024/25	Informal sector	56.6	52.9	51.7	50.4	49.2	48.1
Increase the proportion of public contracts and sub-contracts that are awarded to local firms, from 30 percent to 50 percent	Proportion of public contracts and sub-contracts that are awarded to local firms	30	50	50	50	50	50
<b>Program</b>	<b><i>Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services</i></b>						
<b>Program objective(s):</b>	1) Optimize transport infrastructure and services investment across all modes; 2) Prioritize transport asset management; 3) Promote integrated land use and transport planning; 4) Reduce the cost of transport infrastructure and services; 5) Strengthen, and harmonize policy, legal, regulatory, and institutional framework for infrastructure and services; 6) Transport interconnectivity to promote inter and intra-regional trade and reduce poverty.						
<b>Key Results</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline data possibly drawn from LG Situation Analysis<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>Plan Target (Year 5)</b>				
			<b>2020/2021</b>	<b>2021/2022</b>	<b>2022/2023</b>	<b>2023/2024</b>	<b>2024/2025</b>
Reduce unit cost of building transport infrastructure, per Km	Average cost for construction of unpaved/ gravel road (in million)	40	38	36	34	32	30

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

Increase average infrastructure life span	Tarmac roads – (years)	18	20	20	20	20	20
	First class marram (years)	2	2	2	2	2	2
Reduce fatality and causality per mode of transport	Fatality per 100,000 persons (road)	26	25	24	23	22	21
<b>Program</b>	<b><i>Sustainable Urbanization and Housing</i></b>						
<b>Program objective(s):</b>	1) Increase economic opportunities in cities and urban areas; 2) Promote urban housing market and provide decent housing for all; 3) Promote green and inclusive cities and urban areas; 4) Enable balanced, efficient and productive national urban systems; 5) Strengthen urban policies, planning and finance.						
<b>Key Results</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline data possibly drawn from LG Situation Analysis<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>Plan Target (Year 5)</b>				
			<b>2020/2021</b>	<b>2021/2022</b>	<b>2022/2023</b>	<b>2023/2024</b>	<b>2024/2025</b>
Decrease the urban unemployment rate from 14.4 percent to 9.4 percent	Urban unemployment rate	14.41	13.5	12.3	11.3	10.3	9.4

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

Decrease the percentage of urban dwellers living in slums and informal settlements from 60 percent to 40 percent	Percentage of urban dwellers living in slums and informal settlements	60	58	55	50	44	40
Increase the proportion of tarmacked roads in the total urban road network from 93 km to 97.2 km	Proportion of tarmacked roads in the total urban road network	93	94	95	96	97	97.2
Improve the efficiency of solid waste collection from 30 percent to 50 percent	Solid waste collection	30	33.2	36.8	40.8	45.2	50.1
<b>Program</b>	<b><i>Human Capital Development</i></b>						
<b>Program objective(s):</b>	1) To improve the foundations for human capital development; 2) To produce appropriate knowledgeable, skilled, and ethical labour force (with strong emphasis on science and technology, TVET and Sports); 3) To streamline STEI/STEM in the education system; 4) To improve population health, safety and management; 5) To reduce vulnerability and gender inequality along the lifecycle; and 6) To promote sports, recreation, and physical education.						
<b>Key Results</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline data possibly drawn from LG Situation Analysis<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>Plan Target (Year 5)</b>				
			<b>2020/2021</b>	<b>2021/2022</b>	<b>2022/2023</b>	<b>2023/2024</b>	<b>2024/2025</b>

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

Increased average years of schooling from 6.1 to 11 years	Average years of schooling	-	6.1	7	8	10	11
Increased learning adjusted years of schooling from 4.5 to 7 years	Learning adjusted years of schooling	4.5	4.6	5.0	5.3	6.0	7
Reduced prevalence of under 5 stunting from 28.9percent to 19percent	Prevalence of under 5 stunting	28.9	27	25	23	21	19
Reduced under 5 mortality from 64/1000 live births to 42/1000	Under 5 mortality rate	64	59	55	50	46	42
Reduced Maternal Mortality Rate from 336/100,000 to 211/100,000	Maternal Mortality Rate	336	311	286	261	236	211
Reduced unmet need of family planning from 28 to 10 percent and increase CPR from 35 to 50 percent	Unmet need of family planning	28	26	22	18	14	10
Reduced Mortality due to high risk Communicable Diseases (Malaria, TB & HIV/AIDS) (percent) from 60 percent in 2017 to 30 percent	Malaria	13.0	11	10	8	7	6
	TB	4.0	3.5	3	2.5	1.8	1
	HIV/AIDS	5.0	4	3.5	3	2.5	2
Reduce teenage pregnancy rate from 25 percent in 2016 to 15 percent	Teenage pregnancy rate	25	22	20	18	16	15
Increased access to safe water supply from 70 to	Rural safe Water Sources	73	75.4	77.8	80.3	82.6	85



*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

85 percent (rural) and from 74 percent to 100 percent (urban);	Urban safe Water Sources	74	79.2	84.4	89.6	94.8	100
Increased access to basic sanitation from (improved toilet) 19 to 40 percent and hand washing from 34 to 50 percent	Improved toilet coverage	19	23	28	32	37	45
	Improved Hand washing facility	34	36	38	42	46	50
Increased proportion of the population accessing universal health care from 44 to 65 percent	Proportion of the population accessing universal health care	44	48.2	52.4	56.6	60.8	65
<b>Program</b>	<b><i>Community Mobilization and Mindset</i></b>						
<b>Program objective(s):</b>	1) Enhance effective mobilization of families, communities and citizens for national development; 2) Strengthen institutional capacity of local government and non-state actors for effective mobilization of communities; 3) Promote and inculcate the National Vision and value system; and 4) Reduce negative cultural practices and attitudes.						
<b>Key Results</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline data possibly drawn from LG Situation Analysis<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>Plan Target (Year 5)</b>				
			<b>2020/2021</b>	<b>2021/2022</b>	<b>2022/2023</b>	<b>2023/2024</b>	<b>2024/2025</b>
Increase the proportion of families, citizens and communities informed about national and	Proportion of families, citizens and communities	30	50	60	70	80	90

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

community programmes from 30 to 90 percent	informed about national and community programmes						
Increase the participation of families, communities and citizens in development initiatives by 80 percent;	Families, communities and citizens in development initiatives	60	70	75	80	85	90
Increased household savings and investments	Households' participation in saving schemes (percent)	10	20	30	40	50	60
<b>Program</b>	<b><i>Development Plan Implementation</i></b>						
<b>Program objective(s):</b>	1) Strengthen capacity for development planning; 2) Strengthen budgeting and resource mobilization; 3) Strengthen capacity for implementation to ensure a focus on results; 4) Strengthen coordination, monitoring and reporting frameworks and systems; 5) Strengthen the capacity of the national statistics system to generate data for national development; and 6) Strengthen the research and evaluation function to better inform planning and plan implementation.						
<b>Key Results</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline data possibly drawn from LG Situation Analysis<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>Plan Target (Year 5)</b>				
			<b>2020/2021</b>	<b>2021/2022</b>	<b>2022/2023</b>	<b>2023/2024</b>	<b>2024/2025</b>

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

Achieve at-least 80 percent of the DDPIII targets	NDPIII targets	0	10	20	40	60	80
Increase the alignment between the Annual Budgets and the DDPIII from 60 percent to 100 percent at national and programme levels	Alignment between the Annual Budgets and the NDPIII	60	100	100	100	100	100

### Chapter Four

#### 4.0 LGDP Implementation, Coordination and Partnership Framework

The chapter outlines the LGDP implementation, coordination and partnership framework which involves the LGDP implementation and coordination strategy, LGDP institutional arrangements, LGDP integration and partnership arrangements and pre-requisites for successful LGDP implementation.

#### 4.1 LGDP Implementation and Coordination Strategy

In the LGDP 2020/2021-2024/2025, it is projected that some projects will be implemented at: Local government level by district, center-level by Line Ministries (MWE, MOLG, OPM, MOFPED, MOW, MAAIF, MOES, MOH & MGLSD) and district or regional level (District, Sub Counties, Town Councils, CSOs & PSOs)

Project	Implementer	Supervision	Monitoring	Evaluation	Means of	Coordination
---------	-------------	-------------	------------	------------	----------	--------------

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

<b>Category</b>					<b>Verification (MOV)</b>	
Local Government Led Projects	District (HLG & LLGs)	District, Line Ministries, LLGs	District, Line Ministries, LLGs CSOs	District, Line Ministries	District development plans, Sector development plans, annual, quarterly and monthly reports, audit reports, assessment reports, Survey reports	Through meetings, joint project missions, field project visits, workshops, IEC
Centre-led projects	Ministry	Line Ministries	District, Line Ministries, CSOs	Line Ministries	National development plan (NDP III), District development plans, Sector development plans, annual, quarterly and monthly reports, audit reports, assessment reports, Survey reports	Through meetings, project missions, field project visits workshops, IEC
NGO& PSO projects	CSOs & PSOs	NGOs, PSOs District, Line Ministries	NGOs, PSOs District, Line Ministries	NGOs, PSOs District, Line Ministries	CSO and PSO development plans, District development plans, Sector development plans, annual, quarterly and monthly reports, audit reports, assessment reports, Survey	Through meetings, project missions, field project visits workshops, IEC

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

					reports	
--	--	--	--	--	---------	--

**4.2 LGDP Institutional Arrangements**

- **GOU** – Financing and policy guidance.
- **Line Ministries** (MWE, MOLG, OPM, MOFPED, MOW, MAAIF, MOES, MOH & MGLSD) - Policy, sector guidelines, monitoring and technical support to district.
- **District** – Planning, designing, procurement, implementation, supervision, monitoring and evaluation, coordination, lobbying and support to LLGs.
- **LLG** – Identify and consolidate needs and submit to district for consideration, community mobilization, outreaches, needs verification & prioritization, submit needs for integration into the district budget, work plan and development plan as well as enforcement.
- **Village (users / beneficiaries)** – identify needs and submit to parish for consideration, provide land, O&M of facilities.

**4.3. LGDP Integration and Partnership Arrangements**

The line ministries are to provide policies, sector guidelines, monitoring and technical support to district departments for enhanced cohesion and partnership. The sectoral integration and partnership arrangement is fairly unique since the sector programmes and activities consider cross-cutting issues as key in the integration and partnership arrangements for effective, efficient and economic service delivery to the public.

The Community Based Services sector being the lead agency in social mobilization and community empowerment will work together with sector departments and development partners including CSOs, CBOs, private sectors, line ministries and departments to foster smooth implementation, monitoring and evaluation of this plan in the entire district.

**4.4 Pre-requisites for successful LGDP implementation**

Prerequisite	Strategy
Financing	Supplement government grants by writing project proposals to attract external funding as well as implement the district revenue enhancement plan to increase the district local revenue base. This development plan will also be marketed to further attract more revenue to the district.
Coordination, M & E	Mechanisms have been put in place for effective coordination, M & E of this development plan. District MIS systems including EMIS and HMIS among others will

	be revamped and strengthened with latest tools both soft and hard software's so that time series data is accumulated as part of functional coordination, M & E system. Interface with institutions at national, district and regional level has also been emphasized as a collective effort towards this direction.
--	---

However, the following are also pre-requisites for successful LGDP Implementation;

- Availability of committed and motivated sub sector staff
- Good political will and support.
- Supportive development partners and civil society organization.
- Availability of adequate financial resources.
- Existence of peace and stability in the district.
- Team work

## **Chapter Five**

### **5.0 LGDP Financing Frameworks and Strategy**

The Chapter covers the summary of funding sources for the five years, Summary of Programme costs for the five years, summary of project costs for the five years and resource mobilization strategy.

#### **5.1 Summary of funding sources for the five years**

To achieve the planned objectives and results, the overall cost of financing all the DDPIII planned programme interventions over the 5-year period is estimated at around UGX 344,928,191,465/= (three hundred forty four billion nine hundred twenty eight million one hundred ninety one thousand four hundred sixty five shillings) of which UGX 329,542,287,750/= (three hundred twenty nine billion five hundred forty two million two hundred eighty seven thousand seven hundred fifty shillings) is contribution by the public, UGX 4,592, 252,670/= (four billion five hundred ninety two million two hundred fifty two thousand six hundred seventy shillings) while UGX 10,793,640,995/= (ten billion seven hundred ninety three million six hundred forty thousand nine hundred ninety five shillings) is external financing contribution. Other external sources will contribute UGX 10,050/= (ten thousand, fifty shillings). This means that 96 percent of the total resources expected to finance the Plan will come from GoU consolidated budget, 1 percent from Local Revenue while 3 percent will be from the development partners.

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

**Table 5.1.1: Summary of funding sources for the five years**

Source of funds	Total DDP III Costing 2020/21 - 2024/25					Total Revenue
	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	
Local Revenue	831,082,000	872,636,100	916,267,905	962,081,300	1,010,185,365	4,592,252,670
Discretionary Government Transfers	8,399,796,000	8,819,785,800	9,260,775,090	9,723,813,845	10,210,004,537	46,414,175,272
Conditional Government Transfers	20,097,374,000	21,102,242,700	22,157,354,835	23,265,222,577	24,428,483,706	111,050,677,818
Other Government Transfers	31,141,679,000	32,698,762,950	34,333,701,098	36,050,386,152	37,852,905,460	172,077,434,660
External Financing	1,953,377,000	2,051,045,850	2,153,598,143	2,261,278,050	2,374,341,952	10,793,640,995
Other Revenue Sources	1,000	2,100	2,204	2,315	2,431	10,050
<b>Total:</b>	<b>62,423,309,000</b>	<b>65,544,475,500</b>	<b>68,821,699,275</b>	<b>72,262,784,239</b>	<b>75,875,923,451</b>	<b>344,928,191,465</b>

The main source of the public resources for financing the Plan will come mainly from three sources: Discretionary Government Transfers, Conditional Government Transfers and Other Government Transfers. The other source is external Financing mainly from development partners. The Local Government must prioritize the implementation of strategies that increase local revenue to finance public investments. Local revenue mobilization is one of the sustainable ways of increasing additional space for sustainable budget expenditures, foster local ownership and reduces dependency on external assistance.

Development Partners finance a large number of projects, some of which are of a development nature. Specifically, NGOs will receive and spend up to 3 percent of the budget annually. Therefore, Kiryandongo District Local Government will ensure that NGOs only implement priorities articulated in this Plan. In addition, participation of these NGOs at District Local Government level in annual planning will be strengthened to achieve this objective. Overall, owing to the requirement of enormous resources for financing the development plan, all the various stakeholders both private and public will be approached for their assistance.

**5.2 Summary of Programme costs for the five years**

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

<b>Programme</b>	<b>Total DDP III Costing 2020/21 - 2024/25</b>					
	<b>2020/2021</b>	<b>2021/2022</b>	<b>2022/2023</b>	<b>2023/2024</b>	<b>2024/2025</b>	<b>Total Revenue</b>
Agro -Industrialization	12,790,077,000	13,429,580,850	14,101,059,893	14,806,112,887	15,546,418,531	70,673,249,161
Private Sector Development	166,344,000	174,661,200	183,394,260	192,563,973	202,192,172	919,155,605
Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services	1,751,146,000	1,838,703,300	1,930,638,465	2,027,170,388	2,128,528,908	9,676,187,061
Climate Change, Natural Resources, Environment, and Water Management	6,139,716,000	6,446,701,800	6,769,036,890	7,107,488,735	7,462,863,171	33,925,806,596
Human Capital Development	17,106,838,000	17,962,179,900	18,860,288,895	19,803,303,340	20,793,468,507	94,526,078,642
Community Mobilization and Mindset	18,011,321,000	18,911,887,050	19,857,481,403	20,850,355,473	21,892,873,246	99,523,918,172
Governance and Security	630,209,000	661,719,450	694,805,423	729,545,694	766,022,978	3,482,302,545
Public Sector Management	5,241,062,000	5,503,115,100	5,778,270,855	6,067,184,398	6,370,543,618	28,960,175,971
Development Plan Implementation	586,597,000	615,926,850	646,723,193	679,059,352	713,012,320	3,241,318,715
<b>Total:</b>	<b>62,423,309,000</b>	<b>65,544,475,500</b>	<b>68,821,699,275</b>	<b>72,262,784,239</b>	<b>75,875,923,451</b>	<b>344,928,191,465</b>

**5.3 Summary of project costs for the five years**

<b>Department</b>	<b>Project Description</b>	<b>2020/2021</b>	<b>2021/2022</b>	<b>2022/2023</b>	<b>2023/2024</b>	<b>2024/2025</b>
Administration	Completion of the	2,000,000,000				



*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

	Administration Block at HQRS					
Production and Marketing	Construction of a laboratory	100,000,000				
Health	Construction of 3 OPD buildings	0	0	130,000,000	150,000,000	160,000,000
	Construction of 2 maternity wards		150,000,000	160,000,000	0	0
	Construction of 2 staff houses	0	0	150,000,000	160,000,000	
	Fencing of 2 health centres	0	60,000,000	65,000,000		
	Procurement of 5 motorcycles	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
	Construction of 5 stance lined pit latrines at the health centres					
Education and Sports	Construction of 30 classrooms for Primary & secondary schools	180,000,000	190,000,000	200,000,000	210,000,000	220,000,000
	Construction of 25 lined pit stance latrines	100,000,000	105,000,000	110,000,000	115,000,000	120,000,000
	Construction of 15 Teachers Houses	240,000,000	250,000,000	260,000,000	270,000,000	280,000,000
	Procurement of 4320 desks for primary schools	172,800	172,800	172,800	172,800	172,800
	Procurement of 15 water tanks	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

	Construction of play grounds	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
Works Roads	Rehabilitation of Roads(km)	315,000,000	400,000,000	450,000,000	500,000,000	600,000,000
	Routine mechanized Maintenance of roads(km)	190,000,000	210,000,000	220,000,000	230,000,000	250,000,000
	Routine Maintenance of roads(km)	160,000,000	170,000,000	180,000,000	190,000,000	200,000,000
	Opening of CARs (KM)	0	50,000,000	60,000,000	70,000,000	80,000,000
	Training of Road committees (no.)	3,000,000	3,300,000	3,630,000	3,993,000	3,300,000
	Procurement of Road tools (sets)	10,000,000	11,000,000	12,100,000	13,310,000	11,000,000
	Conduct ADRICS (km)	5,000,000	5,400,000	5,840,000	5,324,000	5,400,000
	Works Water	Drilling and installation of bore holes	477,900,000	477,900,000	477,900,000	477,900,000
Rehabilitation of boreholes (Major overhaul).		149,637,000	149,637,000	149,637,000	149,637,000	149,637,000
Natural Resources	Titling of council land	100,000,000	135,000,000	140,000,000	145,000,000	150,000,000
	Town	25,000,000	30,000,000	35,000,000	40,000,000	50,000,000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

	beautification					
Planning	Procurement of computers		5,000,000	5,000,000		
	Procurement of a scanner			3,000,000		
	Procurement of a motorcycle			18,000,000		
Internal Audit	Procurement of computers		5,000,000	5,000,000		

#### **5.4 Resource Mobilization Strategy**

The resource mobilization strategies that will be used to mobilize revenues will include conducting regular revenue assessments to know the actual value during tendering, upgrading of markets to increase the working condition of venders by fencings and construction of market stalls, conducting revenue meetings with revenue collectors on quarterly basis, procurement of motor vehicle and motor cycles to ease revenue monitoring exercise, conducting revenue mobilization workshops, conducting revenue source surveys, procurement of land to establish industrial parks and markets, conducting property valuation in upcoming towns, establishment of revenue registers for all revenue sources, compiling revenue enhancement plan to guide collection of local revenue, operationalizing land office to collect land fees, formulation of bye laws to enforce collection fees on sale of land, enforcing the three month or six month down payment for all tendered revenue, and establishing a database of all revenue sources in the district.

This will be part of the effort to maximize revenue collection so as to optimize financing of this LGDP. The key revenue sources to finance this plan include taxes which include local service tax, local hotel tax, business licenses on any type of business legally established. Other sources include social contributions will include capital development tax contributions, recurrent taxes on immovable property like land and buildings, non-tax revenue like property income, rents and rates on non-produce assets, royalties on minerals and power generations.

More sources include other property incomes which include sale of government properties/assets, sale of none produced properties /assets, sales of goods and services, rent and rates, produce assets, administrative fees and licenses ,user fees charges which includes the following categories park fees property, immigration permits, refuse collection fees, property rates and duties/fees, animal and crop husbandry related levies, registration fees, business registration fees, agency fees, inspection fees, market gate collection fees tax tribunal fees , court charges fees, court filing fees, appeal fees, loan application fees, fines and penalty and forfeits like court fines and penalties, voluntary transfers from NGOs both current and capital, central government transfers

## *Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

conditional and un conditional, grants from government as well as miscellaneous revenue sources and unidentified revenue sources which include windfall gains, reimbursement of other goodies and other receipts/income.

The state strategic actions that will be taken by LG in mobilizing development partners to finance LGDP activities include joint budgeting and quarterly meetings with development partners. Activities of development partners have at the same time been integrated in this plan for ease of collaboration to finance this plan. Strategies for ensuring efficiency in resource use have also been elaborated including enforcing the use of financial and accounting regulations as an internal control mechanism in financial management in the district.

### **CHAPTER SIX**

#### **6.0 LGDP Monitoring and Evaluation Framework**

This Chapter entails the LGDP monitoring and evaluation arrangements, LGDP progress reporting, joint annual review of LGDP, LGDP midterm evaluation, LGDP end of term evaluation, LGDP results Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix, LGDP communication and feedback strategy/arrangements.

#### **6.1 LGDP Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements**

Monitoring of Government projects and programs will be driven by the need for information to enable management at all levels make informed decisions relating to legal requirements, compliance issues, decision making, high and extreme risks, assessing the effectiveness of DDPIII in socio-economic development programs and impact identification.

## *Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for this DDP will therefore consist of a set of agreements and procedures by which various management levels select appropriate input, output, outcome and impact information or indicators of these, their measurement and transmission in the right form, to the right place, at the right time and with the right frequency to aid the decision-making process.

The existing M&E strategies conceived to enhance governance and public service delivery have not yet fully led to the development and institutionalization of the necessary monitoring and evaluation function in the municipality. The District Planning Unit has the mandate to plan, collect, process, analyze and disseminate M&E information. As part of the Objectives of the DDPIII formulation, initial baseline information has been gathered on the state of Monitoring and Evaluation activities within the District. The collection of baseline information focused on four attributes of an effective monitoring and evaluation system namely:

- a. Planning how to measure success;
- b. Managing the data required to measure success;
- c. Communicating success/performance; and
- d. Institutionalizing agreed M&E procedures, processes and tools

The analysis of the baseline information collected revealed the key strengths as well as opportunities for improvement as far as the development of the Monitoring and Evaluation framework is concerned.

Overall most of the key elements of a monitoring and evaluation system are in place, what needs to be done is to build on the identified strengths while sanitizing, streamlining, harmonizing, systematizing and institutionalizing the various processes, procedures, tools and MIS necessary for realizing the benefits of an effective monitoring and evaluation system.

This strategy aims at establishing a system that is robust, comprehensive, fully integrated, harmonized and well-coordinated to monitor the implementation of the district development initiatives as well as evaluating their impact. In particular, it is intended to strengthen implementation monitoring and evaluation including impact assessment during the implementation of the DDPIII.

**Table 13: LGDP Main M&E Events**

<b>Main M&amp;E Events</b>	<b>Purpose and Description</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Lead Agency</b>	<b>Other Key Actors</b>	<b>Time frame</b>
----------------------------	--------------------------------	---------------	--------------------	-------------------------	-------------------

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

Programme/Sub programme Quarterly Progress report	Document progress of implementation, the drivers of progress, challenges and recommendations	Quarterly Programme Progress report	LG Programme/ Sub-programme Heads	Other LG Actors- NGOs and DPs	Quarterly
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 BFPs and budgets to the LGDP	Align BFP with the LGDP (Alignment) following communication of the 1 <sup>st</sup> BCC to HODs and LLGs and	- BFP	Accounting Officer, Planning Dept./Unit	MFPEP, NPA, TPC Members and other LG stakeholders	Oct- November
Budgeting and Financial Planning	Circulate 2 <sup>nd</sup> Budget Call Circulars to commence the budget preparation process	- Annual Budget Estimates - Performance Contracts - Annual Work Plan	Accounting Officer, Planning and Finance Departments	MFPEP, 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, MFPEP	OPM, NPA, MFPEP, 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, MFPEP, OPM, LGs, private sector, CSOs	January- June 2023

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

LGDP end Evaluation	Assess end-term evaluation of LGDP including projects and programmes	LGDP End evaluation reports	LG	MDAs, MFPED, OPM, LGs, private sector, CSOs	June 2022
---------------------	--	-----------------------------	----	---	-----------

### **6.1.1 LGDP Progress Reporting**

All departments will report quarterly to the Chief Executive on key expenditures, actions, outputs and progress towards outcomes (where outcome data becomes available). This will result in the production of the district Performance Report every three months. This report will be quality assured by the DP department and the performance information presented, discussed and decisions taken by the DTPC and the District Executive Committee. The six-monthly report will be produced in February/March each year, the annual report in October/November. The CAO will share the district quarterly reports to facilitate formulation of synthesized DDPIII progress reports.

### **6.1.2 Joint Annual Review of the LGDP**

Annual joint reviews will take place for all sectors in August / September of each year. The reviews will be based on the findings of the annual sector performance report. In order to promote horizontal accountability, the participation of representatives from private sector, CSO and citizenry will be emphasized.

Regular forums to assess the DDPIII progress will be conducted. While the annual joint sector reviews will focus on the sector specific issues, District Planning Forums will seek to address cross –cutting and underlying performance challenges, which are raised both from the sector reviews and the municipality performance reports (budget and overall performance).

### **6.1.3 LGDP Mid - Term Evaluation**

A mid – term review of the District Development Plan will be conducted two and a half years into the plan’s implementation (January, 2023). This review will be led by the District Planning department and will critique performance against the intended Objectives and key outputs. The purpose of the review will be to find out whether implementation is on truck, challenges being met, areas of success and failure. It will recommend any changes required to achieve the Objective and targets.

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

**6.1.4 LGDP End of Term Evaluation**

A final evaluation of the District Development Plan will be conducted after four – and a half year of the plan’s implementation. The evaluation will be led by the District Planning Department in collaboration with CAO’s office. The underlying principle of the evaluation process will be to ensure independence and objectivity. The evaluation will assess the overall effectiveness of the District Development Plan against its Objectives and targets, and where possible it will look at outcomes. The purpose of conducting the evaluation prior to the conclusion of the District Development Plan is to generate lessons and recommendations to inform the next DDP.

**6.2 LGDP Monitoring & Evaluation Matrix**

This M&E matrix shall serve as a tool for management of overall M&E activities at all levels of DDPIII implementation. It is the tracking path for achievement of the DDPIII Objectives among the departments. In particular, it guides the departments on information gathering, responsibility centres and reporting mechanism. The matrix will also guide the CAO’s office and the Planning department by ensuring focused progress reporting.

Each department will only be responsible for its component as highlighted in respective thematic areas of the matrix.

Specific objective	Strategy	Intervention	Output	Indicator	Baseline	Data collection method	Frequency	Resources in 000	Reporting and feedback	Responsibility center
Reduce HIV prevalence	Plan and implement preventive measures	-safe medical circumcision	Safe male circumcision operations conducted	No of clients who have received safe male circumcision	HIV prevalence 6.7%	Clinic registration	Per operation day	Tools, data collectors	quarterly	Biostatistician
		eMTCT	eMTCT services provided		No data	Registers	Every Clinic day	reporting tools Human resource	monthly	Biostatistician
		Implement	Positive	No of clients	No data	Registers	Every Clinic		monthly	Biostatistic



*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

		positive prevention	prevention interventions implemented	that are benefiting			day			ian
		Increase coverage of clients on ART	ART Clinics in all HC IIs operationalized	No of clients that are enrolled and are attending the ART clinic	No data	ART Clinic register	Every Clinic day	Tools Data collectors	monthly	Biostatistician
		Conduct outreaches	Outreaches conducted.	No of outreaches conducted	No data	registers			monthly	Biostatistician
		Monitor static immunization sessions	HCs conducting static immunization sessions	No of Health centres conducting static immunization sessions	No data	registers			monthly	Biostatistician
		Mentor HCs on immunization Micro plans	HCs with immunization Micro plans	No of health facilities with immunization Microplans	No data	Microplans in place	Immunization sessions	tools	monthly	Biostatistician

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

**Education and Sports**

Specific objective	Strategy	Intervention	Output	Indicator	Baseline	Data collection method	Frequency	Resources in 000	Reporting and feedback	Responsibility center
Classrooms constructed	Construction committees	Accommodation for learners		Number of classrooms put up	1:45	Statistical data forms	Once a year	2,025,000	Quarterly	DEO, CAO, DE, Contractors, PDU
Latrines constructed	Construction committee	Improve sanitation		Number of latrines put up	1:40	Statistical data forms	Once a year	375,000	Quarterly	DEO, CAO, DE, Contractors, PDU
Desks procured	Procurement committee	Create a conducive environment		Number of desks supplied	1:3	Statistical data forms	Once a year	75,000	Quarterly	DEO, CAO, DE, Contractors, PDU
Staff houses constructed	Construction committee	Provide accommodation to teachers		Number of houses put up	1:4	Statistical data forms	Once a year	800,000	Quarterly	DEO, CAO, DE, Contractors, PDU

**Roads and Engineering**

Specific objective	Strategy	Intervention	Output	Indicator	Baseline	Data collection method	Frequency	Resources	Reporting and feedback	Responsibility center
Increased District	District taking over	Reconstruction/ Upgrading of	141	Rural Access: Road		Measurem	Annual	Funds, Eng.		

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

Road Network Connectivity	Major CARs as District Roads	major CARs into District Roads		Distance per KM <sup>2</sup>	0.095	ent by Use of GPS		Staff, GPS, Stationery	Quarterly reports to DRC, DEC,	ENG DEPT.
Increased District Roads in a Good/fair Motorable state	Use of Force account method and Labour Gangs	Rehabilitation of District Roads	66	District Roads in Fair/Good Condition	60%	Measurement of maximum speed attainable on the roads through ADRICS	Annual	Funds, Eng. Staff, GPS, Stationery	DTPC, URF, Line Ministry, Sectoral Meetings	
		Periodic Maintenance of District Roads	71				Annual			
		Mechanized Routine Maintenance	210				Annual			
		Manual Routine Maintenance	466				Annual			

**Water**

Specific objective	Strategy	Intervention	Output	Indicator	Baseline	Data collection method	Frequency	Resources	Reporting and feedback	Responsibility center
Increase d water coverage	New water sources constructed	Boreholes drilled, shallow wells constructed, dysfunctional boreholes rehabilitated, piped water systems constructed,	Increase d access to safe water.	Reduced no. of persons per facility (boreholes, yard taps).	500 persons per b/hole.	Sector Reports	Annually	Funds, fuel, hired contractors	Meetings and reports (periodic).	District (DWO).

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

		existing water schemes upgraded.								
Improve sanitation at Households.	Zero open defecation.	Scaling-up of CLTS across the district.	Reduced cases of sanitation-related diseases	ODF villages.	64% latrine coverage.	Sector Reports, baseline surveys.	Annually	Funds, fuel, Extension staff	Meetings e.g. TPC, coordination meetings	District (DHI, DHO, DWO).

**Planning**

<b>Specific objective</b>	<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Intervention</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Data collection method</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Resources</b>	<b>Reporting and feedback</b>	<b>Responsibility center</b>
Accumulate time series data	Visit UBOS	Collect secondary data	Scope of data collected	Population below poverty line	30%	UBOS survey report review	Annual	Funds	Disseminate population fact sheets	Planning Department

**6.3 LGDP Communication and Feedback Strategy/ Arrangements**

**6.3.1 Background and Context**

A joint Leadership Forum of Ministers and Permanent Secretaries from Uganda, Ontario, Canada and the Institute of Public Administration of Canada (IPAC), in September 2006, noted that the Governments communication function was not well coordinated thus affecting the responsiveness of Government Communication to the Public. The Forum found a need to establish an effective Policy Communication Strategy for improved Government Communication.

The Ministry of Information and National Guidance thereafter launched the Government Communication Strategy in 2013 which will be implemented at all levels of Government retrospectively.

## *Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

Based on this background Kiryandongo District has developed the Communication Strategy to enable effective and efficient dissemination of Government Programmes.

Without an effective communications strategy, it would be difficult for District to address issues of Economic Development and Social transformation; both National and Local, such as the National Agricultural Advisory Services and others.

The Uganda Government liberalized the media Industry in the early 1990s, and to this effect, there are currently three licensed Radio Stations in the district. Although Government owned media – Vision Group also has adequate coverage of Kiryandongo, the district needs to draw a communications strategy in order to effectively compete for audience with the private media.

Against this Background, the district is developing a strategic plan, to guide the district communication function. This is in line with the office of President, (Cabinet Secretariat) which developed an integrated Communication Strategy in September 2011 that was launched in 2013.

### **6.3.2 The Institutional Framework**

The CAO is mandated by Law under the Local Government's Act 1997 to communicate Government Policies and Program in the district. Since Local Governments are at the forefront of service delivery, they are strategically placed to engage with the public in identifying issues and information needs of citizens at the grass root level.

### **6.3.3 The Communication Strategy**

#### ***6.3.3.1 Purpose***

The Communications strategy highlights the need for the municipality to adopt a proactive and coordinated approach to handling the communication function. The strategy therefore introduces structures within the entity, which will be used to communicate its policies aiming at Eco – Social development. The district Communication Objectives will define critical target audiences, mechanisms for sharing and exchanging knowledge, synchronize Government media placement, skills and technology in improving the livelihoods of the target communities and define and establish the communication infrastructure in the Public Service.

## *Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

The strategy therefore sets a roadmap that will guide the district in building the communication function as well as promoting the understanding and uptake of new policies and programs for National development among the communities.

### **6.3.3.2 Key Communication Issues**

- Strengthening internal and external coordination and resourcing of the communication function and to align existing policies and laws to the communication strategy to enable strategic planning and proactive approach to the communication function in the district.
- Taking advantage of the existing media to communicate consistently and effectively for the successful implementation of Government policies, programs and projects.
- Developing and implementing structures and accountability mechanisms for effective delivery of the Communication function in the district.
- Use of non-conventional media to communicate to the people especially in rural areas making the district visible.
- Being an active and lead player in the fast growing and competing sources of information available to the media, the private sector and the general public.
- Building capacity in terms of human, material, financial and technical resources to effectively handle the increasing demand for information.

### **6.3.3.3 Goal and strategic Objectives of the Communication Strategy**

**Overall Goal:** The goal of the municipality Communication Strategy is to establish an effective, well-coordinated and proactive Communication system in the district and with the Public that will meet the municipality information needs.

#### **Strategic Objectives**

- To bring order, discipline and harmony in the district Communication function
- To meet the information needs of the district
- To promote a positive image of the district and the Government, within and outside the district.

#### **Specific Objectives**

- To ensure that communication in the district is well coordinated, effectively managed and are responsive to the diverse information needs of the district.
- To develop a mechanism for the provision of timely, accurate, clear, Objective and complete information on Government Policies, programs, services and initiatives to the Public.

## *Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

- To provide a framework to enable Public Servants communicate easily with the Public on policies, services, and initiatives they are familiar with and responsible for.

### **6.4 Audiences for the Communication Strategy**

The Communication Strategy sets out to consistently reach out, share and exchange information with the core audiences at the household, community, and National and International levels. These include:

#### **6.4.1 Internal Audience**

This may include the District Executive Committee, staff of the district, Councilors etc

#### **6.4.2 External Audience**

This will involve the media, Traditional or Cultural Leaders, Religious Leaders, Civil Society Organizations, the Public and Education / Training Institutions.

The district communication team shall actively track media actors' views, opinions and comments as well as media reports to anticipate the direction of debate and develop the best messages for the situation. This will allow the district to monitor stakeholders' reaction and determine the political, economic and social dimension of the debate or issue.

### **6.5 The District Communication Team**

The strategy proposes the establishment of a permanent District Crisis Communication team whose purpose among other things, is to provide media leadership, review critical emerging issues and give policy and strategic guidance and decision making in the District. The team shall be composed of:

- The District Chairperson
- The Resident District Commissioner
- Members of DEC (as and when need arise)
- The Chief Executive
- The District Internal Security Officer

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

- The Sector Heads of Department (as and when need arise),
- The Office of the Public Relation Officer shall be the Secretariat to the District Communication team

**6.6 Communication strategy implementation matrix**

**Table 42: Defining Communication needs, activities, responsibility centre and outputs**

Specific Objective 1: To ensure that communication across the District is well coordinated, effectively managed and area responsive to the diverse information needs of the public				
Communication need	Activities	Responsible Person(s)	Time frame	Output indicator
Establish a governing structure to coordinate and manage communication of the District Policies and programmes	Develop and implement the District Communication strategy	CAO and Office of the Public relation Officer		A fully-fledged Communication strategy
	Establish structures to implement the strategy			Number of staffs deployed
	Appoint personnel for implementation			Policies and programmes with integrated communication plan
	Setup communication planning modalities integrated in policy formulation and submission			Communication Assessment, equipped communication units and a number of officers sensitized on the District Communication Strategy
	Align and coordinate Communication function across the municipality			



*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

	along with Retooling and capacity building			
	Sensitize Officers about the District Communication strategy and responsibilities			
<b>Specific Objective 2:</b> To provide mechanisms for the provision of timely, accurate, clear, Objective and complete information on the District Policies, programs, services and initiatives to citizens.				
<b>Communication need</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Responsible person</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>	<b>Output indicators</b>
Identification and establishment of channel (tools) of communication	Clear channels of communication identified in the multi-channel approach to reach all audiences and ensure greater responsiveness  A media relations plan to enhance trust and maximize the positive attributes of the media in communicating District Policies	PR Officer		Number of channels of communication defined  A media relations plan developed  Well defined communication responsibilities

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

	Defining communication responsibilities			
	Staff training on clear communication	Human Resources Sector		Number of staffs trained in clear communication

The anticipated outcomes as a result of the implementation of the Communication strategy will be:

- Increased Government awareness of public opinion
- Improved capacity to manage opinion and attitudes through effective communication
- Improved service delivery
- Improved Government implementation of policies, programmes and projects
- Increased access to public information
- Harmonized messages to the public
- Improved responsiveness to public information needs
- Better informed public, media
- Balanced and accurate print, radio and television reporting
- Increased transparency and accountability of the District.
- Reduced ambiguity and conflicting communication

## **6.7 LGDP Monitoring & Evaluation Plan**

### **6.7.1 Purpose:**

This M&E Plan is designed to coordinate and support all stakeholders to regularly and systematically track progress of implementation of priority initiatives of this Plan and assess performance of the district in accordance with the agreed Objectives and performance indicators in the next five years. Consequently, this M&E Plan will constitute a district-wide management tool for tracking progress and demonstrating results of the DDPIII over the next five years. It will underpin all processes of plan implementation and accountability for results by all the departments and lower local governments

### **6.7.2 Objectives of the M&E Plan**

The specific Objectives of the M&E Plan are to:

- i;** Coordinate and facilitate the departments, the divisions and other stakeholders to regularly and systematically track progress of the implementation of priority planned interventions.
- ii;** Provide an “Early Warning System” for potentially problematic areas or processes of the DDPIII implementation that may need urgent corrective action;
- iii;** Provide sustained technical backstopping and training for M&E;
- iv;** Facilitate continuous learning by the departments and LLGs and other actors during the implementation of the DDPIII. The results of the M&E will be used to document the lessons learnt. This will help to identify good practices for replication and discarding what does not work; and
- v;** Measure the impact of the DDPIII especially change brought about in the lives of the people. Mid-Term Review (MTR) is scheduled for January, 2023.

### **6.7.3 Scope**

The scope of the M&E Plan will cover all aspects of the DDPIII, including:

- i;** Implementation (i.e. inputs, activities and outputs)
- ii;** Outcomes
- iii;** Relevance of programmes and activities
- iv;** Efficiency (optimal use of resources)
- v;** Effectiveness; and
- vi;** Assessment of the impact of the DDPIII results and their sustainability

### **6.7.4 Outputs**

The main output of this M&E Plan is quality up-to-date and timely information pertaining to the performance of DDPIII departmental activities, use of resources and achievement of planned targets/outputs.

**Specifically, the key outputs of the M&E strategy will be:**

- i;** Basic statistical data on activities, resources, outputs and beneficiaries
- ii;** Regular updates on key performance indicators (KPIs)
- iii;** Performance reports (periodic progress reports, annual performance reports, financial audit reports, survey reports etc.)

## *Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

- iv; A functional district-wide unified integrated, harmonized and well-coordinated M&E system with effective and timely feedback to stakeholders

### **These M&E outputs will be used to support the following:**

- i; Timely reporting on progress of implementation of DDPIII;
- ii; Objective decision making for performance improvement;
- iii; Timely meeting of reporting obligations to government and donors; and
- iv; Accountability to government, donors and the population of District.

### **6.7.5 M&E Approach**

A well-coordinated district-wide M&E system for effective tracking, evaluation and feedback on DDPIII implementation and results will be established. This implies that the Municipality, Departments, divisions, CSOs and other stakeholders will be involved directly or indirectly in the M&E activities. Consequently, a participatory approach that entails the involvement of all key actors and primary stakeholders will be adopted. This will enable all key actors to fully internalize and own the system as well as use the results to inform their actions.

### **6.7.6 Roles and Responsibilities**

In order to avoid over-laps, role conflicts, and uncertainty in the monitoring and evaluation function during the implementation of the DDPIII, roles and responsibilities of key actors are specified below:

#### ***6.7.6.1 The District Chairperson***

The Chairperson together with members of the District Executive Committee shall have overall oversight responsibility for the implementation and management of the DDPIII and, therefore, this M&E Plan

#### ***6.7.6.2 The CAO's Office***

In accordance with its mandate as the Chief Executive Office, the CAO's office will be responsible for monitoring the district performance and the quarterly reporting to the District Executive Committee on the district's performance. This performance reporting will be based on the quarterly submissions of all departments and LLG's to CAO's office on progress against key actions, outputs towards outcomes.

**6. 7.6.3      *The District Planning***

It will be responsible for establishing the Logical Framework (Log frame) for the DDPIII, and for ensuring that departments, LLG's and relevant non-government actors develop results indicators that are consistent with the DDPIII. The DP staff will also be responsible for producing an overall annual district development report, capturing progress and issues pertaining to the strategic Objectives and key interventions of the DDPIII

The other role of DP staff will be to provide core statistics that are critical for the M&E of the DDPIII actions and results.

**6. 7.6.4      *The Finance Department***

It will be responsible for resource mobilization, formulation of the district budgets and disbursement of DDPIII budgetary resources, financial accountability and budget monitoring and reporting

**6.7.6.5 *LG Departments***

Departments will be responsible for monitoring frontline service delivery and accountability for results. They will also be responsible for reporting on progress of implementation and achievement of planned outputs. This involves reporting on the process if implementation focusing on implementation bottlenecks/constraints.

**6.7.6.6 *Community Level Actors***

These comprise local council III (LLG's), Parish/Ward Development Committees (WDCs), Community Based NGOs, Administrative units at ward level, and cell councils. Their role is to provide information on:

- i; Challenges and gaps experienced in delivery of various services
- ii; Transparency and accountability of resources accorded; and
- iii; Delivery of various services

They will also validate outcomes of implementation of the DDPIII in their respective areas.

#### **6. 7.6.7 Households Actors**

These comprise individual citizens and constitute the primary beneficiaries of the DDPIII strategies and initiatives. The role of the population is to provide information and delivery of outputs as well as validate results thereof. In addition, the population of the district is expected to use the M&E results to demand for better service delivery and accountability mainly through the sub county “Barraza’s” under CAO’s office.

#### **6. 7.6.8 Development Partners**

The Donors, International Development Agencies, NGOs/CSOs, the Private Sector among others will support the M&E Plan by providing financial and technical assistance; for the operationalization and maintenance of the M&E plan; participation in the refinement of indicators, tools and processes; and participation in the implementation of M&E activities, integration of development partners’ monitoring frameworks into the district systems, capacity building for M&E, and use of M&E products

#### **6. 7.6.9 The Central Government**

Among others will support the M&E plan by providing financial and technical assistance for the operationalization and maintenance of the M&E plan; participation in the refinement of indicators, tools and processes and use of M&E products.

### **6.8 Methods of Data Collection, Analysis and Synthesis**

#### **6.8.1 Data Collection Methods**

Administrative data; baseline and periodic surveys; mid-term evaluations; impact assessments and independent evaluation studies will be the main methods to be used for data collection. The methods will also, as much as possible, employ standard M&E methods most often used for measuring change.

These methods will also strike appropriate balance between individual and group-based methods. The selection of appropriate methods for each M&E activity will be guided by feasibility, appropriateness, validity, reliability, relevance, sensitivity, cost-effectiveness and timeliness.

The tools and techniques will, among others, include administrative records, baseline surveys, LQAS, questionnaires and surveys, case studies; field visits, document reviews; stakeholder meetings and workshops; review forums; focus group discussions; Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRA); and photographs and video.

#### **6.8.2 Data Analysis and Synthesis**

Data analysis and synthesis will be done at various levels of DDPIII M&E to enhance evidence-based decision making. The focus of analysis will be comparing planned results with actual ones, understand the reasons for divergences and compare the performance at different levels. Data analysis will also be used to identify changes brought about by the M&E strategy over time.

Data analysis reports will be validated by key stakeholders to:-

- i; Obtain stakeholder insight on the information generated;
- ii; Mitigate bias through discussion of the information generated with key M&E strategy actors and beneficiaries;
- iii; Generate consensus on the data findings and gaps; and
- iv; Strengthen ownership and commitment to M&E activities

Particular attention will be paid to strengthen capacity for data analysis and synthesis within the departments, LLGs, and District Planning.

### **6.8.3 Storage of DDP M&E Information**

The District Planning department will house the central database for reporting on progress of the DDPIII, the CAO's office – Central Registry - will be the central storage point for all quarterly, half annual and annual reports from the departments, CSOs/NGOs and LLG's. Departments and LLGs will be supported to put in place infrastructure for storage and back up of performance information.

Overall, the storage of M&E information will be guided by different information needs, particularly by the Government, Council, Development Partners and the private sector.

## **6.9 Accountability Structure**

According to the Constitution of Uganda Article 189, clause (3), District Councils (Local Governments), shall have the responsibility for any functions and services in the district. To support the communication function across Government therefore, the district Council (Local Government) shall perform the following duties:

- Establish a communication unit.
- Develop Communication material for the district.
- Provide logistics for Local Government events
- Undertake research and information gathering.
- Provide adequate financial, human and logistical support needed for the effective delivery of the Communication function.

## *Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

- Align and make available all media Communication materials to the office of the Prime Minister and Uganda Media Center to ensure consistency with Government's overall core messages.
- Maintain a website and intranet.
- Maintain an internal Newsletter.
- Inform the Office of the Prime Minister of access to information requests and releases of information.
- Assign the public relations Officer to provide information about the local Government.
- Provide recordings of their activities both soft and hard copies to DING for documenting, publicizing and archiving.
- Define local content, electronic or otherwise, set up development and management plan at local Government and harmonize local content management tools and systems with built organizational capacities in collaboration with DING.
- Establish local content resource centers data banks and archives access at local Government with clear platforms and sharable channels as coordinated by DING.

### **6.10 Communication Units for the District**

- The district should establish a communications unit, which should be headed by the Public relation officer answerable to the CAO and working in liaison with the coordination Unit, Directorate of Information and National Guidance (DING), and the Office of the Prime Minister.
- The communication unit is to be supported by a fully resourced budget to enable it perform its functions. It is proposed that it should be a policy for all Government projects and programmes to allocate at least 5% of the funds to publicity, information, dissemination and advocacy.
- The Public Relation Office will develop a capacity building program to address the needs of the Communication function in the district. Journalists, Communication practitioners among others will undergo regular re – orientation trainings.

## **ANNEXES**



*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

**Annex 1**

**Annualized Work Plan**

**Sector: Administration**

**Sub Sector: Administration Support Services**

Development Outputs	Planned Activities (Projects)	Timeframe (FY)					Responsible Parties	Source of Funds	Budget “000”
		2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025			
Double Cubin pickups procured	Procurement of double Cubin pick up		1		1		CAO, DCAO, DE, SPO	KDLG, GOU	400,000
A departmental motorcycle procured	Procurement of motorcycle	1	1	1	1	1	CAO, DCAO, DE, SPO	KDLG, GOU	200,000
Executive furniture procured	Procurement of Executive furniture	1			1		CAO, DCAO, DE, SPO	KDLG, GOU	10,000
Intercom installed	Installation of intercom	1					CAO, DCAO, ICT	KDLG, GOU	5000
Motorcycles for parish chiefs procured	Procurement of motorcycles for parish chiefs		7				CAO, DCAO, DE, SPO	KDLG, GOU	140,000
Parish chief s office constructed	Construction of Parish chief s office	1	1	1	1	1	CAO, DCAO, DE, SPO	KDLG, GOU	75,000
Administratio	Completion of	1					CAO,	KDLG	2,000,000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

n block completed	Administration block						DCAO, DE, SPO	, GOU	
Government programs and policies coordinated and implemented	Co-ordination and implementation of government programs and policies	1	1	1	1	1	CAO, DCAO	KDLG, GOU	250,000
District store constructed	Construction of the district store	1					CAO, DCAO, DE, SPO	KDLG, GOU	142,000
Laptops/tabs procured	Procurement of laptops/tabs	2	2	2	2	2	CAO, DCAO, SPO	KDLG, GOU	40,000
New administration blocks for new LLGs constructed	Construction of the administration block for the new LLGs		1	1	2	1	CAO, DCAO, DE, SPO	KDLG, GOU	2,500,000
<b>Sub Sector: Human Resource Management</b>									
Capacity building plan prepared	Preparation of the capacity building plan					1	CAO, DCAO, HRO	KDLG, GOU	5000
Staff capacity built	Capacity building for staff	1	1	1	1	1	CAO, DCAO, HRO	KDLG, GOU	327,400
Computers procured	Procurement of computers	2					CAO, DCAO,	KDLG, GOU	10,000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

							HRO		
Scanner and binding machine procured	Procurement of scanner and bidding machine		1				CAO, DCAO, HRO	KDLG, GOU	15,000
Office table and chairs procured	Procurement of Office table and chairs	1					CAO, DCAO, HRO	KDLG, GOU	5,000
Staff recruited	Staff recruitment	60	60	60	60	60	CAO, DCAO, HRO	KDLG, GOU	25,000
Needs assessment of staff conducted	Conduct needs assessment of staff	1	1	1	1	1	CAO, DCAO, HRO	KDLG, GOU	12,000
Generator operated and maintained	Operation and maintenance Of generator	1	1	1	1	1	CAO, DCAO, Electrician	KDLG, GOU	25,000
Human resource policies co-ordinated and implemented	Co-ordination and implementation of human resource policies	1	1	1	1	1	CAO, DCAO, CC	KDLG, GOU	100,000
5-year retirement plan prepared	Preparation of 5year retirement plan					1	CAO, DCAO, HRO	KDLG, GOU	10,000

**Sub Sector: Records Management**

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

Fire extinguishers procured	Procurement of fire extinguishers	1					CAO, DCAO, Electrician	KDLG, GOU	2,000
Shelves procured	Procurement of shelves	1	1	1			CAO, DCAO, RO	KDLG, GOU	5,000
<b>Sub Sector: Information and Public Relations</b>									
Wireless internet procured	Procurement of wireless internet	1					CAO, DCAO, ICT	KDLG, GOU	5,000
Office tables chairs (set) procured	Procurement of office tables and chairs (set)		1				CAO, DCAO, ICT	KDLG, GOU	4,000
A professional camera procured	Procurement of a professional camera	1					CAO, DCAO, CO	KDLG, GOU	6,000
FM radio transmitter procured	Procurement of FM radio transmitter			1			CAO, DCAO, CO	KDLG, GOU	15,000
A camcorder procured	Procurement of a camcorder		1				CAO, DCAO, CO	KDLG, GOU	10,000
Tripod stands procured	Procurement of tripod stands	1	1				CAO, DCAO, CO	KDLG, GOU	6,000
Media tours conducted	Conducting media tours	1	1	1	1	1	CAO, DCAO, CO	KDLG, GOU	10,000
Media dinners conducted	Conducting media dinners	1	1	1	1	1	CAO, DCAO, CO	KDLG, GOU,	10,000
Calendars	Production of	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	CAO,	KDLG	50000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

produced	calendars						DCAO, CO	, GOU	
Diaries produced	Production of diaries	100	100	100	100	100	CAO, DCAO, CO	KDLG, GOU	15000
Quarterly Newsletters produced	Production of quarterly Newsletters	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	CAO, DCAO, CO	KDLG, GOU	20000

**Sector: Finance**

**Sub Sector: Accounting and Expenditure**

Development Outputs	Planned Activities (Projects)	Timeframe (FY)					Responsible Parties	Source of Funds	Budget “000”
		2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025			
Financial statements prepared	Preparation of financial statements	1	1	1	1	1	CFO Accountants	KDLG, GOU	20,000
Quarterly financial reports prepared	Preparation of quarterly financial reports	4	4	4	4	4	CFO Accountants	KDLG, GOU	8000
Monthly bank reconciliations prepared	Preparation of monthly bank reconciliations	12	12	12	12	12	CFO Accountants	KDLG, GOU	10,000
Coordination activities conducted	Conducting coordination activities	4	4	4	4	4	CFO Accountants	KDLG, GOU	16000
Staff salaries, pensions and gratuity paid	Payment of staff salaries, pensions and	12	12	12	12	12	CFO Accountants	KDLG, GOU	35000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

	gratuity								
Sub counties supervised	Supervision of sub counties	12	12	12	12	12	CFO Accountants	KDLG , GOU	25,000
<b>Sub Sector: Revenue and Budgeting</b>									
Revenue enhancement plan formulated	Formulation of Revenue enhancement plan			1		1	CFO Accountants	KDLG , GOU	16,000
Revenue monitored and mobilized	Revenue monitoring and mobilization	4	4	4	4	4	CFO Accountants	KDLG , GOU	25,000
Monthly revenue meetings conducted	Monthly revenue meetings	12	12	12	12	12	CFO Accountants	KDLG , GOU	10,000
Accountable stationeries for revenue collections procured	Procurement of accountable stationeries for revenue collections	2	2	2	2	2	CFO Accountants	KDLG , GOU	80,000
Revenue sources for revenue mgt tendered	Tendering of revenue sources for revenue management	2	2	2	2	2	CFO Accountants	KDLG , GOU	25,000
Double cabin pick up for revenue	Procurement double mobilization		1				CAO, CFO , SPO, DE	KDLG , GOU	200,000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

mobilized and procured	cabin pick up for revenue								
Motor cycle for revenue procured	Procurement of motor cycle for revenue,		1				CAO, CFO , SPO, DE	KDLG , GOU	14,000
All revenue sources assessed	Revenue assessment of all revenue sources.	2	2	2	2	2	CFO Accountants	KDLG , GOU	40,000
Revenue registers for all revenue sources updates compiled	Compilation of revenue registers for all revenue sources and updates	2			2	2	CFO Accountants	KDLG , GOU	5,000
Social mobilization of revenue compiled	Conducting social mobilization of revenue (printings of pump lets)		1		1		CFO Accountants	KDLG , GOU	1000
Private schools assessed	Assessment of private schools (data) compilation.	1	1	1	1	1	CFO Accountants	KDLG , GOU	5000
Midterm revenue review enhancement	Conducting midterm revenue			1			CFO Accountants	KDLG , GOU	3000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

meetings conducted	enhancement review meeting								
Assessment tools for revenue sources designed	Designing's of assessment tools for revenue sources	1					CFO Accountants	KDLG, GOU	2000
District budget prepared	Preparation of the district budget	1	1	1	1	1	CFO Accountants, DP	KDLG, GOU	25,000
Budget desk meetings conducted	Conducting of budget desk meetings	4	4	4	4	4	CFO DP, CAO	KDLG, GOU	25,000
Budget review meeting conducted	Conducting budget review meeting	1	1	1	1	1	CFO DP, CAO, HODs	KDLG, GOU	20,000

**Production and Marketing**

**Sub Sector 1: Agriculture Administration**

Development Outputs	Planned Activities (Projects)	Timeframe (FY)					Responsible Parties	Source of Funds	Budget "000"
		2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025			
Annual budgets prepared	Prepare annual budgets	1	1	1	1	1	DPO	KDLG, GOU	7,000
Annual work-plans prepared	Prepare annual work-plans	1	1	1	1	1	DPO	KDLG, GOU	3,500
Quarterly	Prepare and	4	4	4	4	4	DPO	KDLG	10,500



*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

reports prepared and submitted	submit quarterly reports							, GOU	
Agricultural management information system established and operationalized	Establish and operationalize agricultural Management Information System	1	1	1	1	1	DPO	KDLG , GOU	17,500
Project proposals for the production sector prepared	Prepare project proposals for the production sector	4	6	6	6	8	DPO	KDLG , GOU	30,000
Social, economic and financial analyses of the major proposed projects undertaken	Undertake social, economic and financial analysis of proposed major agricultural projects	2	3	3	3	4	DPO	KDLG , GOU	30,000
Production department M&E framework prepared	Prepare production department M&E framework	1	1	1	1	1	DPO	KDLG , GOU	2,000
Animal husbandry and	Regulate animal husbandry and	10	10	10	10	10	DPO	KDLG , GOU	52,500

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

veterinary activities regulated and related services provided to farmers	veterinary activities and provide related services to farmers								
Best practices and agricultural appropriate technologies promoted	Promote best practices and agricultural appropriate technologies	10	10	10	10	10	DPO	KDLG , GOU	102,500
The threat of pests, diseases and vermin detected and controlled	Detect and control the threat of pests, diseases and vermin	10	10	10	10	10	DPO	KDLG , GOU	102,500
<b>Agriculture</b>									
Agricultural research outputs translated for farmers' consumption and of superior technologies in the strategic enterprises of	Translate agricultural research outputs for farmers' consumption and popularize superior technologies in the strategic enterprises of	4	8	16	20	20	DAO	KDLG , GOU	115,000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

cassava, maize, beans, coffee, banana and horticulture popularized	cassava, maize, beans, coffee, banana and horticulture								
Identify and build capacity for the agricultural extension workers in form of refresher training mainly in the key strategic enterprises of coffee, banana	Agricultural extension workers capacity building gaps in strategic enterprises identified and build in form of refresher training e.g. in coffee, banana	3	5	-	-	10	DAO	KDLG , GOU	32,000
Mother gardens for banana established	Establish mother gardens for banana	8	8	10	10	10	DAO	KDLG , GOU	62,000
Mother gardens for coffee established	Establish mother gardens for coffee,	4	8	8	10	10	DAO	KDLG , GOU	62,000
Mother gardens for	Establish mother gardens	10	10	10	10	10	DAO	KDLG , GOU	62,000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

cassava established	for cassava								
Water harvesting and irrigation infrastructure established as part of Sustainable Land Management (SLM)	Establish water harvesting and irrigation infrastructure as part of Sustainable Land Management (SLM)	1	2	2	3	4	DAO	KDLG , GOU	300,000
Feasibility study on the possibility of an irrigation scheme along the Victoria Nile carried out	Carryout a feasibility study on the possibility of an irrigation scheme along the Victoria Nile.	1	1	1	1	1	DAO	KDLG , GOU	100,000
Economic evaluations and project appraisals for water harvesting and irrigation infrastructure	Carryout economic evaluations and project appraisals for water harvesting and irrigation	1	2	3	3	3	DAO	KDLG , GOU	30,500

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

carried out	infrastructure								
Commercial and advisory services for SLM carried out in; (i) improving and making readily available to land users commercial and advisory services for SLM (ii) promoting alternative livelihood options through service delivery technology demonstration	Strengthening commercial and advisory services for SLM: (i) improving and making readily available to land users commercial and advisory services for SLM (ii) promoting alternative livelihood options through service delivery technology demonstration	5	5	5	5	5	DAO	KDLG , GOU	50,500
SLM research output utilization by the farmers e.g. on fertilizer use, Integrated	Promote SLM research output utilization by the farmers e.g. on fertilizer use, Integrated	5	5	5	5	5	DAO	KDLG , GOU	50,500

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

Nutrient Management options promoted	Nutrient Management options								
An effective M&E framework for SLM in the district developed and operationalized	Developing and operationalizing an effective M&E framework for SLM in the district	1	-	-	-	-	DAO	KDLG , GOU	3,000
SLM Management Information System developed and operationalized	Developing and operationalizing an SLM Management Information System	1	1	-	-	-	DAO	KDLG , GOU	3,000
Extension services enhanced through recruitment of agricultural extension workers	Enhancing extension services through recruitment of agricultural extension workers	7	6	-	-	-	DAO	KDLG , GOU	181,000
Agroforestry through provision of	Promote agroforestry through	2,000	4,000	6,000	6,000	7,000	DAO	KDLG , GOU	125,000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

fruit trees to farmers promoted in the framework of SLM	provision of fruit trees to farmers in the framework of SLM								
Markets and market stalls constructed	Construct markets and market stalls	3	5	5	5	5	DAO	KDLG , GOU	750,000
Agro-input dealers supported with information to avail quality and timely agro-inputs to farmers	Support agro-input dealers with information to avail quality and timely agro-inputs to farmers	10	12	15	15	20	DAO	KDLG , GOU	22,500
Agro-processing promoted and supported in the lower local governments	Promote and support agro-processing in the lower local governments	7	7	7	7	7	DAO	KDLG , GOU	1,050,000
Farm enterprise profitability assessments undertaken for the priority	Undertake farm enterprise profitability assessments for the priority enterprises to	10	12	14	15	15	DAO	KDLG , GOU	47,500

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

enterprises to guide farmers/potential investors	guide farmers/potential investors								
Agricultural statistics covering all the lower local governments carried out	Carryout agricultural statistics covering all the lower local governments	7	7	7	7	7	DAO	KDLG , GOU	92,500
Awareness raising on Climate change adaptation, resilience and mitigation carried out	Awareness raising on Climate change adaptation, resilience and mitigation	9	12	12	15	15	DAO	KDLG , GOU	100,000
Greenhouse technology for horticultural crops promoted	Promote greenhouse technology for horticultural crops	1	2	4	4	5	DAO	KDLG , GOU	240,000
Access to agricultural finance increased in partnership with the	Increase access to agricultural finance in partnership with the banking sector and other	1	2	2	4	4	DAO	KDLG , GOU	65,000



*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

banking sector and other private sector actors: organize Agricultural Finance information workshops	private sector actors: organize Agricultural Finance information workshops								
Grain bulking centres/warehouse uses in towns and major trading centres established	Establish grain bulking centres/warehouse in towns and major trading centres	1	2	2	2	2	DAO	KDLG , GOU	1,010,000
Oil palm support in the district lobbied	Lobby for oil palm support in the district						DAO	KDLG , GOU	7,000
Marketing linkages for the strategic enterprises with buyers established	Establish marketing linkages for the strategic enterprises with buyers	3	3	3	3	3	DAO	KDLG , GOU	30,000
Pests and Disease Control (PDC): Standard	Pests and Disease Control (PDC): establish						DAO	KDLG , GOU	30,000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

Operating Procedures for crops PDC established	Standard Operating Procedures for crops PDC								
Crop Pests and disease surveillance and reporting undertaken	Undertake Crop Pests and disease surveillance and reporting	40	40	40	40	40	DAO	KDLG , GOU	20,000
Diagnosis of crops pests and diseases strengthened	Strengthening diagnosis of crops pests and diseases	4	4	4	4	4	DAO	KDLG , GOU	20,000
Appropriate technologies including animal traction and mechanization promoted in the framework of Labour Saving Technologies and Mechanization (LSTM) in the lower local	Promote appropriate technologies including animal traction and mechanization in the framework of Labour Saving Technologies and Mechanization (LSTM) in the lower local	7	7	7	7	7	DAO	KDLG , GOU	40,000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

governments	governments								
Farmers guided and supported on how to acquire tractors under the (LSTM)	Guide and support the farmers on how to acquire tractors under the (LSTM)	5	10	10	15	20	DAO	KDLG , GOU	20,000
Technical information for the effective utilization of the tractors provided	Provide technical information for the effective utilization of the tractors	5	15	25	40	60	DAO	KDLG , GOU	20,000
A sub-sector vehicle procured	Procure a sub-sector vehicle	0	0	1	0	0	DAO	KDLG , GOU	150,000
Motorcycles for extension workers procured	Procure motorcycles for extension workers	1	3	3	3	0	DAO	KDLG , GOU	150,000
Agricultural laws and regulations enforced	Enforce Agricultural laws and regulations	Various	Various	Various	Various	Various	DAO	KDLG , GOU	30,000
<b>Veterinary</b>									
Dairy cattle breeds improved	Improve Dairy cattle breeds through the	100	500	1000	2000	3000	DVO	KDLG , GOU	50,000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

through the application Artificial Insemination	application Artificial Insemination								
Beef cattle improved through the application of both Artificial Insemination and high-quality bulls	Improve Beef cattle through the application of both Artificial Insemination and high-quality bulls	200	500	1000	2000	3000	DVO	KDLG , GOU	50,000
Stall feeding and restricted grazing demonstrations established	Establish stall feeding and restricted grazing demonstrations	1	2	4	7	7	DVO	KDLG , GOU	105,000
Pasture improvement demonstrations established	Establish Pasture improvement demonstrations	1	2	4	4	4	DVO	KDLG , GOU	15,000
Goats management demonstrations units established	Establish goat management demonstrations units	1	1	1	1	1	DVO	KDLG , GOU	50,000
Dairy farmers organizations	Strengthen dairy farmers	1	1	2	3	3	DVO	KDLG , GOU	21,000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

strengthened	organizations								
Valley dams/tanks desilted	Desilt valley dams/tanks	1	1	1	1	1	DVO	KDLG , GOU	500,000
New valley dams and tanks for water for livestock constructed	Construct new valley dams and tanks for water for livestock	2	2	2	2	2	DVO	KDLG , GOU	1,5000,000
Pests and Disease Control (PDC): Standard Operating Procedures for livestock PDC established	Pests and Disease Control (PDC): establish Standard Operating Procedures for livestock PDC	Various	Various	Various			DVO	KDLG , GOU	30,000
Pests and disease surveillance and reporting undertaken	Undertake Pests and disease surveillance and reporting	40	40	40	40	40	DVO	KDLG , GOU	20,000
Diagnosis of livestock pests and diseases strengthened	Strengthen diagnosis of livestock pests and diseases	4	4	4	4	4	DVO	KDLG , GOU	20,000
Tsetse and tick-borne disease	Tsetse and tick-borne disease	1	2	2	2	2	DVO	KDLG , GOU	90,000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

control: cattle dip for external parasites and vectors control constructed	control: Construct cattle dip for external parasites and vectors control								
community crushes constructed	Construct community crushes	1	2	2	2	2	DVO	KDLG , GOU	45,000
Modern abattoir constructed	Construct modern abattoir		1	1			DVO	KDLG , GOU	100,000
Motorcycles for extension workers procured	Procure motorcycles for extension workers		3	4	2	1	DVO	KDLG , GOU	150,000
Refresher training for veterinary extension workers carried out	Carry out refresher training for veterinary extension workers	1	1	1	1	1	DVO	KDLG , GOU	25,000
Veterinary laws and regulations implemented	Implement veterinary laws and regulations	Various	Various	Various	Various	Various	DVO	KDLG , GOU	20,000
Veterinary staff recruited	Recruitment of veterinary staff	3	5	2	2		DVO	KDLG , GOU	77,280
Sub sector vehicle	Procure Sub sector vehicle		1				DVO	KDLG , GOU	150,000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

procured									
<b>Entomology</b>									
Bee hives for farmers procured	Procurement of bee hives for farmers	100	100	100	100	100	DEO	KDLG , GOU	100,000
Honey processing equipment's procured	Procurement of honey processing equipment's	1	1	1	1	1	DEO	KDLG , GOU	50,000
Tsetse flies traps procured	Procurement of tsetse flies traps	50	50	50	50	50	DEO	KDLG , GOU	30,000
GPS equipment procured	Procurement of a GPS equipment	0	1	0	0	0	DEO	KDLG , GOU	1,000
Laptop computer procured	Procurement of a laptop computer	0	1	0	0	0	DEO	KDLG , GOU	3,000
Tsetse flies control sensitization meetings organized	Organize Tsetse flies control sensitization meetings	12	12	12	12	12	DEO	KDLG , GOU	32,500
Farmers' trained in commercial bee keeping	Train farmers in commercial bee keeping	12	12	12	12	12	DEO	KDLG , GOU	32,500
Motorcycle for entomology	Procure Motorcycle for	0	1	1	0	0	DEO	KDLG , GOU	30,000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

extension workers procured	entomology extension workers								
Entomological field staff recruited	Recruit entomological field staff	1	2	2	0	0	DEO	KDLG , GOU	50,000
<b>Sub Sector: Fisheries</b>									
Water for aquaculture: project economic evaluations and project appraisals carried out	Water for aquaculture: carryout project economic evaluations and project appraisals	1	4	8	10	10	DFO	KDLG , GOU	33,000
Training materials for farmers prepared	Prepare training materials for farmers	20	20	20	20	20	DFO	KDLG , GOU	25,000
Farmers trained in stocking methodology, harvesting and water control and management	Train farmers in stocking methodology, harvesting and water control and management	20	20	20	20	20	DFO	KDLG , GOU	30,000
Fisheries	Establish	1	2	4	2	2	DFO	KDLG	55,000



*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

demonstration established	fisheries demonstration							, GOU	
Fisheries extension staff recruited	Recruit fisheries extension staff	2	2	1			DFO	KDLG , GOU	56,760
Fisheries staff capacity built	Capacity building for fisheries staff	1	1	1	1	1	DFO	KDLG , GOU	16,000
Motorcycles for fisheries extension staff procures	Procure motorcycles for fisheries extension staff	0	1	1	2		DFO	KDLG , GOU	60,000
Fisheries laws and regulations enforced	Enforce fisheries laws and regulations						DFO	KDLG , GOU	15,000

**Health Services**

**Sub sector: Health services administration**

Development Outputs	Planned Activities (Projects)	Timeframe (FY)					Responsible Parties	Planned Budget	
		2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025		Source of Funds	Amount"000"
5 stance lined pit Latrine for OPD (Kitwara HC II) constructed	Constructing of 5 Stance lined Pit Latrine for the OPD (Kitwara HC II)	1					CAO, DHO, DE, SPO	KDLG , GOU	30,000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

OPD at Yabweng HC II constructed	Constructing of OPD at Yabweng HC II	1					CAO, DHO, DE, SPO	KDLG, GOU	400,000
5 stance Pit Latrine for the OPD Block (Yabweng HC II) constructed	Constructing of 5 stance Pit latrines for the OPD Block (Yabweng HC II)						CAO, DHO, DE, SPO	KDLG, GOU	
Maternity unit at Karuma HC II constructed	Constructing of Maternity unit at Karuma HC II		1				CAO, DHO, DE, SPO	KDLG, GOU	500,000
Bathing shelter and 3 stance pit latrines constructed	Constructing of bath shelter and 3Stance Pit latrine		1				CAO, DHO, DE, SPO	KDLG, GOU	30,000
2 HCIIIs (Kigumba and Panyadoli) upgraded to HC IV	Upgrading of 2 HCIIIs to HC IV (Kigumba and Panyadoli)		1		1		CAO, DHO, DE, SPO	KDLG, GOU	20,000,000
Maternity block at Tecwa HC II constructed	Constructing of Maternity block at Tecwa HC II			1			CAO, DHO, DE, SPO	KDLG, GOU	500,000
Bathing shelter and 3 stance pit	Constructing of a bathing	1					CAO, DHO, DE,	KDLG, GOU	30,000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

latrines at Tecwa HC II constructed	shelter and 3 stance Pit latrines at Tecwa HC II						SPO		
Maternity unit at Diika HC II Constructed	Constructing of Maternity unit at Diika HC II	1					CAO, DHO, DE, SPO	KDLG , GOU	500,000
Maternity unit at Masindi port HC II Constructed	Constructing of Maternity unit at Masindi Port HC II	1					CAO, DHO, DE, SPO	KDLG , GOU	500,000
A bathing shelter and 3 stance pit Latrine at Masindi port HC III Constructed	Constructing of a bathing shelter and 3 stance Pit latrines at Masindi Port HC III	1					CAO, DHO, DE, SPO	KDLG , GOU	30,000
A bathing shelter and 3 stance pit latrines at Diika HC II Constructed	Constructing of a bathing shelter and 3 stance Pit latrines at Diika HC II	1					CAO, DHO, DE, SPO	KDLG , GOU	30,000
2 staff houses at Tecwa HC II Constructed	Constructing of 2 staff houses at Tecwa HCII		2				CAO, DHO, DE, SPO	KDLG , GOU	
Staff house at	Constructing				2		CAO,	KDLG	90,000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

Diika HC II Constructed	staff House at Diika HC II						DHO, DE, SPO	, GOU	
Maternity ward at Panyadoli HC II Constructed	Constructing of Maternity Ward at Panyadoli Hills HC II		2				CAO, DHO, DE, SPO	KDLG, GOU	500,000
A bathing shelter and 3 stance pit latrines at Panyadoli Hills HC II maternity constructed	Constructing of a bathing shelter and 3 stance Pit latrines at Panyadoli Hills HC II Maternity.	1					CAO, DHO, DE, SPO	KDLG, GOU	30,000
Surgical ward at Panyadoli HC III Constructed	Constructing of Surgical Ward at Panyadoli HC III		1				CAO, DHO, DE, SPO	KDLG, GOU	500,000
Fencing of Panyadoli HC II	Fencing of Panyadoli HC II	1					CAO, DHO, DE, SPO	KDLG, GOU	50,000
Fencing of Mpumwe HC II completed	Fencing of Mpumwe HC II	1					CAO, DHO, DE, SPO	KDLG, GOU	70,000
Fencing of Kiigya HC II Completed	Completion of the Fencing of Kiigya HC II	1					CAO, DHO, DE, SPO	KDLG, GOU	40,000
Placenta pits at	Constructing						CAO,	KDLG	

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

5 HCs Panyadoli Hills, Kiigya, Mpumwe, Diika HCs and Tecwa completed	Placenta pits at 5 HCs Panyadoli Hills, Kiigya, Mpumwe, Diika HCs, and Tecwa.						DHO, DE, SPO	, GOU	
HC III (Kigumba TC) Established	Establishing HC III (Kigumba TC)		1				CAO, DHO	KDLG , GOU	894,852
New solar batteries for the HCs renovated and installed	Renovating and installing new Solar batteries for the HCs	4	4	4	7	4	CAO, DHO, DE, SPO	KDLG , GOU	50,000
<b>Sub sector; Kiryandongo Hospital</b>									
Hospital staff houses (junior quarters, senior staff quarters) rehabilitated	Rehabilitating the hospital Staff Houses (Junior Quarters, senior staff quarters)					30	CAO, DHO, DE, SPO, MS	KDLG , GOU	2,000,000
Fencing of the hospital land completed	Fencing of the Hospital land					1	CAO, DHO, DE, SPO, MS	KDLG , GOU	1,500,000
Administrative	Rehabilitation					1	CAO,	KDLG	200,000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

block rehabilitated	of the administrative Block						DHO, DE, SPO, MS	, GOU	
World AIDS Days conducted	Conduct world AIDS Days	1	1	1	1	1	CAO, DHO, MS	KDLG , GOU	17,369
Community sensitization meetings on HIV at the sub county level conducted	Conduct community sensitization meetings on HIV at the sub county level	7	7	7	7	7	CAO, DHO, MS	KDLG , GOU	70,000
Africa malaria Day conducted and observed	Conduct and observe the Africa malaria Day	1	1	1	1	1	CAO, DHO, MS	KDLG , GOU	25,000
HMIS monthly reports to MOH compiled and submitted	Compile and submit HMIS monthly reports to MoH	12	12	12	12	12	CAO, DHO, MS	KDLG , GOU	10,614
Quarterly HMIS review meetings conducted	Quarterly HMIS review meeting	4	4	4	4	4	CAO, DHO, MS	KDLG , GOU	11,120
	Data auditing in the lower HC	2	2	2	2	2	CAO, DHO, MS	KDLG , GOU	1,020
Mandatory	Develop and	6	6	6	6	6	CAO,	KDLG	2,000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

planning and budget documents to planning developed and submitted	submit the mandatory planning and budget documents to planning						DHO, MS	, GOU	
Quarterly PBS reports to MOH compiled and submitted	Compile and submit the quarterly PBS reports to MoH	4	4	4	4	4	CAO, DHO, MS	KDLG , GOU	24.312
Malaria audits to improve malaria case management conducted	Conduct malaria audits to improve malaria case management	4	4	4	4	4	CAO, DHO, MS	KDLG , GOU	27,619
Technical support supervisions conducted	Conduct technical support supervisions	4	4	4	4	4	CAO, DHO, MS	KDLG , GOU	11,051
Mentorship visits to the lower HCs for RH conducted	Mentorship visits to the lower HCs for RH	20	20	20	20	20	CAO, DHO, MS	KDLG , GOU	200,000
MPDR audits at the district level and hospital	Conducting MPDR audits at the district level and hospital	4	4	4	4	4	CAO, DHO, MS	KDLG , GOU	20,000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

conducted									
Radio talk shows on RH/FP issues conducted	Conduct radio talk shows on RH/FP issues	4	4	4	4	4	CAO, DHO, MS	KDLG, GOU	20,000
Nutritional coordination committees in planning for multi-sectoral nutrition interventions trained	Training of nutritional coordination committees in planning for multisectoral nutrition interventions	5					CAO, DHO, MS	KDLG, GOU	30,000

**Education and Sports**

**Sub sector: Education and sports (Administration)**

Development Outputs	Planned Activities (Projects)	Timeframe (FY)					Responsible Parties	Planned Budget	
		2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025		Source of Funds	Amount'000
Classroom constructed	Classroom construction	16	16	16	16	16	CAO, DEO, SPO, DE	KDLG, GOU	2,025,000
Latrines constructed	Construction of latrines	6	6	6	6	6	CAO, DEO, SPO, DE	KDLG, GOU	450,000
Desks procured	Procurement of desks	150	150	150	150	150	CAO, DEO, SPO, DE	KDLG, GOU	187,000
Staff houses constructed	Construction of staff houses	2	2	2	2	2	CAO, DEO, SPO, DE	KDLG, GOU	800,000



*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

Education Boardroom furnished	Furnishing Education Boardroom	1					CAO, DEO, SPO, DE	KDLG, GOU	30,000
Education hall constructed	Construction of Education Hall		1				CAO, DEO, SPO, DE	KDLG, GOU	100,000
A furnished computer center constructed	Construction of a furnished computer centre		1				CAO, DEO, SPO, DE	KDLG, GOU	400,000
A resource center constructed and furnished	Construction and furnishing of a Resource centre.		1				CAO, DEO, SPO, DE	KDLG, GOU	100,000
Public libraries constructed and furnished	Construction and furnishing of public libraries		1	1	1	1	CAO, DEO, SPO, DE	KDLG, GOU	100,000
A model primary school constructed, renovated and rehabilitated	Construction, renovation and Rehabilitation of a model Primary School.		2	2	2	2	CAO, DEO, SPO, DE	KDLG, GOU	800,000
Cesspool emptier procured	Procurement of a cesspool emptier		1				CAO, DEO, SPO, DE	KDLG, GOU	130,000
Schools fenced	Fencing of schools	14	14	14	14	17	CAO, DEO, SPO, DE	KDLG, GOU	1,460,000
Lightening arrestors	Procurement of lightening	14	14	14	14	17	CAO, DEO, SPO, DE	KDLG, GOU	150,000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

procured	arrestors								
Computers to schools on power grid supplied	Supply of computers to schools on power grid	14	14	14	14	17	CAO, DEO, SPO, DE	KDLG, GOU	292,000
Solar panels to schools procured and installed	Procurement and installation of solar panels to schools	20	20	20	20		CAO, DEO, SPO, DE	KDLG, GOU	400,000
School land tilted	School land Titling	10	10	10	10	10	CAO, DEO, SPO, DE	KDLG, GOU	150,000
Vehicle procured	Procure a vehicle					1	CAO, DEO, SPO, DE	KDLG, GOU	150,000
<b>Sub sector: Inspectorate Sector</b>									
Sub sector									
Motorcycle procured	Procure a motorcycle		1				CAO, DEO, SPO, DE	KDLG, GOU	10,000
School projects e.g manure making supported	Support to schools projects e.g. manure making		1	1	1	1	CAO, DEO, SIS, EO	KDLG, GOU	200,000
Center for handicapped constructed	Construction of centre for Handicapped			1			CAO, DEO, SPO, DE	KDLG, GOU	400,000
Entrepreneurship and vocational skills in primary and secondary	Support to entrepreneurship and vocational skills in primary	1	1	1	1		CAO, DEO, SIS, EO	KDLG, GOU	400,000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

schools supported	and secondary schools								
School projects e.g manure making supported	Support to school projects e.g. manure making		1	1	1	1	CAO, DEO, SIS, EO	KDLG, GOU	200,000
<b>Sub sector: Early Childhood Development</b>									
ECD training center constructed and equipped	Construction and equipping of ECD training centre		1				CAO, DEO, SPO, DE	KDLG, GOU	150,000
ECD materials procured	Procurement of ECD materials etc.		14	14	14	14	CAO, DEO, SIS	KDLG, GOU	100,000
<b>Sector: Sports sector</b>									
A modern stadium constructed	Construction of a modern stadium		1				CAO, DEO, SPO, DE	KDLG, GOU	300,000
Recreation equipment procured and supplied	Procure and supply of recreation equipment		1	1	1	1	CAO, DEO, SIS	KDLG, GOU	100,000
<b>Sector: Secondary School sector</b>									
Dormitories to sec sch constructed	Construction of dormitories to Secondary School		1	1	1	1	CAO, DEO, SPO, DE	KDLG, GOU	900,000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

	Construction of libraries in Secondary School		1	1	1	1	CAO, DEO, SPO, DE	KDLG, GOU	600,000
Laboratories in sec schools constructed	Construction of laboratories in Secondary School		1	1	1	1	CAO, DEO, SPO, DE	KDLG, GOU	800,000

**Roads and Engineering**

**Sub Sector: Roads and Engineering**

Development Outputs	Planned Activities (Projects)	Timeframe (FY)					Responsible Parties	Planned Budget	
		2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/204	2024/2025		Source of Funds	Amount"000"
Output 1: Increased District Road Network Connectivity	Upgrading of Major CARS into District Roads	21	30	30	30	30	DE, CAO, DRC	KDLG, GOU	2,115,000
Output 2: Increased state of motorability from 60% to 75%	Rehabilitation of District Roads(km)	6	15	15	15	15	DE, CAO, DRC	KDLG, GOU	1,080,000
	Periodic Maintenance of roads(km)	11	15	15	15	15	DE, CAO,	KDLG, GOU	710,000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

							DRC		
	Mechanized Routine Maintenance	30	45	45	45	45	DE, CAO, DRC	KDLG, GOU	840,000
	Manual Routine Maintenance of roads(km)	346	376	406	436	466	DE, CAO, DRC	KDLG, GOU	1,827,000
Motorcycles for road inspector and 3 overseers supplied	Supply of Motorcycles for Road inspector and 3Overseers		2	2			DE, CAO, DRC	KDLG, GOU	80,000
Solar systems procured	Solar Street Lighting		10	10	10	10	DE, CAO, DRC	KDLG, GOU	240,000
<b>Buildings</b>									
Building projects supervised	Supervision of Building projects	1	1	1	1	1	DE, CAO	KDLG, GOU	40,000
	Mechanical								
Maintenance of Vehicles	Construction of Mechanical workshop		0.5	0.5			DE, CAO	KDLG, GOU	480,000
Support to supervision function	Purchase of supervision Vehicles				1		DE, CAO	KDLG, GOU	121,000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

**Sub Sector: Water**

Development Outputs	Planned Activities (Projects)	Timeframe (FY)					Responsible Parties	Planned Budget	
		2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025		Source of Funds	Amount “000”
New boreholes drilled	Drilling of boreholes	16	16	16	16	16	District, NGO	DWSCG, NGO	2,000,000
New Shallow wells constructed	Shallow well construction	10	10	10	10	10	District, NGO	DWSCG, NGO	550,000
Dysfunctional Borehole rehabilitated	Borehole rehabilitation	65	6	6	6		DWSCG, NGO	DWSCG, NGO	300,000
Transport for DWO	Double cabin pick-up procured	1					District	DWSCG	200,000
Transport for DWO	Motorcycles procured			1	1		District	DWSCG	40,000
Improved reporting system	Computer system procured			1	1		District	DWSCG	10,000
Increased piped water supply	Piped water system constructed		2	1		1	District, MWE	DWSCG, MWE, Unfunded	6,000,000
Water for livestock provided	De-silting of valley tanks		1	1	2	1	District	DWSCG, MWE, Unfunded	350,000
Water supply	2			1	1		MWE	Unfunded, MWE	500,000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

for livestock increased									
<b>Sub Sector 2: Sanitation</b>									
Sanitation promotions		1	1	1	1	1	District	DSHCG	<b>120,000</b>

**Sector: Natural Resources**

**Sub Sector: Forestry**

Development Outputs	Planned Activities (Projects)	Timeframe (FY)					Responsible Parties	Planned Budget	
		2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025		Source of Funds	Amount “000”
Tree planting sensitized	Sensitization on tree planting	1	1	1	1		FO	KDLG, GOU	10,000
Tree nursery bed established	Tree Nursery bed establishment	3	3	3	3		FO	KDLG, GOU	45,000
Tree planting monitored	Monitoring tree planting	10	10	10	10		FO	KDLG, GOU	20,000
Agro forestry demonstration plots established	Establishment of Agro-forestry demonstration plots	1	1	1	1		FO	KDLG, GOU	10,000
Demonstration on improved charcoal saving technology	Carry out demonstration on improved charcoal saving technology	1	1	1	1		FO	KDLG, GOU	20,000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

carried out									
Community forest Association formed	Formation of community forest Association	1	1	1	1		FO	KDLG, GOU	10,000
Improved charcoal kilns constructed	Construction of improved charcoal kilns	5	5	1	1		FO	KDLG, GOU	1
Forest patrols conducted	Conduct forest patrols		10	10	10		FO	KDLG, GOU	6,000
Laptop procured	Procurement of Laptop	1					FO	KDLG, GOU	3,500
Camera procured	Procurement of camera	1					FO	KDLG, GOU	1
<b>Sub sector: Environment</b>									
EIAs reviewed and screen projects implemented	Review EIAs and screen projects being implemented in the district	15	15	15	15	15	EO	KDLG, GOU	12,000
Environmental inspection of road work, building and quarry sites conducted	Conduct environmental inspection of road work, building and quarry sites	4	4	4	4	4	EO	KDLG, GOU	6,200
District state of	Formulation of the district state	1	1	1	1	1	EO	KDLG, GOU	18,000



*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

environment report formulated and updated	of environment report and updating it every year.								
Environment compliance monitored	Environmental Compliance monitoring.	2	2	2	2	2	EO	KDLG, GOU	10,000
District environment action plan details from parish to district compiled	Compilation of the district environment action plan details from parish to district.	1	1	1	1	1	EO	KDLG, GOU	10,000
Talk shows on environment and wetlands conducted	Conduct radio talk shows on environment and wetlands	2	2	2	2	2	EO	KDLG, GOU	7,000
Degraded wetlands restored	Restore degraded wetlands	1	1	1	1	1	EO	KDLG, GOU	10,000
Wetland management sensitized and resource user group formed	Sensitization on wetland management and formation of resource user group.	5	5	5	5	5	EO	KDLG, GOU	10,000
Inspection	Carryout	2	2	2	2	2	EO	KDLG, GOU	5,000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

visits to private schools, colleges and institutions carried out	inspection visits to private schools, colleges and Institutions								
Formal environment education in schools conducted and 5 model environment friendly schools set up	Conduct formal environment education in schools and set up 5 model environment friendly schools	1	1	1	1	1	EO	KDLG, GOU	5,000
District staff, councilors and communities on ownership and access to wetlands and wetland management trained	Train district staff, councilors and communities on ownership and access rights to wetlands & wetland management		1	1			EO	KDLG, GOU	3,000
Environment committees at LLGs mentored	Mentoring of Environment committees at all LLGs	1	7				EO	KDLG, GOU	5,000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

World environment day celebrated	Celebrating World Environment day.	1					EO	KDLG, GOU	7,000
NGOs/CSOs/CBOs trained and the community on climate change and adapted mitigated	Training NGOs/CSOs/CBOs and the Community on climate change adaptation and mitigation	2	2	2	2	2	EO	KDLG, GOU	10,000
Community on oil and gas implication sensitized	Community sensitization on oil and gas implications.			4	4	4	EO	KDLG, GOU	12,000
Use of other energy sources like biogas trained	Training on use of other energy sources like biogas		2	2	2	2	EO	KDLG, GOU	10,000
A land fill constructed	Construction of a land fill				1		EO	KDLG, GOU	300,000
A lagoon constructed	Construction of a lagoon			1			EO	KDLG, GOU	500,000
A filling cabin purchased	Purchase of a filling cabin		1				EO	KDLG, GOU	1,000
A motorcycle procured	Procurement of a Motorcycle		1				EO	KDLG, GOU	20,000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

<b>Sub Sector: Land Management</b>									
Public institution land surveyed	Surveying of public institution land	5	5	10	15	15	SLO, PP, Surveyor	KDLG, GOU	500,000
Systematic demarcation of land carried out	systematic demarcation of land	100	100	100	100	100	SLO, PP, Surveyor	KDLG, GOU	500,000
Private land surveys supervised	Supervision of private land surveys	200	300	300	280	350	SLO, PP, Surveyor	KDLG, GOU	50,000
Cadastral sheets plotted and constructed	Plotting and Construction of cadastral sheets	10	10	10	10	10	SLO, PP, Surveyor	KDLG, GOU	10,000
Control points established	Establishment of control points	10	10	10	10	10	SLO, PP, Surveyor	KDLG, GOU	10,000
Community sensitization on land policies carried out	Community sensitization on land policies	8	8	8	8	8	SLO, PP, Surveyor	KDLG, GOU	50,000
A vehicle for the department procured	Procurement of a Vehicle for the department.		1				SLO, PP, Surveyor	KDLG, GOU	250,000
Motorcycle	Procurement of		1	1			SLO, PP,	KDLG, GOU	20,000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

for the surveyor and physical planner procured	motor cycle for the surveyor and physical planner						Surveyor		
Survey and cartographic equipment's procured	Procurement of survey and cartographic equipment's	2	2				SLO, PP, Surveyor	KDLG, GOU	89,000
Map filling cabinets procured	Procurement of map filling cabinets	2	1	1			SLO, PP, Surveyor	KDLG, GOU	6,000
A camera procured	Procurement of a camera	1					SLO, PP, Surveyor	KDLG, GOU	1
Physical planning of trading centers conducted	Physical planning of trading centers	2	2	2	2	2	SLO, PP, Surveyor	KDLG, GOU	125,000
Physical development of trading centers monitored	Monitoring physical development of trading centers	8	8	8	8	8	SLO, PP, Surveyor	KDLG, GOU	20,000
Physical planning committee meetings conducted	Conducting physical planning committee meetings	4	4	4	4	4	SLO, PP, Surveyor	KDLG, GOU	30000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

Field assessment for valuation conducted	Field assessment for valuation	4	4	4	4	4	SLO, PP, Surveyor	KDLG, GOU	5,000
Laptops procured	Procure laptops	1	1	1			SLO, PP, Surveyor	KDLG, GOU	10,500
Printer procured	Procurement of printer	1	1				SLO, PP, Surveyor	KDLG, GOU KDLG, GOU	2,000
Type writer procured	Procure type writer		1				SLO, PP, Surveyor	KDLG, GOU	3,000
Photocopier procured	Procure photocopier		1				SLO, PP, Surveyor	KDLG, GOU	3,000
	Coordination with ministry of Lands	2	2	2	2	2	SLO, PP, Surveyor	KDLG, GOU	2,300
Area land committees trained	Training of area land committees	1	1	1	1	1	SLO, PP, Surveyor	KDLG, GOU	50,000
	Settling land disputes	10	10	10	10	10	SLO, PP, Surveyor	KDLG, GOU	75,000
Land for investors identified	Identifying land for investors	10	10	10	10	10	SLO, PP, Surveyor	KDLG, GOU	30,000

**Sector: Community Based Services**

Development Outputs	Planned Activities (Projects)	Timeframe (FY)					Responsible Parties	Planned Budget	
		2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025		Source of Funds	Amount “000”
Income	Forming and	15	15	15	15	20	DCDO	KDLG, GOU	500,000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

generating community interest groups formed and supported	supporting Income Generating community interest groups								
Community sensitization on FAL and other government programs carried out	Community sensitization on FAL and other government programs.	7	7	7	7	7	DCDO	KDLG, GOU	1000
(Assorted). Materials procured and FAL distributed	Procure <b>(Assorted)</b> .materials and distribute FAL	1	1	1	1	1	DCDO	KDLG, GOU	70,000
A departmental vehicle procured	Procure Departmental vehicle.			1			CAO, DCDO, DE, SPO	KDLG, GOU	200,000
6 motorcycles for CDOs procured	Procure 6 motorcycles for CDOs		2	2	2		CAO, DCDO, DE, SPO	KDLG, GOU	60,000
3 Office tables and 10 chairs procured	Procure 3 office tables and 10 chairs	5	6				CAO, DCDO, SPO	KDLG, GOU	17,600
4 Laptops and 3 desk top	Procure 4 laptops and 3	1	2	2	1	1	CAO, DCDO, SPO	KDLG, GOU	21,000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

computers procured	desk top computers								
5 filing cabinets procured	Procure 5 filing cabinets.	1	2	1	1		CAO, DCDO, SPO	KDLG, GOU	6,000
Community mobilization on development carried out	Community mobilization on development	7	8	8	8	8	DCDO	KDLG, GOU	30,000
Study (learning) visits for CBS staffs organized	Organizing study (learning)visits for CBS Staffs			1		1	DCDO	KDLG, GOU	10,000
<b>Probation and Social Welfare</b>									
People sensitized on will making	Sensitizing people on will making.	4	4	4	4	4	DCDO, SPO	KDLG, GOU	7,500
Family child and family cases settled	Settling of family child and family cases.	30	30	30	30	30	DCDO, SPO	KDLG, GOU	10,000
Vulnerability mapped	Vulnerability Mapping.	30	30	30	30	30	DCDO, SPO	KDLG, GOU	10,000
Vulnerable children placed in recognized institution	Placing vulnerable children in recognized	12	12	12	12	12	DCDO, SPO	KDLG, GOU	7,500



*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

	institution.								
Offenders under community services supervised	Supervision of offenders under community services.	25	25	25	25	25	DCDO, SPO	KDLG, GOU	25,000
Local leaders on children's Act and OVC policy sensitized	Sensitization local leaders on children's Act and OVC policy.	7	5	5	5	5	DCDO, SPO	KDLG, GOU	25,000
Juvenile's reception center established	Establishment of juvenile's reception center.		1				DCDO, SPO	KDLG, GOU	200,000
Child friendly spaces for all age groups established	Establishing child friendly spaces for all age groups.		3	3	3	3	DCDO, SPO	KDLG, GOU	200,000
Children's right through organizing children parliament, DAC etc. advocated	Advocacy on children's right through organizing children parliament, DAC etc.	4	4	4	4	4	DCDO, SPO	KDLG, GOU	25,000
Campaign against child	Organize campaign	7	7	7	7	7	DCDO, SPO	KDLG, GOU	7,500

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

labor organized	against child labor.								
Campaign on VAC for school going and out of school organized	Organize campaign on VAC for school going and out of school						DCDO, SPO	KDLG, GOU	
Child right committee at school and villages formed	Formation of Child right committee at schools and villages						DCDO, SPO	KDLG, GOU	
SOVCs and DOVCs functionalized	Functionalization of SOVCs and DOVCs						DCDO, SPO	KDLG, GOU	
Campaign against child marriage and teenage pregnancies organized	Organize campaign against child marriage and teenage pregnancies.						DCDO, SPO	KDLG, GOU	
Child protection committees at LLGs and HLG functionalized	Functionalization of child protection committees at LLGs and HLG						DCDO, SPO	KDLG, GOU	

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

Child labor bye- laws and ordinances developed	Develop child labor bye-laws and ordinances.		1	1			DCDO, SPO	KDLG, GOU	7,500
<b>Social Rehabilitation</b>									
PWD IGA groups organized and supported	Organizing and Supporting PWD IGA groups	11	11	11	11	11	DCDO	KDLG, GOU	155,000
PWD accessibility to all facilities monitored	Monitoring PWD accessibility to all facilities.	10	10	10	10	10	DCDO	KDLG, GOU	7,500
District PWD council activities supported	Supporting District PWD council activities.	1	1	1	1	1	DCDO	KDLG, GOU	6,000
PWD IGAs monitored and supervised	Monitor and supervise PWD IGAs.	2	2	2	2	2	DCDO	KDLG, GOU	6,000
The international day for PWDs commemorated	Commemorating the international day for PWDs.	1	1	1	1	1	DCDO	KDLG, GOU	15,000
Study (learning) visits for leaders	Organizing study (learning) visits for leaders.			1		1	DCDO	KDLG, GOU	7,000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

organized									
<b>Labor</b>									
Work place inspected	Inspection of workplace.	10	10	10	10	10	DCDO, SLO	KDLG, GOU	12,000
Vulnerability of workers in the district accessed	Assessing vulnerability of workers in the district.	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	DCDO, SLO	KDLG, GOU	<b>12,000</b>
Labor cases settled	Settling labor cases.	12	12	12	12	12	DCDO, SLO	KDLG, GOU	6,000
Employers and employees on labor issues sensitized	Sensitization of employers and employees on labor issues.	10	10	10	10	10	DCDO, SLO	KDLG, GOU	12,000
International Labor Day commemorated	Commemorating international Labor Day.	1	1	1	1	1	DCDO, SLO	KDLG, GOU	15,000
<b>Women Council</b>									
Women council activities supported	Supporting women council activities.	Assorted					DCDO	KDLG, GOU	
International women's day commemorated	Commemorating of international women's day.	1	1	1	1	1	DCDO	KDLG, GOU	10,000
Women IGA groups formed and supported	Forming and Supporting of women IGA	3	3	3	3	3	DCDO	KDLG, GOU	17,500

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

	groups.								
Women IGA groups monitored and supervised	Monitoring and Supervising women IGA groups.	3	3	3	3	3	DCDO	KDLG, GOU	2,500
Study (learning) visits for women leaders organized	Organizing study (learning) visits for women leaders.			1		1	DCDO	KDLG, GOU	7,000
<b>Older Person's Council</b>									
Older person's council activities supported	Supporting Older person's council activities.	Assorted					DCDO	KDLG, GOU	10,000
Older person's IGA groups / SACCOs formed and supported	Forming and Supporting of Older persons IGA groups/ SACOs	3	3	3	3	3	DCDO	KDLG, GOU	17,500
Older person's IGA groups /SACCOs monitored and supervised	Monitoring and Supervising Older persons IGA groups/ SACOs	3	3	3	3	3	DCDO	KDLG, GOU	2,500
Older persons with SAGE supported	Supporting of Older persons with SAGE	40	40	40	40	40	DCDO	KDLG, GOU	200,000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

Study (learning) visits for leaders organized	Organizing study (learning) visits for leaders.			1		1		KDLG, GOU	7,000
<b>Gender</b>									
Staffs and local leaders trained on gender mainstreaming and budgeting	Training of staffs and local leaders on gender mainstreaming and budgeting.	1	1	1	1	1	DCDO, SCDO	KDLG, GOU	36,000
Local leaders sensitized on gender issues	Sensitization of local leaders on gender issues.						DCDO, SCDO	KDLG, GOU	
Gender based violence dialogue conducted	Conduct gender-based violence dialogue.	10	10	10	10	10	DCDO, SCDO	KDLG, GOU	10,000
Gender disaggregated data analyzed and disseminated	Analyzing and disseminating gender disaggregate	1	1	1	1	1	DCDO, SCDO	KDLG, GOU	10,000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

	d data.								
Study tour for women council organized	Organizing study tour for women council.		1			1	DCDO, SCDO	KDLG, GOU	20,000
Women groups on IGA management organized and trained	Organizing and training women groups on IGA management.	8	8	8	8	8	DCDO, SCDO	KDLG, GOU	5,000
Women IGAs monitored	Monitoring of women IGAs.	8	8	8	8	8	DCDO, SCDO	KDLG, GOU	10,000

**Planning**

**Sub Sector 1: Development Planning**

Development Outputs	Planned Activities (Projects)	Timeframe (FY)					Responsible Parties	Planned Budget	
		2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/204	2024/2025		Source of Funds	Amount
BFPs prepared & submitted to MoFPED	Preparation of the PBS Budget framework Papers	1	1	1	1	1	Planner, CAO, HODs	GOU, LG	19,975
PBS form B's prepared &	Preparation of the PBS	1	1	1	1	1	Planner, CAO, HODs	GOU, LG	25,000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

submitted to MoFPED	form B's								
PBS quarterly budget performance reports prepared & submitted to MoFPED	Preparation of the PBS quarterly budget performance reports	4	4	4	4	4	Planner, CAO, HODs	GOU, LG	40,000
PBS budget estimates and annual work plans prepared & approved by council	Preparation PBS budget estimates and annual work plans	1	1	1	1	1	Planner, CAO, HODs	GOU, LG	25,000
Fourth DDP prepared & approved by council	Preparation of the third district development plan for FY 2025/26to 2029/2030					1	Planner, CAO, HODs	GOU	30,000
3 <sup>rd</sup> Five-year DDP reviewed & report submitted to	Review of the five-year district development plan			1			Planner, CAO, HODs, NPA	Unfunded	15,000



*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

NPA									
Project proposals and concept papers prepared & funders attracted	Preparation of project proposals and concept papers to attract more funding	2	2	2	2	2	Planner, CAO, HODs	Unfunded	25,000
Program and project reports prepared & submitted to line Ministries	Preparation mandatory program and project reports and submission to line ministries	4	4	4	4	4	Planner, CAO, HODs	GOU	25,000
Program and project annual work plans prepared & submitted to line Ministries	Preparation mandatory program and project annual work plans and submission to line ministries	4	4	4	4	4	Planner, CAO, HODs	GOU	10,000
DTPC, LLGTPC and development	Mentoring DTPC, LLGTPC and	3	3	3	3	3	Planner, CAO, PPO, HODs, NPA,	GOU	100,000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

partners mentored	development partners on planning and budgeting issues						MOLG		
Programs and projects monitored	Monitoring of development programs and projects	4	4	4	4	4	Planner, CAO, HODs, DEC	GOU	100,000
Annual Internal/cock assessment conducted	Conducting annual internal/mock assessment	1	1	1	1	1	Planner, CAO, HODs, SAS, MOLG	GOU	25,000
Annual District Budget conferences conducted	Conducting annual district budget conferences	1	1	1	1	1	Planner, CAO, HODs	GOU, LG	100,000
<b>Sub Sector 2: Statistics</b>									
Data collected, processed, disseminated and stored	Data collection, processing, disseminating and storing	1	1	1	1	1	Statistician, Planner, CAO, HODs	KDLG, GOU	75,000
Annual Statistical abstracts	Preparation of annual statistical	1	1	1	1	1	Statistician, Planner, CAO, HODs	GOU	28,000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

prepared	abstracts								
Population census & housing held	Conducting population census & housing in 2024				1		Statistician, Planner, CAO, UBOS	GOU	1,000,000
Projects monitored & evaluated	Monitoring and evaluation of projects	4	4	4	4	4	Statistician, Planner, CAO, HODs	GOU	15,000
<b>Sub Sector 3: Population</b>									
District population action plan prepared & approved by council	Formulation of the population action plan	1				1	Planner, CAO, HODs	KDLG, GOU	15,000
Birth certificates sourced & issued to sub counties	Sourcing and issuing birth certificates to LLGs	1	1	1	1	1	Planner, CAO, HODs	KDLG, GOU	40,000
HLG, LLG & development partners trained on integration of population	Training HLG, LLG & development partners on integration of population	3	3	3	3	3	Planner, CAO, HODs	KDLG, GOU	100,000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

factors in planning	factors in planning								
---------------------	---------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**Internal Audit**

Development Outputs	Planned Activities (Projects)	Timeframe (FY)					Responsible Parties	Planned Budget	
		2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025		Source of Funds	Amount
Management /TPC & Budget meetings attended	Attending Senior Management, TPC and budget meetings	12	12	12	12	12	PIA  District Planner	KDLG, GOU	1
Statutory reports prepared and submitted	Preparation and submission of statutory reports and follow up on recommendations of public accounts committee	4	4	4	4	4	PIA  Clerk to Council  CAO	KDLG, GOU	1,000
Conduct and report on quality assurance on council activities	Conducting and reporting on quality assurance on council activities	2	2	2	2	2	PIA	KDLG, GOU	1,000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

Raised management letters	Raised audit queries in management letters	4	4	4	4	4	PIA	KDLG, GOU	2,500
Verification of UPE Accountabilities	UPE accountabilities verified	1	1	1	1	1	PIA Audit team	KDLG, GOU	1
Verification of PHC Accountabilities	accountabilities verified PHC	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	PIA Audit team	KDLG, GOU	1
Monitor and mentor Lower Health Units	Monitoring and mentoring of lower health units	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	PIA Audit team	KDLG, GOU PAF	1
Monitored Government Primary and Secondary Schools	monitoring reports	4	4	4	4	4	DEO/Joint monitoring CAO	KDLG, GOU	1
Review on value for money	Monitoring progress reports	8	8	8	8	8	PIA CAO	KDLG, GOU	3,000
Pay change verification	Verified pay change reports	12	12	12	12	12	PIA	KDLG, GOU	1
Pension	Verified	6	12	12	12	12	PIA	KDLG, GOU	3,000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

verification	pension reports								
Carry out quarterly audits	Sectoral audits	4	4	4	4	4	PIA	KDLG, GOU	2,000
Departmental /sectoral advance verification	Verification of accountabilities and advances retired	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	PIA CAO	KDLG, GOU	1
Revenue Audit in LLGs	Audited local revenue from Sub counties	2	2	2	2	2	PIA	KDLG, GOU	2,000
Procurement/ Bids Internal control assessment	Witnessed procurement/ bids opening procedures	3	3	3	3	3	PIA DPO	KDLG, GOU	1
Special audit reports produced`	Carried out special audit reports	1	1	1	1	1	PIA CAO	KDLG, GOU	1,500

**Trade, Industry & Local Development**

Development Outputs	Planned Activities (Projects)	Timeframe (FY)					Responsible Parties	Planned Budget	
		2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025		Source of Funds	Amount “000”
Business community trained on financial	Training business community on financial	2	2	2	2	2	DCO	KDLG, GOU	15,000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

literacy	literacy								
Data on businesses issued with trade license collected and business community to compliance to trade laws and regulations inspected	Collecting of data on businesses issued with trade license and inspection of business community to compliance to trade laws and regulations	2	2	2	2	2	DCO	KDLG, GOU	10,000
<b>Sub sector: Enterprise Development</b>									
Informal small and medium enterprises formalized	Formalizing informal small & medium enterprises	10	10	15	15	15	DCO	KDLG, GOU	5,000
Investment action plans and investment proposals developed	Development of Investment action plans & investment proposals	4	4	4	4	4	DCO	KDLG, GOU	10,000
Farmers in agri-business	Training of farmers in	40	40	40	40	40	DCO	KDLG, GOU	10,000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

trained and sensitized on enterprise selection	agri business & sensitizing on enterprise selection								
Radio talk shows conducted	Conducting radio talk shows	4	4	4	4	4	DCO	KDLG, GOU	5,000
<b>Sub sector: Market Linkages</b>									
Farmers groups linked to internal, international and regional markets	Linking farmer groups to internal, international & regional markets	5	5	5	5	5	DCO	KDLG, GOU	5,000
Data on suppliers and manufactures of local products in the district collected and compiled	Collecting and compiling of data on suppliers and manufacturers of local products in the district	15	15	15	15	15	DCO	KDLG, GOU	5,000
Market information collected and disseminated	Collecting and disseminating market Information	12	12	12	12	12	DCO	KDLG, GOU	30,000
<b>Sub sector: Cooperative Promotion</b>									



*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

Capacity of cooperative boards and management strengthened and built	Strengthening & building capacity of cooperative boards and management	20	20	20	20	20	DCO	KDLG, GOU	5,000
Cooperatives mobilized and registered	Mobilizing and registering cooperatives	5	5	5	5	5	DCO	KDLG, GOU	5,000
Exchange visits for cooperators organized	Organizing exchange visits for cooperators	2	2	2	2	2	DCO	KDLG, GOU	10,000
Cooperatives supervised and updated	Supervising and updating of cooperatives	34	39	44	49	54	DCO	KDLG, GOU	5,000
<b>Sub sector: Tourism Promotion</b>									
A cultural tourism center established and constructed	Establishing & construction of a cultural tourism centre	1	1				DCO	KDLG, GOU	100,000
2 bill boards (one at the entry of the	Putting up two tourism bill boards	1	1				DCO	KDLG, GOU	4,000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

district and one at the exit of the district) that is Karuma and Masindi port put up	(one at the entry of the district and one at the exit of the district) that is Karuma and Masindi port								
<b>Sub sector: Industrial Development</b>									
Maize value addition machines procured	Procurement of maize value addition machines	1	1	1	1	1	DCO	KDLG, GOU	250,000
Associations sensitized on value addition industrial policy and standards	Sensitizing associations on value addition on industrial policy and Standards	1	1	1	1	1	DCO	KDLG, GOU	5,000
<b>Sub sector: Sector Administration</b>									
Furniture procured	Procurement of furniture	2	2	2	2		DCO	KDLG, GOU	40,000
Laptops and printers procured	Procurement of Laptops and printer	1 set					DCO	KDLG, GOU	4,000
Motorcycles procured	Procurement of M/cycles	2					DCO	KDLG, GOU	22,000

*Kiryandongo District Development Plan for FY 2020/2021 – 2024/2025*

Vehicles procured	Procurement of Vehicle		1				DCO	KDLG, GOU	120,000
-------------------	------------------------	--	---	--	--	--	-----	-----------	---------