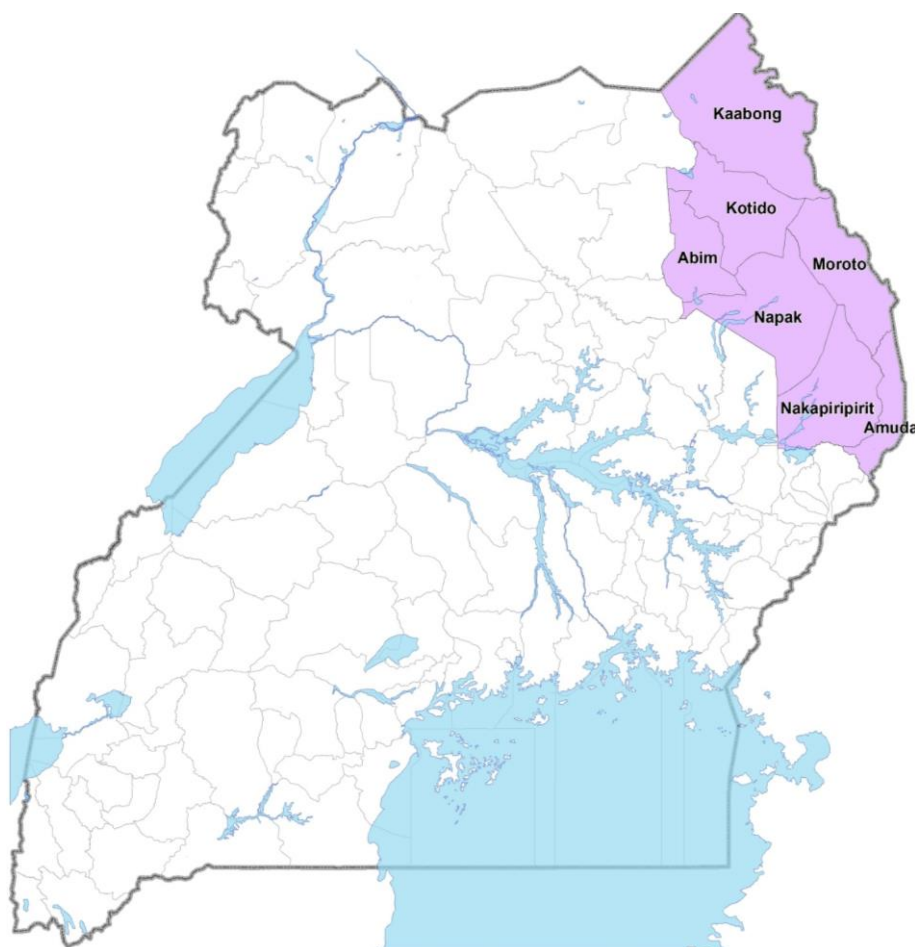




**OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
MINISTRY FOR KARAMOJA AFFAIRS
Karamoja Integrated Development Plan 2
(KIDP 2)**

2015 –

2020



FOREWORD

The Karamoja Integrated Development Plan (KIDP 2) is a deliberate strategy by Government to enhance coordination efforts in addressing development gaps after peace was restored in

Karamoja. This will be achieved through the intensification of development interventions in the sub-region; specifically, in the provision of potable water and water for production, enhancing the production of sufficient food for households and incomes, improving access to quality health and education services, improving livestock production and productivity, markets, promoting and augmenting the mineral sector, infrastructure development, and harnessing the tourism potential in the sub-region.

In the past Karamoja was too insecure for development interventions to take place, however the successful voluntary disarmament programme enforced by Government is gradually changing the region and has drastically improved security. Peace is now being enjoyed in all parts of Karamoja making it a better place to live in and develop.

The improved security is a result of the concerted efforts of my office in collaboration with security forces, especially the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs. This has been in collaboration and partnership with development partners and civil society actors who successfully engaged in the mobilisation and sensitization of the communities. Most of the people in Karamoja are now in favour of peace building, food production, and improved cattle keeping among other interventions. Indeed, the conflict analysis pattern in the region has changed considerably for the better.

KIDP 2 has been developed through a consultative process with remarkable contribution from Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), District Local Governments, the Karamoja Development Partners Group, the UN Agencies and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs). This collaborative effort has made planning and implementation better, created order, and consequently is improving coordination and monitoring of what is being done in a realistic and accountable manner. It is our intention to strengthen the partnerships, coordination and monitoring of all interventions under the KIDP framework.

With the approval of PRDP 3 and NUSAF 3 for the next five years, and other special programmes such as the Dryland project and the Development Initiative for Northern Uganda (DINU), we have the opportunity to finance a number of interventions earmarked under the KIDP 2 document. I hereby call upon all friends of Karamoja who are supporting, or would wish to support, development interventions in the area to adhere to the priorities in the KIDP 2 framework, focusing on the eight strategic objectives.

I wish to thank my colleagues, the Ministers and their Permanent Secretaries for supporting this initiative, our Development Partners, the Karamoja Development Partners Group, the KTWG, the OPM technical team, District Local Governments and Civil Society Organisations who have continued to support these initiatives. I look forward to your continued coordinated support and successful implementation of KIDP 2.

Hon. Eng. John Byabagambi
MINISTER FOR KARAMOJA AFFAIRS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) prepared the Karamoja Integrated Development Plan (KIDP 2) in collaboration with line Ministries, Development Partners, UN Agencies, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), District Local Governments, and representatives of the elders. The initial facilitation support services were provided by Vanguard Ltd, a Kampala based research and consulting firm.

The strategic contributions provided by Sectors, development partners and various officials during the consultative process are highly appreciated. The stakeholders consulted included representatives from: Office of the President, the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), the Ministry of Defence (MoD); Ministry of Works and Transport (MoWT); the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MFPED); Ministry of Education, Science Technology and Sports (MoESTS); Ministry of Health (MoH); Ministry of Energy and Minerals Development (MEMD); the Ministry of Local Government (MoLG); the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD); the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA), the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD), the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives (MTIC), the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities (MTWA), the Ministry of Public Service (MoPS), and Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (MoJCA).

In order to secure ownership of the final KIDP 2 document by all development actors, several review workshops and consultative meeting were held, and a working draft was produced and circulated to all stakeholders for their final input. A final draft was later presented by OPM to the KIDP Technical Working group in October 2015 where more inputs and comments were made before its presentation and approval by OPM top management team. I acknowledge the initial strategic guidance provided by the First Lady and Minister for Karamoja Affairs then, Mrs Janet Museveni and the policy guidance provided by Hon. John Byabagambi, the Minister for Karamoja Affairs during the consultative process.

Last but not least, I extend my appreciation to the Karamoja Development Partners Group (KDPG) for the support given to the Karamoja Resilience Support Unit (KRSU) and the technical team from the Office of the Prime Minister that reviewed and developed the final KIDP2.

The Office of the Prime Minister is committed to coordinate holistic implementation of the KIDP2, now that Karamoja sub region is peaceful!

Christine Guwatudde Kintu
PERMANENT SECRETARY

List of Acronyms

AHSPR	Annual Health Sector Performance Report
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ALCs	Area Land Committees
ANC	Antenatal Care
ARDC	Agricultural Research Development Centre
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
ARVs	Anti-Retroviral Drugs
ASRH	Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health
BCC	Behavioural Change Communication
BH	Boreholes
CAHW	Community Animal Health Workers
CBOs	Community Based Organisation
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleuro Pneumonia
CCO	Certificate of Customary Ownership
CCPP	Contagious Caprine Pleuro Pneumonia
CHEWs	Community Health Extension Workers
CID	Criminal Investigation Department
CIMIC	Civil Military Cooperation centres
CP	Community Policing
CPP	Country Programming Paper
CSO	Community Service Order
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DDC	District Development Committee
DDMPCs	District Disaster Management and Preparedness Committees
DDPR	Department of Disaster Preparedness and Refugees
DEO	District Education Office
DFID	Department for International Development
DGAL	Directorate of Government Analytical Laboratory
DHMTs	District Health Management Team
DHTs	District Health Team
DINU	Development Initiative for Northern Uganda
DLB	District Land Board
DLG	District Local Government
DPs	Development Partners
DTFs	District Task Force
DUCAR	District, Urban and Community Access Roads
DWSCG	District Water and Sanitation Conditional Grant
EAC	East African Community
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EMHS	Essential Medicines and Health Supplies
EMIS	Education Management Information System
ERA	Electricity Regulatory Authority
ESAPR	Annual Education Survey
EU	European Union
FAL	Functional Adult Literacy
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FP	Family Planning
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GOU	Government of Uganda
H/H	Household

HC	Health Care
HCT	HIV Counselling and Testing
HDP	Health Development Partner
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HMIS	Health Management Information System
HoA	Horn of Africa
HPAC	Health Policy Advisory Committee
HRD	Human Resource Development
HRH	Human Resource for Health
HRIS	Human Resource Information System
HUMC	Health Unit Management Committee
ICCM	Integrated Community Case Management
ICGLR	International Conference on the Great Lakes Region
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
IDDRSI	IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative
IDSR	Integrated Disease Surveillance & Response
IEC	Information Education Communication
IGA	Income Generating Activity
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority for Development
IGG	Inspectorate of Government
IMCI	Integrated Management of Child Illness
IPC	Integrated (Food Security) Phase Classification
IPs	Implementing Partners
IRS	Indoor Residual Spraying
JLOS	Justice Law and Order Sector
KALIP	Karamoja Livelihoods Programme
KAPFS	Karamoja Action Plan for Food Security
KIDDP	Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Programme
KIDP	Karamoja Integrated Development Plan
KPC	Karamoja Policy Committee
KRDP	Karamoja Roads Development Programme
KRSU	Karamoja Resilience Support Unit
KSSRP	Karamoja Special Security Roads Programme
KTWG	Karamoja Technical Working Group
LC	Local Council
LDUs	Local Defence Unit
LLINs	Long Lasting Insecticidal Nets
LMIS	Logistics Management Information System
M/C	Motor Cycle
M/V	Motor Vehicle
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDPR	Ministry of Disaster Preparedness and Refugees
MEMD	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MLHUD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MoESTS	Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Sports
MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development

MoH	Ministry of Health
MoJCA	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government
MoPS	Ministry of Public Service
MoV	Means of Verification
MoWT	Ministry of Works and Transport
MPA	Millennium Promise Alliance
MPDR	Maternal & Perinatal Death Review
MT	Metric Ton
MTIC	Ministry of Trade Industry and Cooperatives
MTWA	Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NCSP	National Community Service programme
NDP	National Development Plan
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
NFA	National Forest Authority
NGOs	Non-Government Organisation
NHA	National Health Accounts
NTD	Neglected Tropical Diseases
NUDC	Northern Uganda Data Centre
NUSAF	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund
OP	Office of the President
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PMC	Policy Monitory Committee
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother To Child Transmission
PPET	Post Primary Education and Training
PPR	<i>Peste des Petits Ruminants</i>
PRDP	Peace Recovery and Development Plan
PTA	Parents and Teachers Association
PTC	Primary Teachers College
REA	Rural Electrification Agency
REC	Regional Economic Commission
RMNCH	Reproductive Maternal Newborn & Child Health
RTFs	Regional Task Force
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative
SAGE	Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment
SALWs	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SMC	Safe Male Circumcision
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SMS	Short Message Service
SNE	Special Needs Education
SOCO	Scene of Crime Officer
SUSTAIN	Strengthening Uganda's Systems for Treating AIDS Nationally
TB	Tuberculosis
TPC	Technical Planning Committees
TWG	Technical Working Group
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UEPB	Uganda Export Promotion Board
UETCL	Uganda Electricity Transmission Company
UGX	Uganda Shilling
UHRC	Uganda Human Rights Commission

UNBS	Uganda National Bureau of Standards
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEB	Uganda National Examinations Board
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNRA	Uganda National Roads Authority
UPDF	Uganda People's Defence Force
UPE	Universal Primary Education
UPF	Uganda Police Force
UPS	Uganda Prisons Service
URA	Uganda Revenue Authority
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VHF	Very High Frequency
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Association
W4P	Water For People
WFP	World Food Program
WISN	Workload Indicators of Staffing Needs
WSSB	Water Supply and Sanitation Board

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Executive Summary

The Karamoja Integrated Development Plan (KIDP 2) is a medium-term development framework specifically tailored to address the unique context and development challenges in Uganda's Karamoja sub-region. The plan presents a comprehensive and coordinated approach aimed at enhancing peace building and the sustainable development of Karamoja. Long marginalised, the sub-region is now of central importance to the Government of Uganda and at the forefront of efforts by sector ministries and Uganda's development partners.

In the past decade Karamoja has emerged from a lengthy period of instability and conflict. The sub-region is now stabilised, providing an opportunity for development to be realised and it to become more closely linked to the rest of Uganda. With the peace dividend it will be possible to capitalize on Karamoja's comparative advantages in the livestock and minerals sector, whilst also providing more sustainable support towards improving the socio-economic indicators of the poor and vulnerable.

Despite recent efforts, development interventions for the people of Karamoja continue to be undermined by a poor healthcare system and consequently poor health indicators. The region also has very high levels of illiteracy, inadequate schooling and education, and the highest incidences of poverty in Uganda. Due to the highly variable semi-arid climate, agro-pastoralism will remain the most realistic livelihood for many people for a long time to come, but this will not be enough to drive the economic development needed for the sub-region as a whole. The diversification of livelihoods, especially for men without livestock and youth, has become critical—particularly in urban areas.

Developed through a lengthy and highly consultative stakeholder engagement process, KIDP 2 focuses on both the opportunities and the challenges identified for the sub-region. The development challenges include—amongst others—persistent poor harvests due to drought, high incidences of child malnutrition, environmental degradation and poor water coverage. The overall goal of the plan is specified as: *to contribute to human security and promote conditions for recovery and development in Karamoja*. Key elements in achieving this will be sustaining the building blocks of peace and security, enhancing justice, and providing the basic infrastructure (water, roads, electricity) that Karamoja lacks.

Under the pro-active leadership and coordination of the Ministry for Karamoja Affairs, the consultation process identified a set of targeted strategic objectives that provide the overall framework, namely:

1. To provide and ensure adequate security for the people of Karamoja
2. To establish law and order in Karamoja
3. To support the provision and delivery of basic social services
4. To support the development of alternative means of livelihood
5. To undertake stakeholder mobilisation, sensitisation and education to support and participate in development activities in Karamoja
6. To ensure protection and food security for the poor and vulnerable households
7. To enhance the coordination, monitoring and evaluation of KIDP interventions
8. To address crosscutting issues that may hinder the realisation of the KIDP overall goal.

A set of guiding principles, which are in line with the Second National Development Plan (NDP 2), were used in developing this plan and will continue to be used throughout its implementation. These include: a focus on the outcomes of development interventions in order to make a difference to the lives of people in Karamoja; the targeting of additional funding for the sub-region; multi- sector and multi-stakeholder partnerships; transparency and accountability; value for money in infrastructure investments; gender equity and inclusion of disadvantaged groups; and a strong focus on communication and building local ownership. The integration of the multiple sectors involved in the plan will be crucially important to create a balanced approach to development, as well as the identification of synergies for more efficient implementation of investments.

KIDP 2 contains a series of investment pathways for achieving sustainable development. Karamoja is one of the most important sources of livestock in Uganda, and although adversely impacted by the years of insecurity, this sector represents a valuable opportunity for investment and development. As an essential component of food security, livestock provide protein for those living in the sub-region as well as the rest of Uganda. The plan identifies investment options in terms of improving livestock health and productivity, as well as building up the value chain for cattle, sheep, goats and camels. In parts of Karamoja there is also strong potential for increasing the viability of crop agriculture. Investments are needed in agricultural inputs, improving soil fertility, water conservation and management, as well as better access to markets. Across the agricultural sector there is a strong need for development interventions that are climate-sensitive.

Human capital development is an essential component of KIDP 2, and building the capacity of the people of Karamoja will be an important focus of the strong collaboration needed between the sub-region and its development partners. Many of these partners are already undertaking important and valued programmes focused on creating livelihood opportunities, promoting sustainable development, addressing skill shortages and supporting the vulnerable. Providing sources of small-scale finance will become important for capacity building, as will vocational training skills.

The decades of insecurity resulted in a collapse of the customary systems in Karamoja—systems that included conflict management and livelihood strategies focused on pastoral mobility and reciprocity. The recovery process will require a fully integrated investment approach that will address the challenges of maintaining peace and security (including cross-border), the establishment of a system of justice, improved access to basic services, livelihood support, and long-term social protection for the extremely poor and vulnerable. A pre-requisite to all development approaches will be addressing the lack of infrastructure – in particular the road network, limited electricity network and variable water supplies. The quality of the road network and the road density is much lower in Karamoja compared to other parts of the country.

The sustainable development of Karamoja will also need to address key crosscutting challenges, one of the most important of which is gender equality. The women and girls in Karamoja are particularly vulnerable to poverty, violence and deprivation, and their specific needs must be a focus of all interventions. The importance of focusing on resilience must also be paramount, to help mitigate the persistent climatic shocks and stresses that impact negatively on the agricultural productivity of the sub-region.

Uganda's current National Development Plan (NDP 2) highlights the regional imbalances that persist in development outcomes in Uganda and sets out an investment programme to address them. The regional equalization programme includes KIDP 2, amongst other special programmes, and is managed and coordinated by the Office of the Prime Minister. KIDP 2 is closely aligned with the NDP 2's four key national objectives: increasing sustainable production, increasing strategic infrastructure, enhancing human capital and strengthening service delivery.

KIDP 2 has three sections. The Introductory section provides background details on the sub-region; highlights the environmental and social challenges; illustrates the achievements of KIDP 1 and its predecessor the Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Programme (KIDDP); and sets out the vision and strategic objectives of KIDP 2. Section two explains how the implementation and coordination of the plan will be undertaken: In some projects there will be an active, driving role of the sector ministries, whilst in others the Ministry for Karamoja Affairs will be the catalyst. The support of development partners will be crucial, as will communication between all agencies to ensure continuous adaptation and efficiency. Section three includes the detailed sector planning that has been undertaken so that pathways to investment can be identified. Comprehensive results matrices show activities, outputs and outcomes, with a focus on indicators and means of verification so that progress can be measured.

The comprehensive results matrices provide a breakdown of the budgets required for the activities within each sector over five years. For example, the investments needed in the roads and water sectors are given as US\$295m and US\$57m respectively. Agricultural activities are estimated to need an investment of US\$75m whilst education will need US\$31m. The investment in Social Protection programmes is given as US\$642m. The overall budget is provided at the end of the document.

The Karamoja sub-region is now emerging from many years of social, economic and political neglect—thanks to the Government of Uganda and its donor partners who have committed both human and financial resources. The KIDP 2's strategic objectives, with its detailed matrices identifying the needs for each sector and the approaches for addressing them, sets out an important new vision for Karamoja: Increased productive capacity, the active participation of the people of Karamoja, the adoption of new and sustainable technologies where possible, and the creation of strong local supply chains to provide opportunities for local enterprise. KIDP 2 is also very much grounded in reality: the need to retain the peace, to establish an accepted system of law and order, and to provide livelihood support and basic services that will function in the sub-region's challenging and dynamic natural environment. The successful implementation of the plan will require additional and targeted support from sector ministries, collaboration and support from Uganda's development partners, and the commitment of the Karamojong community to achieve the growth and development that the sub-region has long deserved.

Section One: Introduction

1.1 Profile of Karamoja

1.1.1 The sub-region

The Karamoja sub-region is a semi-arid zone, located in the north-eastern part of Uganda and covering around 27,000 sq km (10% of the country). The sub-region is organised into seven districts: Kaabong, Kotido, Abim, Amudat, Moroto, Nakapiripirit and Napak. It borders Kapchorwa and Kumi districts to the south, Katakwi and Lira districts to the south-west, Pader District to the west and Kitgum District to the north-west. The sub-region has an international border with South Sudan to the north and with Kenya to the East and North-East.

With approximately 1.37 million inhabitants Karamoja has a relatively small population. The people of Karamoja, collectively termed the Karamojong, are comprised of eleven different ethnic groups; several with largely similar dialects and a few that are quite distinct. The larger ethnic groups include the Matheniko, Pian and Bokora (which together are known as the Karimojong), as well as the Jie and the Dodoth. The Pokot are part of the Kalenjin ethnic group. The smaller groups include the Tepeth, Nyakwae, Ik (Teuso), Napore and Ethur.

Topographically, Karamoja is a relatively flat plain with a higher elevation to the east. The plain is punctuated by hills and mountains including Mount Morungole in the north, Mount Moroto in the east, Akisim and Napak Mountains to the west, and Mount Kadam on its southern border. The main ecological characteristic of the region is its inadequate, unreliable and highly erratic rainfall. The rainfall is not only too little – averaging 350 mm to 1,000 mm per annum (although a few areas like Namalu reach about 1,300 mm), but is unreliable. Unlike much of the rest of Uganda, Karamoja has only one rainy season with persistent droughts having a strong impact on livelihoods.

There are three livelihood zones within the sub-region, namely the semi-arid pastoral zone in the east, the agro-pastoral zone (most of central Kaabong, most of Kotido, central Moroto, and central Nakapiripirit) and the wetter agricultural zone in the west (fig 1 Map). In Karamoja livestock is one of most prevalent livelihood strategies, with 2008 official statistics estimating there to be 6 million head of livestock, representing about 19.8% of the national cattle herd (2.3 million head); 16.3% of the goats (2.0 million head) and 49.4% of the sheep (1.7 million head). More recent estimates made in 2014 put the totals far lower, at 2.4 million animals (Abebe, 2016).

1.1.2 The challenges

Karamoja continues to experience two major challenges: chronic water shortages and chronic food shortages. Other challenges include high poverty levels, low literacy and skill development, poor and inadequate infrastructure, high prevalence of diseases, severe environmental degradation, uncoordinated donor interventions, and new threats to security from armed pastoralists across the border from Kenya and Southern Sudan.

Due to climate extremes, and other weather and climate events leading to chronic water shortages, Karamoja today has the highest prevalence of food insecurity in Uganda (WFP, 2015). Before 2010, the Karamoja sub region was always dependent on food aid. Despite a number of interventions since then, the food security situation remains a concern.

Pockets of insecurity, especially as a result of cross border raids from neighbouring countries still persist in Karamoja, with limited but regular incidents of cattle thefts and occasional attacks on the civilian populace. Limited amounts of small arms continue to be smuggled into the sub region through the various porous South Sudan, Kenya borders causing insecurity.

Poor infrastructure especially for key sectors such as roads, water and energy constitute major development limitations in Karamoja. Though government has done a lot in terms of infrastructure development and connectivity, most parts of Karamoja still have poor road network. Besides, most districts and rural centres still lack electricity connections, which inhibits economic activities in those areas.

Other challenges include high prevalence of diseases, high poverty levels; low educational levels, severe environmental degradation and a lack of transparency of donor-funded interventions are some of the persistent challenges in Karamoja.

Since 2010, the government of Uganda and partner agencies have undertaken a number of interventions aimed at overcoming the above challenges. However, available indicators for health, nutrition, education, foods security and poverty still show that Karamoja continues to lag well behind the rest of the Country. Poverty levels in Karamoja are at 74.5% compared to the national average of 19.2%. This clearly shows that there still exists a big gap that needs urgent intervention if the people of Karamoja are to be at the same level with the rest of the Country.

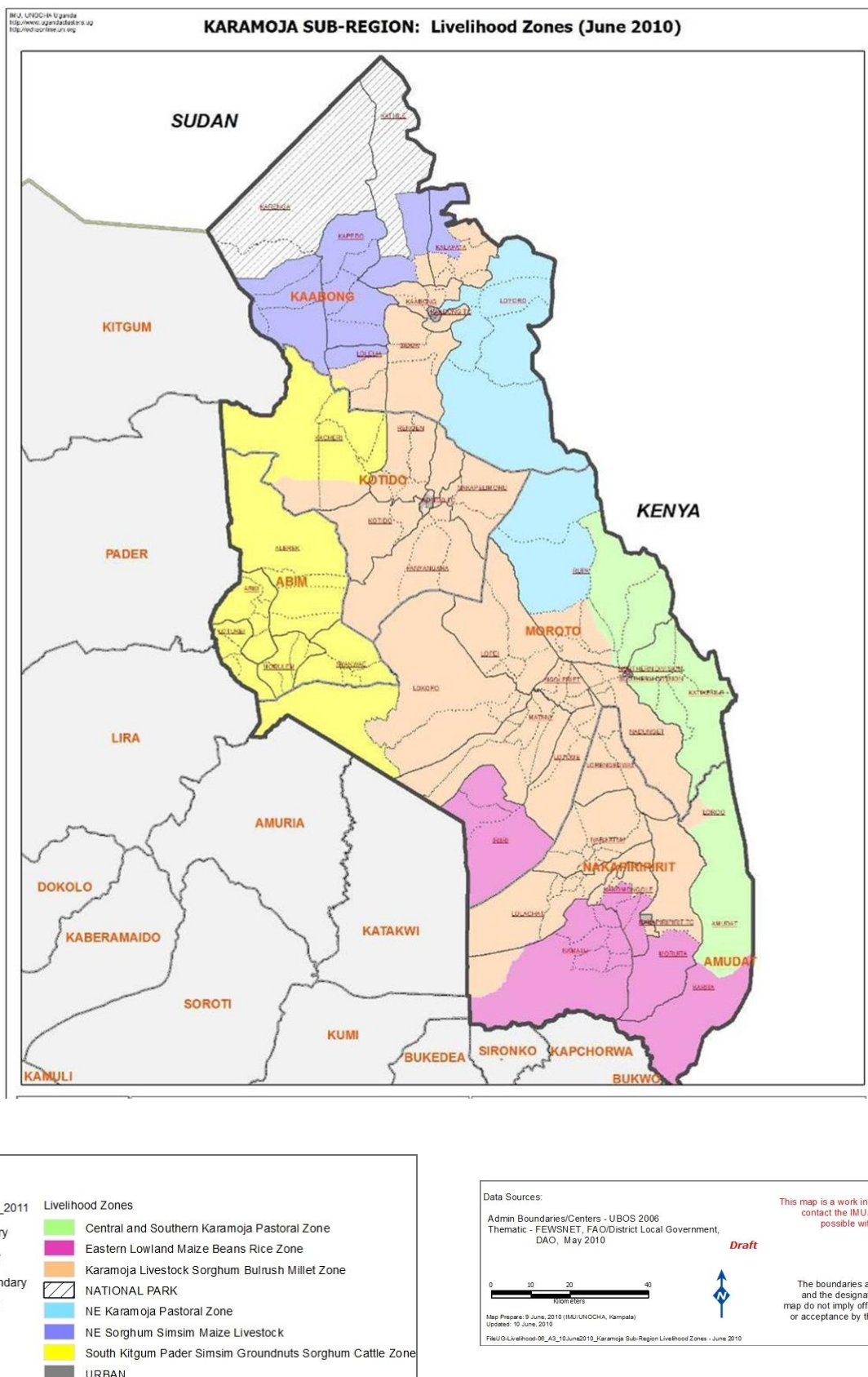


Figure. 1. Map showing Karamoja livelihoods zones

1.2 The Path to Development

The struggle against poverty in Karamoja has recently emerged as a matter of great concern at all levels in Uganda. The Government has been at the forefront, alongside development partners, positively contributing towards curbing the disadvantaged situation of the semi-arid region. The launch of the Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Programme (see section 1.3 below) was a first step towards coordinating the implementation of development programmes in Karamoja. Its aim was to help directly dissolve the socio-economic isolation of Karamoja as well address the issue of insecurity. As a result of the KIDDP, and its successor the Karamoja Integrated Development Plan (KIDP 1), the Karamoja sub-region has begun to emerge from many years of social, economic and political neglect. The implementation of KIDP 2 will take this development further, ensuring more effective integration of sectors and addressing key crosscutting issues.

For decades Karamoja has depended on donor support for humanitarian aid: The new development approach for Karamoja focuses on eventually reducing aid-dependency and developing productive livelihoods as the only sustainable way for the region to transform. The most vulnerable households will continue to require protection though, with specific targeted interventions to guarantee their income, food and nutrition security, as well as access to basic services. With Karamoja now more secure than at any time since independence. The sub-region is also able to focus on building the necessary basic infrastructure that is needed for development — namely roads, water and electricity, tourism, mining and trade. Transportation is especially important for the sub-region to allow sectors such as agriculture to become integrated with the rest of Uganda, and support for all the other sectors to function effectively.

The renewed national focus on Karamoja's development sits within the context of Uganda's overall national and sector policy frameworks. Successful development in Karamoja will contribute to the achievement of the Second National Development Plan (NDP 2, 2015) whose theme is *'to strengthen Uganda's competitiveness for sustainable wealth creation, employment and inclusive growth'*. Achievements in Karamoja will be in accordance with NDP 2 strategic objective 1 (to increase sustainable production and productivity) and 4 (to strengthen mechanisms for quality, effective and efficient service delivery) as well as Chapter 19 that is focused on achieving regional balance. There is also a strong connection with Uganda's Vision 2040 statement on *'transforming Uganda Society from a Peasant to a Modern and Prosperous Country within 30 years'*, and Chapter 6 on social transformation.

Investment in the sub-region is an essential component of the broader Peace, Recovery and Development Programme (PRDP 3) for Northern Uganda. The strategic objectives of PRDP 3 (to consolidate peace, to develop the economy and to reduce vulnerability) provide the overall strategic framework for interventions in northern Uganda, including Karamoja. Much of the emphasis in the PRDP interventions is on peace, recovery and development; the interventions proposed for Karamoja are intended to create a peaceful society in order to enhance development, which will create parity between Karamoja and the greater North of Uganda. The proposals contained in the National Strategic Plan for Karamoja—and discussion paper No.8 on Post Conflict Reconstruction by the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development—also represent an opportunity for the renewed focus on Karamoja's development.

As part of the semi-arid zone of the Horn of Africa (HoA), the sub-region of Karamoja is part of a regional focus on Ending Drought Emergencies being coordinated through IGAD's Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI). All HoA countries have produced a Country Programming Paper (CPP)—a 15-year strategy identifying priorities for interventions to be undertaken at both national and regional level to build resilience of communities in drought prone areas. The integration of KIDP 2 with the CPP is an opportunity for more realistic and sustainable agricultural success. The CPP highlights the comparative advantages of drylands: livestock trade, tourism, natural wealth, resilience of the communities, and their ability to manage climate variability. The CPP also specifies how investments in the drylands can 'improve livelihoods and enhance resilience of communities to drought by transforming the agro-pastoralist and pastoralist sector into a more profitable, integrated and resilient economic system thereby improving food and nutrition security.' The CPP contains details of on-going and planned interventions, as well as new ones, and these are all fully in line with KIDP 2 priorities.

1.3 Progress Achieved Under KIDDP and KIDP 1

1.3.1 KIDDP

The KIDP was formerly known as the Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Programme (KIDDP). The first KIDDP was published in June 2005 and covered the period 2005-2008. Its design was commissioned by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) in January 2005 to clarify the conceptual linkages between small arms, human security and development. The objective was to formulate a course of action that would define interventions by government and other stakeholders necessary to achieve effective and sustainable disarmament in Karamoja. However, the delayed launch of the first KIDDP, coupled with several events that had taken place, necessitated a review and update of proposals contained in the KIDDP. Consequently, Government and its development partners were unable to effectively undertake its development interventions.

Between November 2006 and May 2007, the OPM conducted a series of consultative review workshops and meetings in order to generate consensus among different stakeholders. This process ensured that line ministries and District Local Governments had aligned sector investment plans; and that the priorities for Karamoja, District Development Plans for all the districts of Karamoja, and related budgets would all be included in the KIDDP. The revised KIDDP for the period 2007/08-2009/10 built on the original KIDDP and attempted to re-conceptualise the approaches necessary to achieve human security in Karamoja, with a primary focus on peace building as a pre-requisite for achieving development.

The revised KIDDP comprised the following components:

1. Provide and ensure adequate security for the people of Karamoja
2. Establishment of law and order in Karamoja
3. Support the provision and delivery of basic social services
4. Support the development of alternative means of livelihood
5. Undertake stakeholder mobilisation, sensitisation and education in Karamoja
6. Enhance the coordination, monitoring and evaluation of KIDDP interventions
7. Crosscutting Issues.

1.3.2 KIDP 1

In August 2010, the process of developing the proposed KIDDP for 2011 – 2015 involved consultation with a number of stakeholders, including the OPM Technical Working Group members (OPM technical team, line sector focal persons, and development partners), District Local Government Officials (District Chairpersons, Chief Administrative Officers and Resident District Commissioners) and representatives of NGOs in the sub-region. During the 2nd Karamoja Policy Committee (KPC) meeting held on 28th November 2011, it was resolved to drop the word ‘Disarmament’ because Karamoja had been pacified and there was need to focus on real ‘Development’, just like other parts of Uganda. The KPC unanimously accepted the proposal, which was then presented to the 6th PMC on 5th December 2011 by the Minister for Karamoja Affairs and was accepted as one of the resolutions to change KIDDP to KIDP.

The KIDP 1 also had a provision for crosscutting issues (Gender, HIV/AIDS, Conflict Sensitivity and Environmental Concerns), and contained the following components:

1. Education Sector
2. Agriculture Sector
3. Water Sector
4. Health Sector
5. Road Sector
6. Special Programme on: Community Reconstruction and Improvement of Alternative Livelihoods in Karamoja
7. Special Programme on: Law and Order
8. Special Programme on Providing and Ensuring Adequate Security.
9. Special Programme on Social Protection and Food Security for Poor and vulnerable Households
10. Special Programme on: Enhancement of Coordination, monitoring and Evaluation of KIDP Interventions in Karamoja.

The following achievements were registered under the KIDP 1 implementation:

- i. Security, Law and Order – consolidating the disarmament programme and effective deployment of the police at each sub county.
- ii. Education - Construction of infrastructure at selected hard to reach schools; production of maize for school feeding in Karamoja at Namalu Prisons farm.
- iii. Agriculture - Electronic Cattle Branding; procurement and distribution of agricultural instruments as well as livestock; pilot small-scale irrigation kits for progressive farmers; and procurement of maize milling machines for youth and women groups.
- iv. Health - Construction of Moroto Referral Hospital and provision of staff houses in Morulinga Health Centre II.
- v. Roads – progress towards tarmacking the main road corridors, Moroto - Nakapiripirit, Soroti -Moroto and improving connectivity within Karamoja.
- vi. Improvement in living conditions of the poor and vulnerable – construction of pilot improved manyattas.
- vii. Rural Electrification Programme - Three hydropower lines connected to Karamoja to promote investment and trade.

1.4 Preparation Process for KIDP 2

The Karamoja Integrated Development Plan (KIDP 2) is a successor plan for the KIDP 1. The development of the KIDP 2 involved a widespread consultative process that started in September 2015. A series of consultative meetings and workshops were held both at the national and the sub-region and district level, culminating in the design of this current planning framework.

The Office of the Prime Minister coordinated the process of developing the KIDP 2, and the production of Comprehensive Results Matrices for a five-year period that will be used to track and monitor the various development interventions across all sectors. The strategy and approaches presented in the matrices are the outcome of consultations held at all levels. The details of Government, local and international agencies that participated in the consultations are presented in Annex 3.

Data was collected from various sources, Key among these were:

- 1) Consultations from KIDP Technical Working Group (TWG) meetings and workshops
- 2) Consultations from the regional meetings
- 3) Consultations from the Joint Regional PRDP3 – KIDP 2 meeting
- 4) Reports from Karamoja Policy Committee Meetings and
- 5) Desk Review.

The desk review involved an intensive review of available sector literature. A three-step process was followed during the literature review, namely to: identify the specific data that was required; identify and secure relevant documents; and extract summarized data for subsequent use in the analysis. This was done in each of the selected priority sectors and the review team conducted a desk review of documents at both global and country levels. Global documentation included World Health Organization and United Nations documents. Country level documents were drawn from a number of sources, including the National Demographics Health Surveys, Ministry/Sector performance reports and household survey reports, as well as from other agencies and NGOs working in Uganda and whose work covers the Karamoja sub-region.

It should be acknowledged that the strength of the desk review was constrained by the limitations of counterfactuals, constraints in identifying sound bases for comparison. The desk review sought to mitigate these limitations and minimise possible biases through triangulation of methods and data when feasible. Furthermore, the team was confronted with a series of other challenges including:

1. Lack of baseline and end-line data for most of the indicators at output and outcome levels
2. Limited availability of monitoring data and evaluations at programme and intervention levels
3. Reports that are often rather descriptive, with limited reflection on results
4. Input from some sector focal persons were delayed and at times insufficient.

The review team did not verify the financial figures in this report. All financial figures were provided by the sector focal persons.

1.5. Crosscutting Issues

1.5.1. Gender

Gender relations are shifting in Karamoja, reflecting changes in pastoralist and agro-pastoralist livelihoods. Women generally have less control over productive resources, and consequently limited control over both the products of their labour, and ability to engage in productive economic activities. However, a number of factors show that pastoralists are finding it increasingly necessary to supplement livestock-based activities through livelihood diversification. Women are playing a key role in this diversification, sometimes becoming primary household providers. Patterns of sexual and gender based violence have changed in recent years, violence against women, including rape and violence associated with alcohol abuse becoming more prevalent (ACCS, 2012). The role of women has been highlighted as an under researched area, although women have been recognized as a potential agents for alternative livelihoods interventions (Knaute et al 2008). Therefore, gender mainstreaming will be given much attention during the KIDP 2 implementation to minimize and manage gender related shocks and stresses to communities and households. In addition, gender disaggregated data shall be used while implementing the activities stated in this plan. Whenever data is collected to measure programme performance, emphasis shall be put on the consideration of both men and women.

1.5.2. HIV/AIDS

HIV is locally referred to as “Lodiim” in Karamoja because of its historical thinning nature of the patient. The HIV prevalence rate in Karamoja has risen in the last decade from 3.5% to 5.3%*. In 2010, the USAID Strengthening Uganda’s Systems for Treating AIDS Nationally (USAID/SUSTAIN) project, collaboration with the Ministry of Health, started implementing interventions to improve public healthcare systems to provide quality HIV prevention, care and treatment services in Karamoja. By March 2014, a total of 101 HIV-positive pregnant and lactating women had been enrolled on PMTCT Option B-Plus interventions at Moroto and Kaabong Hospitals. The Karamoja Integrated Development Plan (KIDP 2) aims at ensuring that both Government and her Development Partners/Donors jointly work to minimise and manage the shocks and stresses of HIV/AIDs on communities and households.

1.5.3. Conflict sensitivity

Conflict and insecurity in Karamoja have for long remained endemic with the small ethnic groups fighting against each other. The inter-ethnic conflict has mainly been precipitated by the cattle complex, small arms proliferation, the warrior and high bride price phenomenon. The greater outcome of conflict and insecurity in Karamoja has been chronic poverty and livelihood insecurity. The Karimojong elite group has also been criticized for failing to positively impact on conflict and insecurity in the region. Besides, the collapse of traditional systems has been blamed for this effect together with the socio-politico-economic isolation of successive political leaderships at National Level that lacked interest to address the challenges of insecurity. Since NRM came to power, the pacification and development of Karamoja has been a priority as exhibited in 10 Point Programme and successive legislation in the 2007 KIDDP. The struggle against insecurity in Karamoja has thus come out of recent as a matter of great concern at all levels. The Government of Uganda has been at the forefront alongside development partners in positively contributing towards curbing the situation in the area. In addition, the Government of Uganda launched the KIDDP to coordinate the implementation of all development interventions in Karamoja.

1.5.4. Climate change and environmental degradation

Climate extremes and other weather events are becoming increasingly frequent and severe in Karamoja while the natural resources on which the population depends are increasingly degraded. The arid and drought-prone environment of Karamoja has always made food security and survival difficult and challenging. There is unclear evidence that the weather patterns in Karamoja have become more variable in recent years (FESS, 2011). Karamoja has experienced seven droughts between 1991 and 2000 (MWE, 2012) with extended dry spells reported every second or third year. As a consequence, the population has often resorted to temporary pastoralism as a well-adapted and resilient response to unreliability. The practice is becoming challenging due to the changing lifestyle of the people.

There is an immediate need to scale up programmes that address the vulnerability of agro pastoralists while maintaining and improving emergency preparedness and response capacities. Livelihood programmes, which target the vulnerable, and disaster risk management and early warning and response systems require immediate support. Hence, all interventions highlighted in the KIDP 2 components will incorporate resilience mechanisms to manage, minimise and where possible eliminate the shocks and stresses that affect communities and households. All undertakings will be aimed at ensuring that Karamoja becomes a more ecologically pleasant place to live.

1.5.5. Nutrition

Nutrition has been highlighted to be a component of Human Capacity Development under NDP 2. Karamoja has experienced some of the worst nutrition indicators in the country and the third most nutritionally vulnerable in East Africa in relation to stunting (SID, 2013). Whilst some improvements have been observed since 2000, the situation still remains unacceptable with Global Acute Malnutrition rates consistently remaining above 10% (WHO emergency cut off), and stunting above 40%, which is the highest in the country. Karamoja also has the highest anaemia levels above the WHO emergency threshold of 40% for both children under five at 69.5% and women 15-49 years at 43.3% (DHS, 2011).

A recent in depth multi-sectoral Nutrition Programme Review (CHC, 2015) highlighted that whilst the region has demonstrated some decline in key nutrition indicators, the situation remains unacceptable and the improvements not fast enough for transformational change. The above scenario therefore calls for an urgent call for shift in programming to broaden multi-sectoral nutrition programmes whilst strengthening the nutrition sensitivity of on-going long term development interventions. The limited progress in ensuring improvements in under-nutrition reflects a failure in the development process since improved nutrition is associated with high human and economic returns, improved health (mortality and morbidity), improved cognitive development and school performance and education.

The Government of Uganda acknowledges the above challenges and relevant legislations have been put in place to address under-nutrition therefore as a national priority as demonstrated in the Nutrition Action Plan (2011). The KIDP 2 consequently acknowledges its importance in addressing development in the region with an emphasis on ensuring its prioritisation in the different interventions.

1.6 Goal, Strategic Objectives, Guiding Principles and Interventions

1.6.1. Overall goal

The overall goal of the KIDP 2 is to contribute to human security and promote conditions for recovery and development in Karamoja.

1.6.2 Strategic objectives

The strategic objectives of the plan are:

1. To provide and ensure adequate security for the people of Karamoja
2. To establish law and order
3. To support the provision and delivery of basic social services to the people
4. To support the development of alternative means of livelihood
5. To undertake stakeholder mobilization, sensitization and education for development.
6. To ensure protection and food security for the poor and vulnerable households
7. To enhance the coordination, monitoring and evaluation of KIDP interventions
8. To address cross-cutting issues to ensure the realisation of the KIDP overall goal.

1.6.3 Guiding principles

The implementation of the plan shall be guided by following seven principles:

1. Outcome focus

The outcomes of development interventions are the most important for making a difference to the lives of people in Karamoja. The design, monitoring and evaluation of interventions will be defined by tracking outcomes and inputs.

2. Additionality

The aim is to raise and target additional funding for the region; identifying funding mechanisms for KIDP 2 that will ensure that Karamoja has a higher per capita level of resources allocated to it. Stronger governance arrangements will ensure that money is monitored and spent more effectively.

3. Multi-sector and multi-stakeholder partnerships

The plan presents priorities for Karamoja that cut across sectors and institutions. To deliver effective outcomes it will be necessary for different sectors and partners to work together.

4. Transparency and accountability

The need to strengthen transparency and accountability is a major conclusion of all KIDP stakeholders. The plan will expand social accountability mechanisms and use innovative tools to provide better monitoring and evaluation data.

5. Value for money infrastructure investments

All major interventions will have a sustainability plan which spells out how the investments will continue to provide benefits to the communities.

6. Gender equity and inclusion of disadvantaged groups

All interventions will have a specific focus on people with disabilities, ex-combatants, former warriors, women and children affected by cattle rustling, female-headed households, and vulnerable communities.

7. Focus on rebuilding trust:

The plan will focus on rebuilding trust with communities and building local ownership for interventions. Communications will target changing behaviours for the greater benefit of Karamoja.

1.6.4 Thematic areas and interventions for KIDP 2

Table 1: Objectives and Thematic Areas of Interventions

Sector	Strategic Objectives (SOs)	Thematic Areas	Areas of Interventions
Education	SO1: To increase enrolment and retention of children in schools	Constructing School Infrastructure Expanding School Feeding Mass Sensitization and Mobilization.	Construct/ upgrade and equip 40 girls and 40 boys boarding Primary Schools, one per sub-county Construct 40 classrooms Carry out research on the various education alternatives to increase the policy argument for government supported boarding facilities taking into account the Karamojong values and livelihoods Carry out an annual social mobilisation campaign targeting 20 radio talk shows and 20 community awareness meetings to sensitise communities, the local and traditional leadership to take their children to school Establish a bursary scheme targeting 350 disadvantaged boys and girls per year Support the establishment of 2 Post Primary Education and Training centres' in each district Construct and re-equip 30 boarding Secondary Schools in the whole of Karamoja Establish 2 appropriate technology skills development centres outside the PPET structure to cater for the Karamojong youth Provide for easy access for children with Special learning abilities (Special Needs in education/ SNE) To lobby local governments to enact by-laws aimed at ensuring compulsory attendance of school children in the age bracket of 6-17 years.
	SO2: To increase retention and completion of girl child education		Promotion of safe girl child friendly school environment for 40 schools Assignment of one senior woman and one senior man teacher in every school Set up and equip science laboratory centres To continue supporting the district service commission to recruit teachers Provision of 500,000 locally manufactured sanitary towels for the girl child Sensitise pupils on minimum quality standards and basic requirements for hygiene and sanitation
	SO3: To improve the quality of education		Recruit, post and retain 50 qualified teachers in the government aided primary and secondary schools per district To rollout the Schools Health And Reading Programme (SHARP) implemented in Nakapiripirit, Napak and Moroto to all districts in Karamoja Increase the % of hardship allowance to teachers being posted in Karamoja Increase the facilitation, support and number of instructors in the education centres Construct 2 teachers houses per school for both primary and secondary Schools per district Support a bi-annual education conference Support 3 PTA annual meetings at primary school level for five years Increase supply of instructional materials to schools Establish demand side interventions targeting 2000 households that will support vulnerable households to send and keep children in School (social grants, uniform support, school feeding support, scholastic material etc.) Construct stance pit latrines for girls and boys as well as teachers Increase support to 100 in-service training for teachers per district per annum

			<p>Supply 3-sitter desks</p> <p>Strengthen the school inspectorate (DEOs) through supporting 1 vehicle, fuel, etc.</p>
	SO4: To promote skills development		<p>Supporting 5 students per district per year in Agriculture related courses at Agricultural Farm Institutes</p> <p>Support the construction of a technical institute in Karamoja</p> <p>Operationalize the Regional Forensic Analytical Laboratory</p> <p>Equipping and retooling 4 technical school in Karamoja</p> <p>Carry out 2 annual skills development awareness campaigns</p> <p>Carry out refresher training of 40 instructors</p>
	SO5: To promote sustainable consumption of quality and diverse diets among school going children throughout the year and during periods of shock		<p>Support of the cultivation and consumption of vegetables in all schools.</p> <p>Support the consumption of milk and fortified cooking oils in school diet</p> <p>Support the production of food for school feeding programme in every district.</p> <p>Carry out sensitisation and education campaigns of the communities on the relevance of nutrition for children.</p> <p>Support production of nutritious food crops at household level, targeting 2,000 HHs</p>
Agriculture and Production	SO1: To increase and diversify crop production and productivity		<p>Mobilize and build capacity of community groups (men, women, girls, boys) for increased production and productivity</p> <p>Mobilize and build capacity of community groups to produce fruits and vegetables for nutrition improvement</p> <p>Provide agricultural and farm inputs.(light tractors, ox-ploughs, oxen, improved seeds and fertilizers)</p> <p>Installation and maintenance of windmill, solar and or gravity flow driven irrigation systems</p> <p>Develop structured pilot agric. production & settlement schemes (at least three in the region) at the irrigation point</p> <p>Implement containment approach in wildlife reserves for agricultural production & settlement</p> <p>Combat poaching of wildlife through DNA analysis</p> <p>Promote agricultural cooperatives</p> <p>Support H/H to plant Aloe Vera</p> <p>Construct a processing plant for Aloe Vera</p> <p>Supply of 4000 oxen to 2000 HHs per year</p> <p>Support apiculture farmers by providing them with 5,000 modern beehives per year.</p> <p>Support research on resistant sorghum varieties.</p> <p>Build the capacity of the existing Agricultural Research Development Centre (Nabuin) (ZARDC) in the region (NABUZARDI)</p> <p>Operationalize the Forensic Analytical Laboratory</p> <p>Support fertilizer inputs for increased productivity</p> <p>Develop small scale irrigation schemes around villages using windmill / solar driven boreholes</p> <p>Conduct exposure tours for the crop farmers</p> <p>Value addition, marketing and construction of silos/stores</p> <p>Awareness on Postharvest handling and value addition</p> <p>Quality control and quality assurance of agricultural produce and value added products by the analysis</p>
	SO2: To increase and diversify livestock production and productivity		<p>Introduce improved livestock breeds for progressive farmers</p> <p>Establish livestock multiplication centres in Nabuin Institute.</p> <p>Conduct disease, pests/parasites prevention and control</p> <p>Conduct quality assessment of the veterinary drugs</p>

			<p>for quality ascertaining</p> <p>Implement electric cattle branding</p> <p>Support 300 pilot progressive ranchers with solar-powered boreholes</p> <p>Promote livestock management cooperatives</p> <p>Introduce pilot milk collection centres/coolers</p> <p>Supply milk cows to progressive farmers</p> <p>Train and equip community animal health workers</p> <p>Promote community fodder production (hay and foliage)</p> <p>Promote ostrich and camel farming</p> <p>Construct cattle crutches in communities</p> <p>Construct modern abattoirs in every district</p>
	SO3: To increase and diversify fisheries production and productivity		<p>Provide seed production for fish farming</p> <p>Provide quality control of the aquaculture products and implement residual monitoring plan</p> <p>Stocking of valley dams</p> <p>Construct community fish ponds and tanks</p> <p>Support 1,058 IGA in fish farming at HH level</p>
	SO4: To increase the functionality of existing facilities for water production (dams & valley tanks)		<p>Mobilization of community participation in Water for Production programme</p> <p>De-silting of valley dams and tanks</p> <p>Construct and maintain a strategic water reservoir in each of the districts of Karamoja in identified sites</p> <p>Construction of Parish Valley tanks</p> <p>Promote and support water harvesting techniques (dams, wind, river, gravity, springs, wind mills and household water storage facilities)</p> <p>Construct Water storage facilities for community (Manyatta)</p>
	SO5: To restore and revitalize degraded areas for food production and management of natural resources		<p>Mobilize communities on soil and water conservation measures</p> <p>Promote the use of organic farming practices.</p> <p>Conduct residue monitoring plan on the produce</p> <p>Promote appropriate energy saving technology (Bio-gas)</p> <p>Construct water catchment reservoirs along the rivers for environment restoration and conservation</p> <p>Improve water catchments management and conservation</p> <p>Promote woodlots at HH level</p> <p>Encourage eco-tourism</p> <p>Promote agro-forestry to enhance soil and water conservation</p> <p>Support private commercial planting of trees</p>
	SO6: To reduce post-harvest losses by promoting storage (silos) facilities at all levels		<p>Support procurement of 6,000 poly ethylene silos two for each Manyatta (30,000 ltr capacity)</p> <p>Build community capacity and mechanisms to use the silos</p> <p>Support training on postharvest handling and food preservation</p> <p>Support provision of pesticides</p> <p>Support for construction of silos for progressive farmers</p>
	SO7: To improve value addition and access to markets (output and input markets)		<p>Support construction of standard food and livestock markets</p> <p>Improve markets, communication and transport infrastructure.</p> <p>Promotion of agro-processing technologies for progressive farmers (mills, hullers, threshers etc.)</p> <p>Link farmers to the market through price, product, place, promotion</p> <p>Revitalize quarantine stations</p>
Environment	SO1: To promote rain water harvesting technologies		<p>Construct trenches along the spurs in erosion prone areas of Karamoja</p> <p>Promote in situ rainwater harvesting at farm level</p> <p>Promote integrated water shed management</p>

	SO2: To promote environmental conservation to adapt the impacts of global warming		<p>Selected catchment demarcated and regenerated. Construction of energy saving stoves to save wood fuel.</p> <p>70 ground water monitoring stations established and are functional.</p> <p>Carry out quality control of water and air</p> <p>Support the development of tree nurseries at Sub-county level</p> <p>Support woodlots at HH and school levels</p> <p>Support private and commercial tree planting</p>
	SO3: To provide sufficient water for production facilities for multipurpose usage including livestock watering, irrigation, cottage industry and aquaculture		<p>Construct small size valley tanks at parish level</p> <p>Construct large size dams and valley tanks in sub-counties</p> <p>De-silting and rehabilitation of old valley tanks/ dams and wind mills</p> <p>Roll out the piloted experience from the large dams.</p> <p>Support the construction of Lopei multi-purpose dam</p> <p>Monitoring of the contamination of the water sourced by pathogens and toxic substances</p>
	SO4: To provide safe and sufficient water for human consumption and sanitation		<p>Rehabilitate and maintain existing boreholes</p> <p>Drill boreholes in communities and institutions (schools and health centres)</p> <p>Support and promote solar-driven boreholes in schools and health centres</p> <p>Protection of perennial springs</p> <p>Promote Rain water harvesting in Public institutions.</p> <p>Construct piped water supply systems and sanitation facilities in small towns and rural growth centres</p> <p>Construct public sanitation facilities in small towns and rural growth centres</p> <p>Install iron removal plants in mineralised high yielding bore holes</p>
	SO5: To operationalize and maintain water facilities		<p>Fence all water sources with life fencing.</p> <p>Form or revamp and train all water source committees.</p> <p>Ensure that all new and old water sources have user-fees being collected.</p> <p>Ensure that all districts have spare parts at the District Water Office.</p> <p>Establish and train (WSSBs) in all sub counties.</p> <p>Support training of windmill technicians at sub-county level</p> <p>Support training of borehole/pump mechanics in each parish</p>
Health	SO1: To contribute to the production of a healthy human capital		<p>Review and re-align the essential health package to evolving health care needs of the population.</p> <p>Health infrastructure development, equipment and maintenance.</p> <p>Strengthen leadership, governance, management, and accountability at all levels of the health sector.</p> <p>Enhance health information, research and evidence generation to inform policy development and implementation of health interventions and improve decision making.</p> <p>Attract and retain health workers (housing, remuneration, equipping, review staffing norms and structure).</p> <p>Increasing HRH productivity: (strengthen and roll out performance management, use of the Workload Indicator Staffing Needs (WISN) to address work pressures; leadership and management).</p> <p>Increase HRH Accountability. Develop institutional capacity in leadership and stewardship and accountability at all levels of health systems;</p> <p>Develop community structures for improved health</p>

			<p>education, promotion and disease prevention, including the Community Health Extension Workers (CHEWs) strategy.</p> <p>Support implementation of primary health care at community level</p> <p>Scale up and sustain effective coverage of a priority package of cost-effective child survival interventions</p> <p>Provide universal access to FP services by improving supply and distribution of FP commodities.</p> <p>Improve access to Goal oriented Antenatal Care</p> <p>Strengthen Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health services.</p> <p>Develop and sustain collective action and mutual accountability for ending preventable maternal, new born and child death</p> <p>Harness non health sector interventions that impact on maternal, newborn and child health.</p> <p>Building capacity of the HRH in field of epidemiology.</p> <p>Establish and operationalize an emergency operating centre at the referral hospital.</p> <p>Strengthen diagnostic capacity for surveillance, detection and control.</p> <p>Malaria prevention using mass distribution of long lasting insecticide-treated nets (LLINs) for universal coverage; insecticide residual spraying to high transmission districts.</p> <p>Scale-up the integrated community case management of malaria and other childhood illnesses.</p> <p>Scale-up access to antiretroviral therapy for all with CD4 count under 500 cell/ul</p> <p>Test and treat children (<15 yrs.) and pregnant women, sero-discordant couples, and people with TB/HIV co-infection.</p> <p>Scale-up HIV prevention interventions: HIV counselling and Testing, Safe male circumcision, targeted behaviour change communication for risk sexual behaviour, and condom availability and access.</p> <p>Improve detection, management of drug-susceptible TB cases to ensure 90% treatment success.</p> <p>Strengthen surveillance and diagnostic capacity for Zoonotic diseases for early detection and management.</p> <p>Strengthening National and district capacity for vector control including Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD).</p>
	SO2: To increase financial risk protection of households against impoverishment due to ill health		Alignment of Health Development Partners and GOU financial commitments with sector priorities.
	SO3: To address the key determinants of health		<p>Reactivate and institutionalize inter-sectoral collaboration fora to address the key determinants of health (Education, Agriculture, Gender, Water, Housing, Trade, Tourism etc.).</p> <p>Develop and disseminate a communication and advocacy strategy to address key determinants of health.</p>
	SO4: To enhance health sector competitiveness		<p>Train specialist doctors in Moroto referral hospital in Diagnostics and Management.</p> <p>Accredit the Uganda Heart Institute, Uganda Cancer Institute, the Supra National Reference Laboratory and Schools of Public Health to be regional training centres.</p> <p>Design and implement an attractive compensation and motivation plan for specialists</p>

			<p>Invest in highly specialized medical equipment and technologies for all Health Centre IIIs and Regional Referral Hospital.</p> <p>Support training of midwives in each sub-county</p> <p>Provide bursaries for local people to undertake medical training</p> <p>Support the provision of ambulances for Health Centre IIIs</p>
Roads	SO1: To construct and maintain national road network and road furniture		<p>Make a design for upgrading Muyembe – Nakapiripirit road</p> <p>Make a design for upgrading Moroto – Kotido road</p> <p>Upgrade Soroti-Katakwi-Moroto-Lokitanyara road</p> <p>Rehabilitation and maintenance of Iriri-Apeitolim road (50Km)</p> <p>Loroo – Amudat – Karita</p> <p>Girik River – Lokales – Karita 21km of Road & Girik Bridge (30m span)</p> <p>Loroo – Katikekile – and Moroto - Nakiloro Kenya border (62km)</p> <p>Lokichar – Turutuko – Nyakwae Road & Nyakwae Bridge (21m span)</p>
	SO2: Rehabilitation and periodic maintenance of district and community roads as well as other infrastructure (Road bottlenecks/bridges)		<p>Rehabilitate Kapou – Opopong district road (4.0Km)</p> <p>Rehabilitate Orwamuge – Gangming district road (12.5Km)</p> <p>Rehabilitate Alerek – Katabok – Otuke district road (42.0Km)</p> <p>Rehabilitate Abea – Tyen – Opok district road (9.0Km)</p> <p>Rehabilitate Kapawai – Kaichom district road (23.0Km)</p> <p>Rehabilitate Amudat – Kamerimeri district road (9.0Km)</p> <p>Rehabilitate Kamion junction – Timu district road (16.0Km)</p> <p>Rehabilitate Karenga – Kitgum district road</p> <p>Rehabilitate Lokiteleabu – Kanayete district road (6.0Km)</p> <p>Rehabilitate Panyangara – Rikitae – Napumpum district road (15.0Km)</p> <p>Rehabilitate Rengen – Lopuyo – Lokiding district road (25.0Km)</p> <p>Rehabilitate Kanawat – Kamor – Napumpum district road (15.0Km)</p> <p>Rehabilitate Tapach – Katikekile district road</p> <p>Rehabilitate Iriiri – Nabwal district road</p> <p>Rehabilitate Namalu – Kagata – Loregae district road (12.0Km)</p> <p>Rehabilitate Nabilatuk – Napak(40.0Km)</p> <p>Nabilatuk – Loregechorwa (50.0Km)</p> <p>Rehabilitate Loregechorwa – Tirikol district road (28.0Km)</p> <p>Rehabilitate Kangole – Matany district road (8.0Km)</p> <p>Rehabilitate: Kaabong – Lopedo - Timu</p> <p>Kopoth – Lolelia – Lobonya - Orom</p> <p>Rupa – Magos – Kosarich – Lokichar</p> <p>Lorengedwat – Amuda – Loregechora</p> <p>Loroo - Lorengedwart</p>
	SO3: Provide roadside sanitation rest centres along main roads		<p>Construct public toilets along main road centres</p> <p>Construct Road Shades at public stop points for passengers</p>
	SO4: To provide security roads		<p>Construct Nakiloro – Loyoro security road</p> <p>Construct Nakiloro – Natumkale – Tapac road</p> <p>Construct Pire – New Site road (South Sudan)</p> <p>Construct Laroo – Tapac road</p> <p>Construct Kotido – Kotee Kenyan border</p> <p>Kalapata – Kamion – Kenyan border</p>

Local Government	SO1: To strengthen security of land tenure and alleviate land disputes		Training of ALCs, Recorders, District Land officers, Physical planning committees and DLBs Procurement of survey equipment Support Land surveying Production of CCOs Training of CCOs beneficiaries Support training of traditional elders in the Land Act Support dispute resolution Support the establishment of a Land Registry Office in Moroto Support formation of elders' Land Committees
	SO2: To mitigate interstate boundary differences and facilitate in local boundary dispute resolution		Support boundary opening for both international and district boundaries Support community dialogue meetings
	SO3: To promote and ensure planned developments		Situation analysis of all town centres Spatial Data collection Productions of the physical plans for rural centres.
	SO4: To promote access to decent housing		Production of plans ; Dissemination of the prototype plans Acquisition of lands Construction of houses
Community reconstruction and promotion of diversified livelihoods	SO1: To promote and support sustainable alternative livelihoods		To promote the development of technical and vocational skills Apiculture farmers provided with beehive harvesting kits and processing equipment Provision of vocational bursaries for needy students Support small scale miners Support cottage industries (crafts, welders etc.) Support progressive farmers with Small Scale irrigation schemes
	SO2: To develop and support the hospitality (Hotel & Tourism) infrastructure		Develop Tourist sites and their access roads Promote cultural heritage Develop Karamoja museum Support the formation of cultural groups to create awareness on Karamojong culture Connect tourism sites to the power Grid Support the establishment of community conservancy Promote community tourism sites Training and equipping of local artisans in crafts making and marketing
	SO3: To develop and support mineral extraction		Support small scale miners to extract Limestone, Marble and Gold in Karamoja Connect upcoming mining industries to the Power grid Sensitizing leaders and communities in Karamoja on mining policy and legislation; and mineral sector activities in the region; Consult the stakeholders in Karamoja to inform review of mining policy and legislation Training Local Government Officials in Mineral Resources Management; Establish Mineral laboratories for value addition tests and profile the quality of the extracted mineral and gemstone and increase the competitiveness; Youth trained in mineral technical skills; Conduct Aeromagnetic and radiometric surveys Geological mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys of remaining parts of Karamoja; Mapping of geosites and geoparks to promote geo-tourism; Mineral exploration, mineral resources assessment and estimation and promotion;

			<p>Creating environment, health, safety and social awareness to miners in Karamoja;</p> <p>Mainstream Artisanal and Small Scale Miners;</p> <p>Licensing exploration and mining companies interested in mineral resources of Karamoja; issuing dealers licenses, permits and certificates;</p> <p>Monitoring and inspection of mining activities in Karamoja;</p> <p>Construct regional offices for Karamoja with mineral beneficiation centre and national seismological station as well as provision of requisite technical staff.</p>
	SO4: To promote and support rural industrialisation and trade development		<p>Develop the Karamoja Industrial Park in Moroto/Napak</p> <p>Establish social Enterprises</p> <p>Establish financial cooperatives</p> <p>Establish cross-border markets</p> <p>Establish Highways Commodities Markets to economically empower the local communities through sale of their agricultural produce</p>
	SO5: To promote access to clean energy		<p>Connect households, and institutions to the National Grid</p> <p>Sensitization and marketing to promote connections</p> <p>Install solar mini grids and solar Panels</p> <p>Promotion of the construction of smokeless kitchens to reduce cancer related ailment</p>
Justice, Law & Order	SO1: To enhance the capacity of the JLOS to ensure justice prevails and law and order strengthened		<p>Construct & furnish 2 District police H/Qs at Napak & Amudat</p> <p>Establish 23 Police posts in 23 sub-counties in Karamoja (Both office & accommodation blocks)</p> <p>Provide adequate transport</p> <p>Provide communication equipment to Police</p> <p>Conduct Community Policing (CP) outreaches</p> <p>Enhance capacity of CIID staff</p>
	SO2: To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Judiciary in terms of performance (speedy trials) and clearance of backlogs		<p>Construct Grade I Magistrates' Courts in Abim, Kaabong, Nakapiripirit, Napak and Amudat districts</p> <p>Construct residential premises for Judicial staff in Abim, Kaabong, Nakapiripirit and Kotido districts</p> <p>Provide transport of judicial officers and staff</p>
	SO3: To improve Prison services		<p>Construct prisoners' wards in Kaabong, Napak and Nakapiripirit</p> <p>Purchase M/Vs for delivery of prisoners to Courts</p> <p>Establish 3 units of Prisons Offender rehabilitation</p> <p>Construct low cost staff quarters in 3 Prisons</p> <p>Produce maize to feed Primary pupils in Karamoja</p> <p>Purchase of farm machinery</p> <p>Provision of farm inputs</p> <p>Maize seed production</p>
	SO4: To strengthen issuance of Community Service Orders		<p>Identify eligible inmates and follow up (mini sessions)</p> <p>Training Manyata (Ere) Leaders, Placement Supervisors and LCs on Community Service</p> <p>Purchase of M/V for Karamoja</p> <p>Conduct publicity campaigns (talks shows, radio skits, public for awareness)</p>
	SO5: To establish the juvenile justice system		<p>Establish detention facilities at district police stations</p> <p>Establish a rehabilitation centre in Karamoja</p> <p>Recruit rehabilitation centre staff</p>
Peace and adequate security	SO1: To enhance peace building measures		<p>Facilitate meetings for the Regional Disarmament and Development Committee</p> <p>Organize Training Workshops for local leaders in peaceful means of conflict resolution</p> <p>Carry out mobilization and sensitization of pastoral communities on Development.</p> <p>Carry out on spot visits to the areas affected in Zone 3</p>

			<p>Hold cross-border Regional Meetings to monitor and evaluate progress made on disarmament.</p> <p>Support and facilitate sub-county and district peace committees.</p> <p>Support elders' councils meetings</p> <p>Training of traditional councils on peace and land conflicts</p>
	SO2: To consolidate the gains and regular review of the disarmament		<p>Operationalize effective communication between the Defence/ Security forces and other agencies in the area of operation</p> <p>Create a network down to kraals to gather and provide information to counter raids, aid in gun recovery as well as stopping gun trafficking in Karamoja.</p> <p>Carry out security operations to recover illegal guns</p> <p>Acquire communication transport equipment to facilitate operations</p> <p>Mobilize and carry out registration of disarmed warriors to combat cattle rustling</p> <p>Recruit and deploy LDUs to curb intra and inter-clan/community raids and recover raided animals and arms used for raiding.</p> <p>Deploy UPDF to stop armed raids to and from neighbouring countries and stem inflow of weapons into Karamoja.</p> <p>Conduct simultaneous and coordinated disarmament operations among Karamoja border line countries to remove any criminal spill overs</p>
	SO3: To consolidate collaboration between security forces, local communities and other stakeholders		<p>Re-establish CMICs at district/sub-county levels</p> <p>Hold orientation workshops for the CMICs at the district/sub-county levels</p> <p>Support the functioning of district/sub-county CIMICs</p> <p>Provide training in Human Rights and gender for security personnel to enhance civil-military relationships.</p>
	SO4: To reduce proliferation of arms		<p>Stock take and mark all weapons in the region</p> <p>Undertake public destruction of weapons collected during disarmament to prevent them from being recycled into the community.</p> <p>Establish, support and facilitate the Regional and District Task Forces under the framework of the National Action Plan on SALWs.</p> <p>Use the Government analytical Ballistics laboratory to profile the firearms used in crime in the region and track the criminals through forensic science.</p>
	SO5: To promote long term attitudinal and behavioural change towards peace and development		<p>Support the establishment of FM stations in Karamoja.</p> <p>Formulate standardized messages to be aired</p> <p>Hold 82 village sensitization meetings</p>
	SO6: To strengthen operations of Conflict Early Warning and Early Response		<p>Form Local Peace Committees from District to Village levels.</p> <p>Build capacity of the Local Peace Committees through training in peace building and conflict resolution and equipping them with tools to ease communication among themselves and to the Early Response mechanism</p> <p>Sensitize the community about the existence of Local Peace Committees as structures for Peace Building and Conflict Resolution.</p> <p>Support and facilitate dialogue among conflicting communities using the established Peace Structures.</p> <p>Support and facilitate exchange visits/programmes for communities within and outside Karamoja to reduce tensions among them.</p> <p>Facilitate cross-border interactions that help in</p>

			<p>easing cross-border tensions. In particular, support the Moruanavece commemorations and take the Lokirama Peace Accord between the Turkana and Matheniko</p> <p>Identify and support projects benefitting cross-border communities like markets, schools, water points, sports, and cultural dances and festivals especially among youths and schools.</p>
Social protection, food and nutrition security	SO1: To improve income security among poor and vulnerable households		Deliver regular direct income support to 79,000 vulnerable people in Amudat, Moroto, Nakapiripirit, and Napak.
	SO2: To improve food and nutrition security for poor and vulnerable households		<p>Timely provision of food and cash during the time of crisis in sufficient quantities to targeted beneficiaries (extremely vulnerable households) through General Food Distributions</p> <p>Timely provision of supplementary and therapeutic micro-nutrient –fortified food in sufficient quantities to targeted beneficiaries</p> <p>Monitor the quality of the developed food formulation to meeting the quality standards and nutritional quality</p> <p>Livelihood assets developed, built or restored by targeted communities and individuals (under NUSAF3)</p> <p>Small Holder Farmers in trained in Post-harvest handling and Agribusiness skills.</p> <p>Construction of satellite collection point.</p> <p>Provision of one pair of oxen for identified vulnerable HH</p> <p>Support public works for community access roads/repair, water facilities and environmental conservation. (NUSAF 3)</p> <p>Improving information networks for food marketing.</p> <p>Provision of heifers to each affected HH</p>
	SO3: To increase access to quality basic services for poor and vulnerable households		<p>Timely provision of school meals in sufficient quantities and quality to targeted school children</p> <p>Timely provision of Girls Take Home Ration to girls (P4-P7 attending at least 80% of school days in a term)</p> <p>Timely provision of Take Home Ration to children attending Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres</p> <p>Timely provision of food in sufficient quantities to beneficiaries (children, pregnant women and lactating mothers) at Maternal Child Health and Nutrition Centres</p> <p>Strengthen the community based structures for sustainable demand creation for nutrition or other services</p> <p>Integrate behaviour change communication in all social protection programmes</p>
Coordination, monitoring and evaluation	SO1: To strengthen coordination and harmonisation of all interventions both at national and regional levels		<p>Hold regular PRDP/PMC meetings</p> <p>Hold regional KIDP Policy Committee meetings</p> <p>Strengthen information management and coordination system at the national and district levels</p> <p>Organize periodic technical regional KIDP coordination meetings involving all stakeholders</p> <p>Organize monthly KIDP TWG meeting at OPM</p> <p>Facilitate development of holistic District work plans</p> <p>Support the operations of the KIDP coordination unit at OPM</p> <p>Develop harmonised intervention strategies for Karamoja</p>
	SO2: To undertake periodic assessment and review of KIDP		<p>Prepare quarterly reports on progress made in implementation of KIDP interventions</p> <p>Draw lessons on progress made in implementation</p>

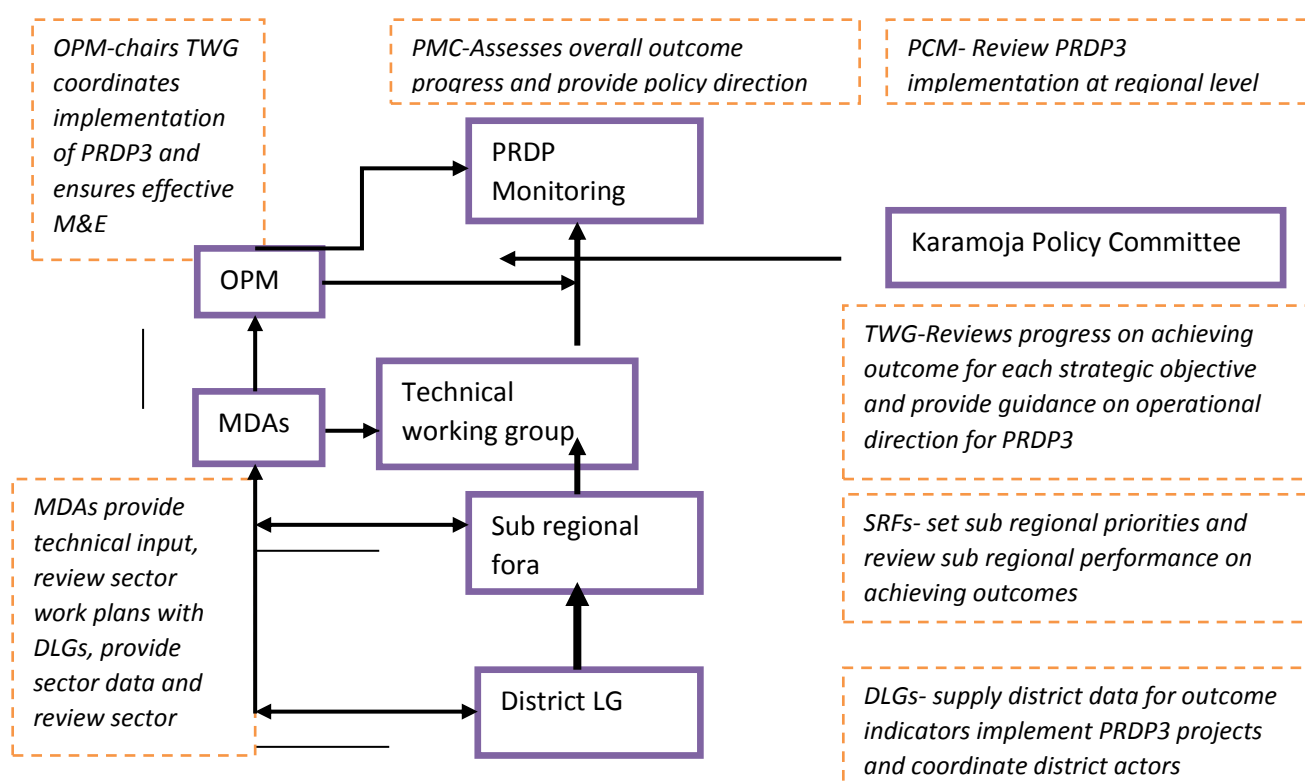
	progress		<p>of the KIDP to inform KIDP programme design</p> <p>Prepare and undertake mid-term review of KIDP (3rd year)</p> <p>Undertake the evaluation of KIDP at the end of its implementation (2020)</p> <p>Organize Joint monitoring visits to Karamoja by OPM and Partners once a year</p> <p>Support the Northern Uganda Data Centre</p> <p>Support learning visits for National and District Leaders</p> <p>Develop the new 5-year KIDP 2I planning framework</p>
	SO3: To strengthen the capacity of various actors/stakeholders for effective implementation of programmes		<p>Strengthen the capacity of Karamoja Affairs Ministry</p> <p>Strengthen the capacity of the Inspectorate of Government to work in Karamoja</p> <p>Strengthen the capacity of other actors/stakeholders (Local Government, CSOs, and Private sector)</p> <p>Establish coordination/monitoring mechanisms</p> <p>Strengthen and support District Disaster Management and Preparedness Committees (DDMPCs)</p> <p>Provide implementers and DLG staff with equipment and vehicles</p> <p>Support, facilitate district staff in monitoring and supervision activities</p> <p>Build/rehabilitate offices for DLGs at district and sub-county level.</p> <p>Review community based approaches to accountability and transparency</p> <p>Set up community monitoring groups</p> <p>Establish a system for supporting monitoring and reporting of the community group activities</p>

Section Two: Implementation of KIDP 2

2.1 Management of KIDP 2

The effective management of KIDP 2 requires clarity about roles and responsibilities for prioritisation, coordination, delivery, oversight, monitoring and evaluation. During the recent consultations for the development of the KIDP 2 document, it was observed that stakeholder roles and responsibilities for KIDP 2 need to be clearly specified and strengthened. The governance arrangements for KIDP 2 will be aligned with the overall objective of focusing on development outcomes as seen below:

Figure 2: Summary of governance arrangements for KIDP 2



Source: Consultation and analysis conducted as part of the process of preparing this KIDP 2 document.

There will be a clearer division of roles and responsibilities for KIDP 2 with OPM focusing on coordination, supervision, monitoring and evaluation, meanwhile, Ministries, Departments and Agencies, local governments and the private sector taking the lead in implementation. Besides, OPM will continue with the coordination of implementation of special programmes under its mandate such as - NUSAF3, Drylands, and DINU – which cut across sectors and span multiple local governments.

2.2 Coordination of KIDP 2

KIDP 2 involves both governmental and non-governmental stakeholders some with overlapping mandates—that will need to be coordinated if the plan’s objectives are to be achieved. To achieve positive collective outcomes an effective governance mechanism is necessary—not only to harmonise the different interventions, but also to facilitate vertical and horizontal information sharing and joint analysis at sub-county, district, regional and national levels. The Office of the Prime Minister coordinates KIDP 2 through the Ministry for Karamoja Affairs. KIDP 2 is implemented through existing government structures at national and district level as specified below:

National level

The Policy Monitoring Committee (PMC) will be held once a year chaired by the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister. The PMC will provide overall policy direction and oversight role in the implementation of the KIDP 2. OPM will present an annual report on the KIDP 2 implementation for the PMC tracking progress against each strategic objective. Besides, the Permanent Secretary will chair and coordinate the meetings of the technical implementation committee comprised of all permanent secretaries from different sectors. Meanwhile, the KIDP 2 Technical Working Group (TWG) will be meeting quarterly and will be composed of technical representatives from sectors, line ministries, development partners, and international and national NGOs. The TWG will coordinate all actors involved in the KIDP 2 implementation, ensuring harmonization of interventions and adherence to the implementation of the KIDP 2 in line with sector standards and government policies.

Regional Level

The Karamoja Policy Committee (KPC), which shall be chaired by the Minister for Karamoja Affairs (MKA), will be meeting twice a year. The Minister will provide the overall political supervisory mandate, policy direction on specific affirmative action interventions and coordinates various stakeholders in Karamoja to build synergies for maximum outputs. During the KPC, the Minister provides guidance to the regional leaders on decisions made at the national level and discusses regional priorities and strategies that will be presented to the PMC for policy decisions.

District and sub-county level

KIDP 2 will be implemented through the existing local government structures. At this level, individual NGOs have to align their activities to the district development plans. Local Governments will continue to lead on the planning, coordination and implementation of interventions at the district/municipality level. They will also contribute to the validation of sub-regional development priorities and the supply of data, where possible using existing reporting mechanisms, which OPM can draw to measure progress on the achievement of priority outcomes.

As a general practice, communities will be involved in a bottom-up approach to local project identification. This will have significant benefits in increasing local ownership and ensuring all activities are integrated and funded within the district development plans. Communities will also be empowered to monitor local projects through the expansion of social accountability structures. This will strengthen accountability and transparency and enable the citizens to see the results of development spending more clearly.

2.2 KIDP 2 Positioning and Management structure

Figure 3: KIDP 2 Governance

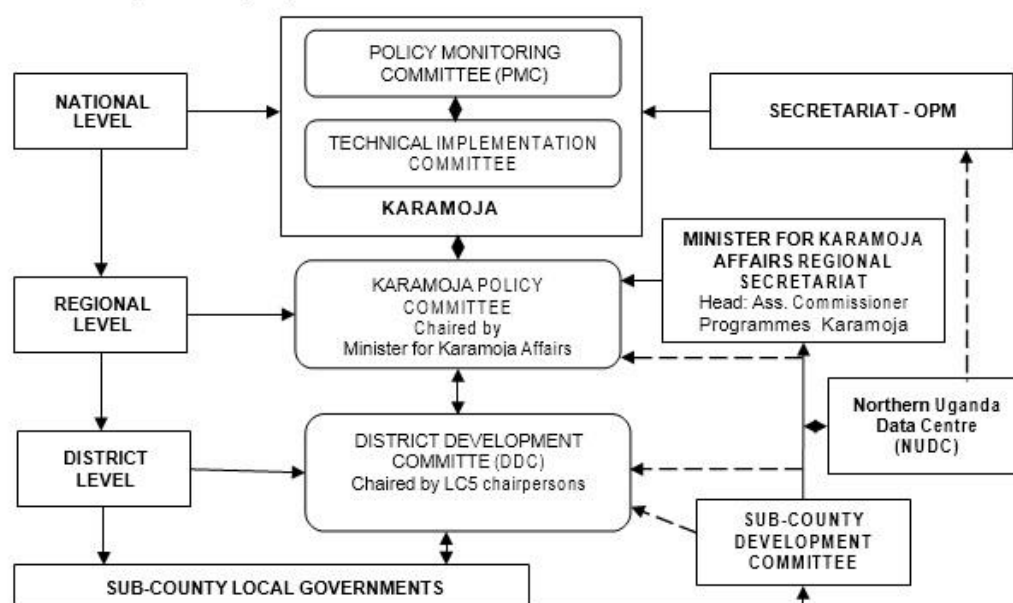
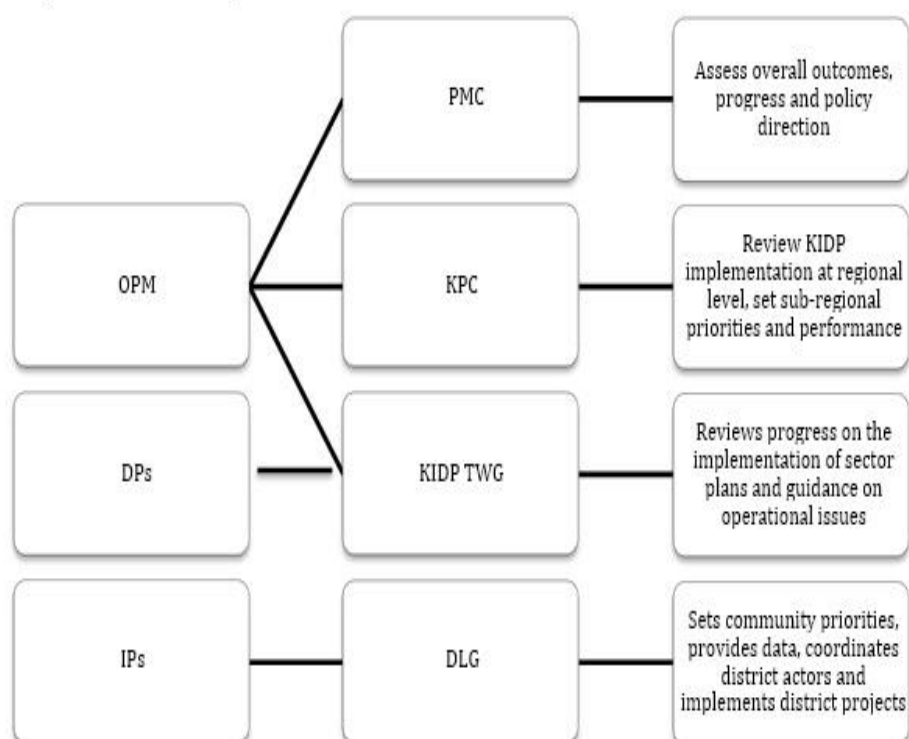


Figure 4: KIDP 2 Governance – Specific responsibilities

Specific roles and responsibilities



2.3 Integration, Synergies and Coherence of KIDP 2

The strategic objectives identified through the KIDP 2 development process will need to be implemented collectively to achieve the overall goal of ‘contributing to human security and promoting conditions for recovery and development in Karamoja’. For example, it will not be possible to undertake social protection and food security programmes without having basic infrastructure in place, and economic development will only be achieved if households also have access to health, education and livelihoods support. The strategic objectives are designed to be mutually reinforcing and self-perpetuating.

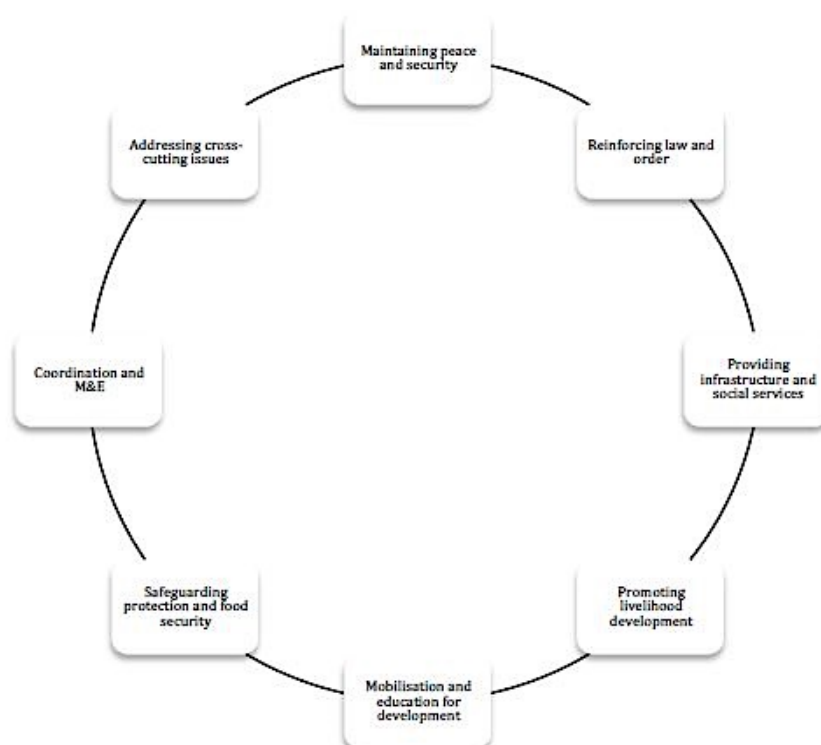


Figure 5: Integrated strategies for the promotion of recovery and development in Karamoja

The need for an integrated process of development has also been recognized from the outset to ensure that well-intentioned strategies in one sector do not have adverse impacts in another. Intensifying crop agriculture for the purposes of food security, for example, could lead to further land degradation and water shortages for livestock production if not done carefully. Likewise, promoting the extraction of Karamoja’s mineral wealth without considering the need for benefits to remain within the sub-region would not be sustainable or appropriate. The advantage of combining the sector-based strategies into one integrated development plan is that synergies and opportunities for collaboration can become more apparent. Many sectors have synergies with and implications on others; for example, the health sector: safe water, sanitation and hygiene (water sector), access to health centres (road sector), improved nutrition (agriculture and education sectors). Some synergies are less obvious, for example the use of maize produced by the prison population within the school feeding-programme as a means of retaining children in school. Some further examples of the multiplier effects across the sectors are given in the table below.

Table 2: Examples of the multiplier effects anticipated from sector investments

Impact Input	Peace and security	Law and order	Roads	Water	Health	Agriculture (Livestock/crop)	Alternative livelihoods	Education	Food security social protection
↑ Peace and security		Reduction in crime	Increased access and integration with the rest of Uganda	Increased access to water points – for humans and livestock	Increased investments in healthcare likely from donors	Securer access to water and grazing	Tourism becomes possible as a livelihood	Increased school enrolment	Peace and security reduces overall levels of vulnerability
↑ Law and order	Reduces rate of recidivism. Conflicts de- escalated		Less road related insecurity	Community service orders reduce water point damage	Reduced time on remand increases inmate health	Secured livestock ownership	Karamojong police officers recruited	Prison maize production for school feeding programme	Law and order makes families less vulnerable
↑ Roads	Greater access possible for defence and security forces	Greater access for police vehicles		Access possible for construction of water infrastructure	Community access to health services increased	Increased market access improves economy	Private sector engagement more likely in Karamoja	Increased access to schools in remote locations	Faster response times during drought/flood
↑ Water	Local ownership reduces number of water-related conflicts	Accessibility reduces assaults on women fetching water	Watershed management reduces road erosion		Increased sanitation and hygiene. Safe water sources	Soil erosion reduced. Productivity increased.	Increased options for livelihoods. Irrigation.	Sanitation in schools, particularly for girls	Reduced food insecurity and increased resilience
↑ Health	Sense of marginalisation no longer driving conflicts	Human rights understood and enforced	Community maintenance of feeder roads more likely	Reduced water- borne diseases		Healthy and productive working population	Increased focus on production of nutritional foods	Increased school enrolment and retention	Reduced vulnerability of children and women
↑ Agriculture (Livestock/crop)	Increased productivity reduces level of resource conflict	Productive livelihoods reduce level of crime	Agricultural productivity drives road investments	Increased focus on rainwater harvesting	Increased H/H income for nutritional foods		Greater focus on cash crop alternatives	Adult education improved with sensitisation/ field schools	Greater food security and dietary diversification
↑ Alternative Livelihoods	Changes in attitude towards productive work reinforces peace	Youth crime rate reduced due to employment	Private sector drives need for improved road network	Investment in irrigated crop production	Focus on Income/nutrition targets women's health	Alternative income used for investment in agriculture		Vocational training and capacity building provided	Poverty levels reduced. District revenues increase.
↑ Education	Girls feel safe in secure schools	Usage of Community Service Orders accepted	Boarding schools promote improved access roads	WASH knowledge and behaviour change	Greater community awareness on health	H/H productivity allows children to attend school	Increased income to cover school costs. Skills centres.		Vulnerable have access to education and bursaries
↑ Food security and social protection	Greater food security reduces likelihood of conflict	Released inmates provided with social support	Satellite collection points promote need for feeder roads	Cash available to pay water user fees	Increased birth weight, higher nutrition levels	Foods purchased from participating farmers	Supported beneficiaries able to transfer to alternatives	Provision of school meals for targeted children	

Section Three: Action Plan for KIDP 2

3.0 Monitoring and Evaluation

This will be an important aspect of KIDP 2. In consultation with key stakeholders, the Office of the Prime Minister will coordinate and steer the measurement of the progress being made in the implementation of planned activities to achieve results/outcomes. These will be achieved through sector frameworks or local government systems and progress made will be measured using the indicators stated in this document. The implementation of KIDP 2 will take advantage of differences in competences and build appropriate synergies with other stakeholders to achieve the overall goal. The sections below present detailed sector based work plans and budgets over a five-year period with clear outcome indicators that shall be tracked during the implemented of the plan to achieve the overall goal as presented below:

3.1 Maintaining Peace and Security

While a lot has been done by the Government to contain the situation in Karamoja, leading to a general improvement in the security situation and restoration of law and order, factors that drive the continuation of conflict—such as refusal to disarm and criminality—still need to be addressed in a comprehensive and holistic manner. Coordination between the various government institutions undertaking the different disarmament-related development activities is important for the integrated development programme to function smoothly and to generate positive outcomes.

Cross-border raids in the four countries of Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan and Uganda, backed by high numbers of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs), are still continuing for the purposes of cattle rustling. The lessons learned by the Defence and Security Sector point to the need for collaborative simultaneous disarmament by all four affected countries to allow the following challenges to be addressed:

- 1) Cross-border migration of armed pastoralists
- 2) Inability to fully contain international trafficking in SALWs
- 3) Inadequate political will by some states to undertake simultaneous disarmament
- 4) Inadequate and un-coordinated participation of Regional Inter-Governmental initiatives such as the Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD), the East African Community (EAC) and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR)
- 5) Public awareness and sensitization.

The matrix below highlights key non-combat/non-military gaps in the Defence and Security Sector that need to be tackled to enhance gun collection and peace building in the Karamoja Region, and to bring on board all four countries stated above. The biggest challenge thus far is lack of resources for these non-combat activities.

3.1 Comprehensive Results Matrix for the Maintenance of Adequate Peace and Security

Inputs/Activities	Outputs/Indicators	Outcomes/ Indicators	MoV	Time Frame and Target	Resp. Institution	Budget Est., UGX ('000)	Source of Funding
Objective 1: To enhance Peace Building initiatives in Karamoja sub-region							
1. Facilitate meetings for the Regional Disarmament and Development Committee	Regular coordination between National technical working group and Regional Disarmament and Development Committee	Increased coordination, cooperation and communication	Activity reports Monitoring, evaluation reports and Minutes	4 meetings per year	OPM RECs MoD OP DLGs	500,000	GOU and DPs
2. Organise Training Workshops for local leaders in peaceful means of conflict resolution	Increased knowledge among Local leaders on mechanisms of peaceful conflict	Growth of permanent human settlements Increase in school enrolment	Monitoring and evaluative Reports	7 workshops per year (1 per district)	OPM RECs MoD OP DLGs	600,000	GOU and DPs
3. Carry out mobilization and sensitization of pastoral communities on Disarmament and Development.	No. of mobilization and sensitization workshops held for pastoral communities	Enhanced public awareness	Reports	7 workshops per year (1 per district)	OPM RECs MoD OP MoIA	500,000	GOU and DPs
4. Carry out on spot visits to the areas affected in Zone 3	Number of mobilization meetings	Increased cooperation and coordination	Report	10 visits per year	OPM MoD OP DLGs	500,000	GOU and DPs
5. Hold cross-border Regional Meetings to monitor and evaluate progress made on disarmament	Number of cross-border meetings		Reports	4 meetings/year	OPM OP MoD DLGs	760,000	GOU and DPs
6. Support and facilitate District Peace Committees	No. of District Peace Committees in place		Reports		MoD DLGs MIA	500,000	GOU and DPs
7. Support Elder’s Council Meetings	No. of Elders meetings supported		Reports		MoD DLGs MIA	250,000	GOU and DPs
8. Support training of traditional councils on peace and land conflict resolution	No. of councils receiving training		Reports		MoD DLGs MIA	250,000	GOU and DPs
Objective 2: To consolidate the gains and undertake regular reviews of disarmament							
9. Operationalize effective communication	Harmonized operations	Increased cooperation and coordination	Activity reports; Minutes of	12 joint meetings per year	MoD OP	600,000	GOU and DPs

Inputs/Activities	Outputs/Indicators	Outcomes/ Indicators	MoV	Time Frame and Target	Resp. Institution	Budget Est., UGX ('000)	Source of Funding
between the Defence/ Security forces and other agencies in the area of operation	Improved flow and sharing of updated information on disarmament and development		coordination meetings		MoIA		
10. Create a network down to kraals to gather and provide information to counter raids, aid in gun recovery as well as stop gun trafficking	Presence of a functional agent network	Reduced cattle raids Reduction in illegal arms possession	Number of reports obtained	-	OP	3,000,000	GOU and DPs
11. Carry out security operations to recover illegal guns	Number of guns collected		Register	-	Security agencies		
12. Acquire communication and transport equipment to facilitate operations	VHF and HR radio systems acquired 58 trucks procured 18 light weapons procured 16 ambulances procured	Improved communication and coordination of operating forces	Inventory of procured items		MoD	448,000,000	GOU and DPs
13. Mobilize and carry out registration of disarmed warriors to combat cattle rustling	No. of warriors registered	Reduced incidences of illegal guns	Minutes, Register of disarmed warriors	12 meetings per year	OPM MoD OP MoIA	90,000	GOU and DPs
14. Deploy LDUs to curb intra and inter-clan/community raids and recover raided animals and arms used for raiding	Presence of over 3000 LDUs spread in every sub county. Recovery of animals and arms	Reduced inter/intra clan raids	LDU training and deployment records Records of animals and arms recovered	Continuous deployment exercise	OPM/ MoD	7,840,000	GOU and DPs
15. Deploy UPDF to stop armed raids to and from neighbouring countries and stem inflow of weapons into Karamoja	Presence of UPDF units in strategic positions along the International border.	Peace and stability in the region Reduced armed raids across the international border line	Presence of units deployed	-	OPM/ MoD MoFA OP	500,000	GOU and DPs
16. Conduct simultaneous and coordinated disarmament operations along Karamoja international borders	Joint disarmament operations conducted	Improved cross-border security	Reports		MoD OP MoFA	1,000,000	GOU and DPs

Inputs/Activities	Outputs/Indicators	Outcomes/ Indicators	MoV	Time Frame and Target	Resp. Institution	Budget Est., UGX ('000)	Source of Funding
Objective 3: To consolidate collaboration between the security forces, the local communities and other stakeholders							
17. Re-establish CIMICs at district/sub-county levels	Number of CIMICs established	Improved civil/military relations	Routine activity reports	60 meetings	OPM MoD	320,000	GOU and DPs
18. Hold orientation workshops for the CIMICs at the district/sub-county levels	Number of workshops held for CIMICs			7 workshops	OPM MoD	600,000	GOU and DPs
19. Support the functioning of district/sub-county CIMICs	Number of CIMICs supported			7 CIMICS supported	OPM MoD	430,000	GOU and DPs
20. Provide training in Human Rights and gender for security personnel to enhance civil-military relationships	At least one sensitization meeting conducted in each sub county in the affected areas	Reduced human rights violations		50 sub county meetings	OPM/ MoD UHRC	100,000	GOU and DPs
Objective 4: To reduce proliferation of arms in the sub-region							
21. Stock take and mark all weapons in the region	No. of guns weapons registered. No. of weapons marked	Reduced illegal arms incidents	Register of arms.	1 exercise	OPM/ MoD MoIA	260,000	GOU and DPs
22. Undertake public destruction of weapons collected during disarmament to prevent them from being recycled into the community	Number of weapons destroyed	Reduced illegal guns	Records of weapons destroyed	2 destruction exercises	OPM/ MoD MoIA	200,000	GOU and DPs
23. Establish, support and facilitate the Regional and District Task Forces under the framework of the National Action Plan on SALWs	Presence of functional Regional and District Task Forces in Karamoja	Increased cooperation and coordination Reduced incidences of gun trafficking	Reports	02 Regional Task Forces Monthly imbursements to RTFs DTFs	OPM/ MoD MoIA	400,000	GOU and DPs
24. Use government ballistics laboratory to profile firearms used in crime and track criminals	No. of firearms profiled	Reduced incidences of insecurity	MIA DGAL reports		MoD MIA DGAL	4,500,000	GOU and DPs

Inputs/Activities	Outputs/Indicators	Outcomes/ Indicators	MoV	Time Frame and Target	Resp. Institution	Budget Est., UGX ('000)	Source of Funding
Objective 5: To promote long term attitudinal and behavioural change towards peace and development							
25. Support the establishment of FM stations in Karamoja.	FM radio stations established in Karamoja.	Improved lifestyles of ordinary people in Karamoja	Radio broadcasts made	03 FM Stations	OPM/ MoD OP MoIA	600,000	GOU and DPs
26. Formulate standardized messages to be aired	Messages produced to promote behaviour change	Changes in attitude from combatant behaviour to productive lifestyle	Increased participation in government programmes				
27. Organise village sensitisation meetings and campaigns	82 sensitisation meetings held	Lifestyle behaviour change	Increased community support for peace		OPM MoD OP MoIA	800,000	GOU and DPs
Objective 6: To strengthen operations of Conflict Early Warning and Early Response Mechanisms in Karamoja							
28. Form Local Peace Committees from District to Village levels	Local Peace Committees formed at District, Sub County, Parish and Village levels	Structure for peace in place	Reports.	07 district and 50 sub county peace committees	OPM MoIA	120,000	GOU and DPs
29. Build capacity of the Local Peace Committees through training in peace building and conflict resolution and equipping them with tools to ease communication among themselves and with the Early Response Mechanism	Seminars for capacity building held	Improved cooperation and information flow within local communities	Reports of seminars	7 seminars	OPM MoIA	600,000	GOU and DPs
30. Sensitize the community about the existence of Local Peace Committees as structures for Peace Building and Conflict Resolution	Sensitization meetings held	Reduced insecurity	Reports of sensitization meetings	07 workshops (01 per district)	OPM MoIA OP	100,000	GOU and DPs
31. Support and facilitate dialogue among conflicting communities using the established Peace Structures	Dialogue meetings held.	Reduced insecurity	Reports of dialogue meetings	10 dialogues/ year	OPM OP MoIA/RECs	400,000	GOU and DPs

Inputs/Activities	Outputs/Indicators	Outcomes/ Indicators	MoV	Time Frame and Target	Resp. Institution	Budget Est., UGX ('000)	Source of Funding
32. Support and facilitate exchange visits/programmes for communities within and outside Karamoja to reduce tensions among them	Exchange visits made	Reduced insecurity	Reports of exchange visits.	04 visits/year	OPM OP MoIA/RECs	400,000	GOU and DPs
33. Facilitate cross-border interactions that help in easing cross-border tensions. In particular, support the Moruana vece commemorations and take the Lokirama Peace Accord between the Turkana and Matheniko	Cross border interactions/meetings held	Reduced insecurity	Reports of cross-border meetings	04 cross border interactions/year	OPM OP MoD MoIA	200,000	GOU and DPs
34. Identify and support projects benefitting cross-border communities like markets, schools, water points, sports, and cultural dances and festivals especially among youths and schools.	Projects benefiting cross-border communities established	Reduced insecurity	Record of projects benefiting cross- border communities	02 projects/year	OPM OP MoD MoIA	980,000	GOU and DPs

3.2 Reinforcing Law and Order in Karamoja

The formal justice system has historically been ineffective in Karamoja due to the challenges posed by the sub-region's significant structural, financial and logistical constraints; as well as the persistent insecurity due to armed conflicts. Almost 95% of the Karamojong live outside of towns and rely on customary systems of justice, but changing conditions mean that the customary mechanisms that focused on sanctions involving livestock are now less effective (Carlson, 2012).

The Karamoja sub-region has always had inadequate staffing levels—for example a police to population ratio of 1:7,220 in the districts of Moroto, Nakapiripirit and Kotido, compared to a national average ratio of 1: 1,866—which makes law enforcement a challenge. Approximately 4,000 police personnel have now been recruited specifically for the Karamoja sub-region, and 140 community liaison officers have been trained. Under the EU funded Karamoja Livelihoods Programme (KALIP), police stations and barracks were constructed in Abim, Iriri, Kaabong and Nakapiripirit. All these efforts are aimed at enhancing access to justice.

Recently, the Justice, Law and Order Sector (JLOS) officially opened the Moroto JLOS House—a justice hub that now provides a point of access for key JLOS frontline institutions (Kuhimbisa, 2014). Offices to be housed in this complex include the Attorney General's chambers, Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Services, Tax Appeals Tribunal, Judicial Service Commission, Office of the Regional Prisons Commander, facilities for the JLOS Secretariat, Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) and Uganda Registration Services Bureau.

Despite the recent achievements, some areas of Karamoja—such as Tapak and Nandugat—are not in close proximity to JLOS Services. Some traditional rulings in these remote areas border on criminality, being contrary to the fundamental principles of the laws of Uganda. Furthermore, some Karamojong communities are making the job of administration of justice in the region particularly difficult, with misunderstandings and resistance to the new institutions. There is therefore a need to increase the visibility and effectiveness of law and order institutions across the Karamoja sub-region. The recruitment of policemen and women from within Karamoja itself will be important.

3.2 Comprehensive Results Matrix for Justice, Law and Order

Inputs/Activities	Outputs/Indicators	Outcomes/ Indicators	MoV	Time Frame and Target	Resp. Institution	Budget Est., UGX ('000)	Source of Funding
Objective 1: To enhance the capacity of the JLOS to ensure justice prevails and law and order is strengthened							
1. Construct & furnish 2 District police H/Qs at Napak & Amudat	2 District H/Qs constructed	• Reduced crime rate	Procurement documents	2	UPF	1,600,000	GOU and DPs
2. Establish 22 Police posts in 23 sub-counties in Karamoja (Both office & accommodation blocks)	23 Police Posts established	• Increased access to Police •	Procurement documents Monitoring reports	23	UPF	16,100,000	GOU and DPs
3. Provide adequate transport	9 M/V procured 46 M/C procured	•	Procurement documents Monitoring reports	9 46	UPF	900,000 460,000	GOU and DPs
4. Provide communication equipment to Police	12 computers, VHF repeaters, housings, antenna towers & mobile radios	•	Procurement documents Monitoring reports		UPF	380,000	GOU and DPs
5. Conduct Community Policing (CP) outreaches	480 CP meetings held 8 community halls constructed 10 M&E outreaches constructed	• Increased Community – Police relations	Monitoring reports CP meeting reports M&E reports	480 8 10	UPF	960,000 800,000 100,000	GOU and DPs
6. Enhance capacity of CID staff	400 CID staff trained 7 SOCO officers equipped	• Increased case disposal	Training and procurement records	400 7	UPF	700,000 49,000	GOU and DPs
Objective 2: Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Judiciary in terms of performance (speedy trials) and clearance of backlog							
7. Construct Grade I Magistrates' Courts in Abim, Kaabong, Nakapiripirit, Napak and Amudat districts	Reduced distance to court	• Increased access to justice • Reduced Human Rights violation	Monitoring reports Contract documents	5	Judiciary	1,000,000	GOU and DPs
8. Construct residential premises for Judicial staff in Abim, Kaabong, Nakapiripirit and Kotido districts	No. of residential premises for Judicial staff constructed	• Improved staff welfare	Monitoring reports Contract documents	4	Judiciary	1,000,000	GOU and DPs
9. Provide transport for judicial officers and staff	No. of vehicles provided	• Improved access to judicial services	Procurement documents		Judiciary	800,000	GOU and DPs
Objective 3: Improve prison services in Karamoja							
10. Construct prisoners' wards	8 wards constructed	• Increased safety and security of prisoners	Contract documents Monitoring reports	8	UPS	3,600,000	GOU and DPs

Inputs/Activities	Outputs/Indicators	Outcomes/ Indicators	MoV	Time Frame and Target	Resp. Institution	Budget Est., UGX ('000)	Source of Funding
		and public					
11. Purchase M/Vs for delivery of prisoners to Courts	No. of M/Vs procured	• Reduced length of stay on remand	Procurement documents	2	UPS	220,000	GOU and DPs
12. Establish 3 units of Prisons Offender rehabilitation	No. of rehabilitation centres set up	• Reduced rate of recidivism	Procurement documents	3	UPS	1,200,000	GOU and DPs
13. Construct low cost staff quarters in 3 Prisons	90 Prison staff quarters in place in 3 Prisons	• Improved staff welfare	Contract documents Monitoring reports	90	UPS	2,700,000	GOU and DPs
14. Produce maize to feed Primary pupils in Karamoja	No. of acres planted with maize, Tonnes of maize produced	• Reduced school dropout rates	Farm reports		UPS	1,300,000	GoU and DPs
15. Purchase farm machinery and other farm inputs for prisons	No. of tractors purchased No. or acres planted	• Enhanced production and better working conditions for prisoners	UPS annual reports		UPS	630,000	GOU and DPs
16. Maize seed production	Tonnes of maize seeds produced	• Adulterated seeds eliminated from the market	UPS farm reports	4,050 / yr	UPS	26,838,506	GOU and DPs
Objective 4: Strengthen issuance of Community Service Orders in Karamoja							
17. Identify eligible inmates and follow up (mini sessions)	4,000 inmates identified and followed up	• Reduced congestion in prisons	Identification lists Court and Prison records	4,000	NCSP/MoIA	200,000	GOU and DPs
18. Training Manyata (Ere) Leaders, Placement Supervisors and LCs on Community Service	5000 community leaders/Placement Supervisors/LCs trained	• Increased local participation in Community Service implementation	Training lists	5,000	NCSP/MoIA	500,000	GOU and DPs
19. Purchase of M/V for Karamoja	Two M/V purchased	• Increased offender monitoring	Procurement document. Logbooks	2	NCSP/MoIA	240,000	GOU and DPs
20. Conduct publicity campaigns (talks shows, radio skits, public for awareness)	70% of residents aware of CSO	• Increased acceptance of Community Service as a sentence	Survey report		NCSP/MoIA	200,000	GOU and DPs
Objective 5: Establish the juvenile justice system in Karamoja							
21. Establish juvenile detention facilities at district police stations	7 juvenile detention facilities established	Safety of juveniles	District police reports	One facility in Karamoja	JLOS	2,000,000	GOU and DPs
22. Establish one rehabilitation centre	Centre established	Increase in juveniles rehabilitated	District police reports				
23. Recruit staff for rehabilitation centre	Adequate number of staff recruited	Functional juvenile rehabilitation system	Centre reports Monitoring reports				

3.3 The Road Sector

Karamoja has one of the poorest road networks in the country: The sub-region has never been linked by railway and the road infrastructure is inadequate. Most roads are unpaved, although some have been upgraded recently. A more effective transport system is especially important for the sub-region to allow the further development of its economic sectors, such as agriculture and mining, in which it has a comparative advantage.

The North represents two-fifths of Uganda's land mass but has only 7% of its total tarmac roads, measured in kilometres of road (OPM, 2015). The poor transport infrastructure increases transport times and costs, which deters effective delivery of social services and trade, and reduces the North's competitiveness. In Uganda roads are categorised as national, district, link or community access. The NDP 2 highlights the importance of upgrading strategic roads to support the development of key economic sectors, including tourism and mining. The Kotido to Apoka road (136km) for example, is important for supporting tourism infrastructure to Kidepo Valley National Park. The impact of the degraded state of the rural road network on the agricultural sector is also highlighted in the NDP 2, and the need to enhance transportation for easier delivery of produce to domestic and regional markets. Under the PRDP there was limited funding for roads as the focus was more on social infrastructure. The GOU is keen to now incentivize the private sector to invest in increased value addition, and improve strategic roads to link mining areas to local and international markets (NDP 2, 2015)

In Karamoja the upgrading of roads is also important to safeguard the return of peace and security, with road insecurity one of the key reasons why the sub-region remained isolated and marginalised for so long. The road infrastructure of Karamoja is particularly impacted in the rainy season when flooding damages roads and bridges, and non-tarmac roads become impassable.

3.3 Comprehensive Results Matrix for the Road Sector

Inputs/Activities	Outputs/Indicators	Outcomes/Indicators	MoV	Time Frame and Target	Resp. Institution	Budget Est., UGX ('000)	Source of Funding
Objective 1: To construct and maintain the national road network and road furniture in Karamoja sub-region							
1. Make a design for upgrading Muyembe – Nakapiripirit road	100km of road in place	Increased proportion of the population having access to vital social services Improved road network Km of road functional	UNRA reports Monitoring reports Assessment reports Evaluation reports		UNRA MoWT OPM DLGs	650,000,000	GOU and DPs
2. Make a design for upgrading Moroto – Kotido road	100km of road in place						
3. Make a design for upgrading Soroti-Katakwi-Moroto-Lokitanyara road	215km of road in place						
4. Rehabilitate and maintenance of Irii-Apeitolim road	50km of rehabilitated and maintained						
5. Rehabilitation and maintenance of Loroo-Amudat-Karita road	99km of road rehabilitated and maintained						
6. Rehabilitation and maintenance of Lorro-Katikekire and Moroto-Nakiloro Kenya border roads	62.4km of road in place						
7. Rehabilitation and maintenance of Nyakwae Bridge (21m span)	21 span of bridge in place						
Objective 2: Rehabilitation and periodic maintenance of district and community roads and other infrastructure (Road bottlenecks/Bridges) in Karamoja sub-region.							
Abim District							
24. Rehabilitate Kapou – Opopong district road (4.0Km)	4.0km of road in place	Kilometres of road made accessible Increased proportion of the population having access to vital social services	No. Of Site visits DLGs Progress reports Monitoring reports Assessment reports	4.0km	MoWT OPM DLGs	2,430,000	GOU and DPs
25. Rehabilitate Orwamuge – Gangming district road (12.5Km)	12.5km of road in place			12.5km			
26. Rehabilitate Alerek –	42.0km of road in			42km			

Inputs/Activities	Outputs/Indicators	Outcomes/Indicators	MoV	Time Frame and Target	Resp. Institution	Budget Est., UGX ('000)	Source of Funding
Katabok – Otuke district road <i>(42.0Km)</i>	place		Evaluation reports				
27. Rehabilitate Abea – Tyen – Opok district road <i>(9.0Km)</i>	9.0km of road in place			9km			
Amudat District							
28. Rehabilitate Main Junction – Akrikeya district road <i>(4.0Km)</i>	4.0km of road in place	Kilometres of road made accessible	No. Of Site visits	4.0km	MoWT OPM DLGs	1,296,000	GOU and DPs
29. Rehabilitate Kapawai – Kaichom district road <i>(23.0Km)</i>	23.0km of road in place	Increased proportion of the population having access to vital social services	DLGs Progress reports	23.0km			
30. Rehabilitate Amudat – Kamerimeri district road <i>(9.0Km)</i>	9.0km of road in place		Monitoring reports	9.0km			
			Assessment reports				
			Evaluation reports				
Kaabong District							
31. Rehabilitate Kaabong – Kamion district road <i>(42.0Km)</i>	42.0km of road in place	Kilometres of road made accessible	No. Of Site visits	42km	MoWT OPM DLGs	3,888,000	GOU and DPs
32. Rehabilitate Kamion junction – Timu district road <i>(16.0Km)</i>	16.0km of road in place	Increased proportion of the population having access to vital social services	DLGs Progress reports	16km			
33. Rehabilitate Karenga – Kitgum district road <i>(50.0Km)</i>	50.0km of road in place		Monitoring reports	50km			
			Assessment reports				
			Evaluation reports				
Kotido District							
34. Rehabilitate Lokiteleabu – Kanayete district road <i>(6.0Km)</i>	6.0km of road in place	Kilometres of road made accessible	No. Of Site visits	6.0km	MoWT OPM DLGs	2,275,200	GOU and DPs
35. Rehabilitate Panyangara – Rikita – Napumpum district road <i>(15.0Km)</i>	15.0km of road in place	Increased proportion of the population having access to vital social services	DLGs Progress reports	15.0km			
			Monitoring reports				
			Assessment reports				
36. Rehabilitate Rengen – Lopuyo – Lokiding district road <i>(25.0Km)</i>	25.0km of road in place		Evaluation reports.	25.0km			
37. Rehabilitate Kanawat – Kamor – Napumpum district road <i>(15.0Km)</i>	15.0km of road in place			15.0km			

Inputs/Activities	Outputs/Indicators	Outcomes/Indicators	MoV	Time Frame and Target	Resp. Institution	Budget Est., UGX ('000)	Source of Funding
Moroto District							
38. Rehabilitate Tapach – Katikekile district road	11.3km of road in place	Kilometres of road made accessible Increased proportion of the population having access to vital social services	No. Of Site visits	11.3km	MoWT OPM DLGs	2,275,200	GOU and DPs
39. Rehabilitate Iriiri – Napak district road	29.9km of road in place		DLGs Progress reports Monitoring reports Assessment reports Evaluation reports	29.9km			
Nakapiripirit District							
40. Rehabilitate Namalu – Kagata – Loregae district road (12.0Km)	12.0km of road in place	Kilometres of road made accessible Increased proportion of the population having access to vital social services	No. Of Site visits	12km	MoWT OPM DLGs	3,672,000	GOU and DPs
41. Rehabilitate Nabilatuk – Napak(40.0Km)	40.0km of road in place		DLGs Progress reports Monitoring reports	40km			
42. Nabilatuk – Loregechorwa(50.0Km)	50.0km of road in place		Assessment reports Evaluation reports	50km			
Napak District							
43. Rehabilitate Lorengechorwa – Tirikol district road (28.0Km)	28.0km of road in place	Kilometres of road made accessible Increased proportion of the population having access to vital social services	No. Of Site visits	28km	MoWT OPM DLGs	3,096,000	GOU and DPs
44. Rehabilitate Iriiri – Apeitolim district road (50.0Km)	50.0km of road in place		DLGs Progress reports Monitoring reports Assessment reports	50km			
45. Rehabilitate Kangole – Matany district road (8.0Km)	8.0km of road in place		Evaluation reports	8km			
Objective 3: To provide roadside sanitation rest centres in Karamoja sub-region							
46. Construct public toilets along main roads	No. or toilets constructed	Improved hygiene on the highways	UNR reports	5 years	UNRA	400,000	GOU
47. Construct road shades at public stop points for passengers	No. of road shades constructed	Improved waiting facilities for passenger					

Inputs/Activities	Outputs/Indicators	Outcomes/Indicators	MoV	Time Frame and Target	Resp. Institution	Budget Est., UGX ('000)	Source of Funding
Objective 4: To provide security roads in Karamoja sub-region							
Karamoja Special Security Roads Programme – Phase I (KSSRP)							
48. Rehabilitate: Kaabong – Lopedo - Time	41.0km of Road in place	Kilometres of road made accessible Increased proportion of the population having access to vital social services	DLGs Progress reports	445.0 (km) 5 yea	MoWT UNRA	67,000,000	GOU and partners
49. Koputh – Lolelia – Lobonya - Orom	110km of Road in place		Monitoring reports				
50. Rupa – Magos – Kosarich – Lokichar	86.0km of Road in place		Assessment reports				
51. Lorengedwat – Amudat – Lorengechora	63.0km of Road in place		Evaluation reports				
52. Loroo - Lorengedwat	46.0km of Road in place						
53. Loroo – Amudat – Karita	99.0km of Road in place						
Karamoja Roads development Programme (KRDP)							
54. Girik River – Lokales – Karita 21km of Road &Girik Bridge (30m span)	21km of Road in place &30m span Girik Bridge in place	Kilometres of road made accessible Increased proportion of the population having access to vital social services	DLGs Progress reports	171.0 (km)	MoWT	2.900,000	GOU
55. Loroo – Katakekile – and Moroto - Nakiloro Kenya border	62.4km of Road in place		Monitoring reports				
56. Lokichar – Turtuko – Nyakwae Road &Nyakwae Bridge (21m span)	44.0km of Road in place & 21m span Nyakwea Bridge in place		Assessment reports Evaluation reports				
There is need to carry out Roads Related Infrastructure (Bridges & Culverts) inventory in Karamoja before they are entered in the KRDP Roads Matrix, thus only two Bridges are entered.							

3.4 The Water Sector

Water is central to the post conflict development of the Karamoja sub-region, and the Ministry of Water and Environment—in collaboration with OPM, local governments and other agencies—has implemented a number of water programmes as part of the Karamoja Integrated Development Programme (KIDP 1).

Karamoja is one of the most water stressed areas in Uganda, with communities frequently moving in search of both water and pasture for their animals. Due to the nature of rainfall in Karamoja, flash floods are common and it is possible to collect the excess rainwater in-situ or via storage facilities. Since March 2009, MWE has constructed 6 large dams to create strategic reservoirs (one per district) to collect and store rainwater (as it rains and during run off) for multi-purpose usage in agricultural production (livestock, crop and aquaculture), rural industries, afforestation and eco-tourism. It is recommended that local governments and other agencies should also construct valley tanks at parish level, with technical guidance and supervision by MWE.

The Lokok sub-catchment covers 5,512km², providing water for livestock, domestic use and crop agriculture, but the volume of rainfall available is dependent on the catchment's ability to retain water. Loss of vegetation has led to soil erosion, and the degradation of riverbanks and rangelands areas, resulting in excessive run-off. Integrated watershed management is a key approach for addressing this.

The water and sanitation services for the communities in Karamoja are lagging behind national averages. The safe drinking water coverage rate ranges from 25% in Kaabong, 32% in Amudat, 40% in Moroto, 46% in Kotido, 47% in Nakapiripirit, 49% in Napak, and 89% in Abim—compared to 64% nationally (in 2014). The household latrine coverage is less than 25% on average, compared to the national average of over 74.6% (in 2014). During 2014, the functionality of water facilities (the proportion of water sources found to be working – i.e. the effective access to services) was 73% in Napak, 75% in Kotido, 81% in Moroto, 81% in Abim, 88% in Nakapiripirit, 92% in Amudat and 93% in Kaabong, as compared to the national average of 85%.

The rehabilitation of boreholes leads to a rapid increase in water availability for those communities currently at a considerable distance from a functioning water-point, with additional benefits in terms of hygiene and health. The sustainability of water supply systems is enhanced when water user committees are functional and effective; and when water points are fenced to avoid damage by animals.

3.4 Comprehensive Results Matrix for the Water and Sanitation Sector

Inputs/Activities	Outputs/Indicators	Outcomes/Indicators	MoV	Time Frame and Target	Resp. Institution	Budget Est., UGX ('000)	Source of Funding
Objective 1: Promote rain water harvesting technologies							
1. Construct trenches along the spurs in erosion prone areas of Karamoja	Surface cut off drains constructed to combat surface run off and restore the soil	Open erosion of rich topsoil is minimised.	Site visits, MWE and DLG reports	1,400 Km of 1 m deep by 1 m wide trench excavated	MWE OPM DLGs	140,000,000	Development Partner GOU NGOs
2. Promote in situ rainwater harvesting at farm level	Number of farmers benefiting from the technology	Volume of in-situ water storage increased	Community Reports	100/year	MAAIF DLGs	500,000	Development Partner GOU
3. Promote integrated watershed management	Ha of trees planted at the catchments.	Number of sites practicing the new approach		14 sites /yr	MWE DLGs	1,000,000	Development Partner DWSCG NGOs
Objective 2. Promote environmental conservation to adapt to the impacts of global warming in the region							
1. Selected catchment demarcated and regenerated.	Ha of trees planted at the catchment.	Lokok catchment in Karamoja restored. Resilience to Drought built.	Site visits. MWE and DLG annual reports.	10 km of River Musupo in Moroto and 3 km of river Dopeth in Kotido	MWE DLGs	500,000	Development Partner GOU
2. Construction of energy saving stoves to save wood fuel.	Households using improved stoves.	Resilience to Drought built.	Site visits. MWE and DLG annual reports.	500 demonstration energy saving stoves	OPM MWE DLGs	50,000	Development Partners GOU NGOs
3. Monitoring of ground and surface water sources.	Database established on groundwater availability in Karamoja.	Groundwater availability and depth established.	Site visits. MWE and DLG annual reports.	70 Groundwater monitoring stations established and functional.	MWE DLGs	140,000	Development Partner GOU NGOs
4. Monitoring of water and air quality	Water and air quality controlled	Increased access to quality water and air	MIA DGAL reports		NEMA MIA DGAL	3,600,000	GOU and DPs
5. Support the development of tree nurseries in every sub-county	53 tree nurseries established	Improved environmental protection of water sources	MWE and DGAL annual reports NUSAF 3	53 nurseries	DLGs NEMA MWE NUSAF 3	53,000	GOU and DPs
6. Support woodlots at HH level and in schools	2000 HH and 100 schools supported	Improved environmental	MWE and DGAL annual reports		DLGs NEMA	2,100,000	GOU and DPs

Inputs/Activities	Outputs/Indicators	Outcomes/Indicators	MoV	Time Frame and Target	Resp. Institution	Budget Est., UGX ('000)	Source of Funding
	with woodlots	protection			MWE		
7. Support private and commercial tree planting	53 private and commercial tree planters supported	Improved environmental protection	MWE and DGAL annual reports		DLGs NEMA MWE	530,000	GOU and DPs
Objective 3. Provide sufficient water for production facilities for multipurpose use including livestock watering, irrigation and aquaculture							
1. Construct small size valley tanks at parish level	Congestion at large reservoirs reduced.	300,000 m ³ Storage volume availed.	Site visits, MWE reports	30 Parish valley tanks constructed.	OPM DLG	9,000,000	Development Partner GOU DWSCG
2. Construct large size dams and valley tanks in sub-counties	Ground rainwater harvesting storage in Karamoja sub region increased.	Functional dams and valley tanks constructed in the sub region. Storage volume increased.	Site visits, MWE reports	No of dams and valley tanks - 15 (Lopei Dam inclusive)	MWE	120,000,000	Development Partner GOU
3. De-silting and rehabilitation of old valley tanks/ dams and wind mills	The storage capacity of the ground rainwater harvesting facilities restored.	Storage volume increased.	Site visits, MWE reports	20 Valley Tanks/Dam rehabilitated.	MWE OPM DLG	10,000,000	Development Partner GOU
4. Roll out the piloted experience from the large dams.	Community irrigation schemes established and functional	Ha of drip irrigation systems Adequate amount of rainwater collected at the lower level.	Site visits, MWE reports	10 Drip Irrigation systems (@ 5 acres)	MWE MAAIF OPM DLG	500,000	Development Partner GOU
5. Support construction of Lopei multi-purpose dam	Lope multi-purpose dam constructed	Water available for multiple purposes	Site visits MWE reports			70,000,000	GOU and DPs
6. Monitor the contamination of water sources by pathogens and toxic substances	Water contamination monitored	Availability of uncontaminated water	MIA DGAL reports		MIA DGAL	1,200,000	GOU and DPs
Objective 4: Provide sufficient water for human consumption and sanitation facilities							
1. Rehabilitate and maintain existing boreholes	Boreholes continuously rehabilitated for sustainability.	Access to safe water increased.	District reports, NUDC reports	490 BHs rehabilitated	DLG	1,715,000	Development Partner GOU
2. Drill boreholes in communities and institutions (schools)	Safe point water sources provided for both households	Access to safe water increased.	Drilling reports Field visits	294 boreholes drilled, installed with hand pumps	OPM MWE	8,820,000	WB GoU DANIDA

Inputs/Activities	Outputs/Indicators	Outcomes/Indicators	MoV	Time Frame and Target	Resp. Institution	Budget Est., UGX ('000)	Source of Funding
and health centres)	and domestic livestock.		Annual report.	on 1 m raised platform and cattle troughs.	DLG		IDB DWSCG
3. Support and promote solar driven boreholes in schools and health centres	70 schools and health centres with boreholes	Increased access to safe water in key locations	Drilling reports Site visits	70	MEMD	4,900,000	GOU and DPs
4. Protection of perennial springs	Cheap and safe point water sources provided.	Access to safe water increased.	Field Visits. Annual report.	5 springs protected.	DLG	40,000	DWSCG
5. Promote Rain water harvesting in Public institutions	Safe and cheap rainwater harvested.	Access to safe water increased.	Field Visits. Annual report.	175 10m ³ ferro/plastic tanks built in public institutions.	MWE OPM DLG	2,100,000	WB GoU DANIDA IDB DWSCG
6. Construct piped water supply systems and sanitation facilities in small towns and rural growth centres	Higher level of service adopted in domestic water supply.	Access to safe water increased.	Annual District report. Field visits.	12 Piped WSS designed and constructed	OPM MWE DLG	22,000,000	WB GoU DANIDA IDB DWSCG ADB
7. Construct public sanitation facilities in small towns and rural growth centres	Safe onsite sanitation facilities provided in public places.	Access to sanitation increased	Annual District report. Field visits.	24 public toilets built in small towns	MWE DLG	1,500,000	ADB WB GoU DANIDA IDB DWSCG
8. Install iron removal plants in mineralised high yielding bore holes	Onsite water treatment structures introduced on all Fe contaminate boreholes	Access to safe water increased.	Annual District report. Field visits	42 iron removal plants installed.	MWE OPM DLG	2,520,000	WB IDB GOU DWSCG
Objective 5: To operationalize and maintain water facilities							
1. Fence all water sources.	All safe water point secured in fences.	299 Safe water points fenced.	Annual District report. Field visits.	54 m of barbed wire and 18 m live fences constructed around each of the 299 boreholes.	OPM DLGs	100,000	Development Partner DWSCG

Inputs/Activities	Outputs/Indicators	Outcomes/Indicators	MoV	Time Frame and Target	Resp. Institution	Budget Est., UGX ('000)	Source of Funding
2. Form or revamp and train all water source committees.	All safe water sources have functional management structures.	299 No. Functional Water User Committees in charge of the point water sources and ably serving the community	Annual District report. Field visits.	299 Safe water points formed/revamped, and trained to have functional committees.	OPM DLGs	75,000	Development Partner DWSCG
3. Ensure that all new and old water sources have user fees being collected, with user fee paid by all the community members collecting safe water from a given source.	Quality of service from the point water sources and community ownership enhanced.	299 Sources with available funds to respond to minor repairs.	Annual District report. Field visits.	299 water sources	OPM DLGs	Funds collected as user fees to be banked	Water users.
4. Ensure that all districts have spare parts at the District Water Office and spare parts timely accessed by Hand pump Mechanics Associations	Spare parts outlet set up within the districts to boost the spare parts supply chain.	Well-stocked outlets operational in the sub region.	Annual District report. Field visits.	7 Spare parts outlets established at the district level.	OPM MWE DLGs	210,000	DONOR NGOs DWSCG
5. Establish and train Water Supply and Sanitation Boards (WSSBs) in all sub counties.	WSSBs set up and trained in all Sub-counties.	WSSBs in the sub region active and supporting O&M activities. Adequate and appropriate O&M planned for and done at the lowest LG level.	Annual District report. Field visits.	42 No. WSSBs established and trained in all sub counties of the sub region.	MWE DLGs	336,000	DONOR GOU
6. Support training of windmill technicians at sub-county level	Windmill technicians trained	Increased use of alternative energy	Annual district reports Field visits	14 technicians trained	MWE DLGs	50,000	GOU and DPs
7. Support training of parish borehole pump mechanics	265 mechanics trained	% Increase in functional clean water sources	Annual district reports Field visits	265 mechanics trained	MWE DLGs	150,000	GOU and DPs

3.5 Health Sector

All sub-regions of Uganda have registered improved delivery in Government Health facilities, but this has remained a very low improvement in Karamoja sub-region—at 21% compared to the National average of 43%. Household sanitation (latrine) coverage has also improved in all sub-regions, but is still significantly lower in Karamoja at 20.6% compared to a national average of 72%. The sub-region has higher maternal and infant mortality rates (750 vs. 438 per 100,000 live births and 105 vs. 54 per 1,000 live births, respectively). The under-five mortality rate is also 248 compared to 141 per 1,000 live births for Uganda as a whole (UBOS, 2014).

Only 3.4% of households in Karamoja have two insecticide-treated bed nets, 5.9% have one, yet the regional target is 60% of households with two nets. Karamoja only has five hospitals throughout the entire region and extremely low ratios of medical professionals to patients—doctor- patient ratio is estimated to be 1:50,000 and the nurse-patient ratio at 1: 16,882 (DRT, 2009). According to a joint report by UNICEF and the Government of Uganda, Karamoja is a complex developmental challenge, currently manifesting as a child survival crisis, which needs accelerated actions to reduce child mortality and to mitigate the impact of political and climatic shocks on women and children.

The HIV prevalence rate in Karamoja has risen in the last decade from 3.5% to 5.3%. In 2010, the USAID ‘Strengthening Uganda’s Systems for Treating AIDS Nationally’ (USAID/SUSTAIN) project, working closely with the Ministry of Health, started implementing interventions to improve public healthcare systems to provide quality HIV prevention, care and treatment services in seven districts of the sub-region. Major areas of intervention include: HIV prevention, care and treatment (including Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission, PMTCT) of HIV, HIV Testing and Counselling, Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision, laboratory services strengthening, management of TB/HIV collaborative activities and drug-resistant TB, healthcare financing and human resources for health strengthening. By March 2014, a total of 101 HIV-positive pregnant and lactating women had been enrolled on PMTCT Option B-Plus interventions at Moroto and Kaabong Hospitals.

The KIDP is interested in seeing that both Government and Development Partners/Donors jointly work to curb the worsening healthcare situation with adequate human resources, funds and other logistical support.

3.5 Comprehensive Results Matrix for the Health Sector

Inputs/Activities	Outputs/ Indicators	Outcomes/Indicators	MoV	Target/Timeframe	Resp. Institution	Budget Est., UGX ('000)	Source of funding
Objective 1. To contribute to the production of a healthy human capital through provision of equitable, safe and sustainable health services.							
1. Review and re-align the essential health package to the evolving health care needs of the population.	Essential Health care package reviewed and disseminated	% of health facilities (public and private) providing the revised Minimum Health Care package by level	AHSPR		MOH Partners OPM	200,000	GOU and DPs
2. Health infrastructure development, equipment and maintenance.	Health facilities constructed, rehabilitated, equipped and well maintained	No. of health facilities constructed, rehabilitated and equipped	AHSPR		MOH Partners OPM	80,000,000	GOU and DPs
3. Strengthen leadership, governance, management, and accountability at all levels of the health sector.	Management Meetings held at all levels	DHMTs, DHTs, HUMC / Boards, Technical Committees, TWGs, SMC, HPAC, Top Management, Inter-Ministerial Committee	AHSPR HMIS for district level		MOH Partners OPM	230,000	GOU and DPs
	Joint sector performance review meetings held at all levels	% of joint performance review meetings held at all levels (district and national level)	M&E Reports		MOH Partners OPM	750,000	GOU and DPs
4. Enhance health information, research and evidence generation to inform policy development and implementation of health interventions and improve decision making.	HMIS strengthened and data used for decision making	Timeliness of monthly HMIS reports	HMIS		MOH Partners, OPM	2,000,000	GOU and DPs
		Performance review meetings conducted at all levels (national, regional & district)	Reports				GOU and DPs
	Building capacity of the HRH in field of M&E.	Intake for training in M&E	HRD Reports		MOH Partners OPM	50,000	GOU and DPs
5. Attract and retain health workers (housing, remuneration, equipping, review staffing norms and structure).	Health workers recruited and retained in service	% of approved posts filled with qualified personnel (disaggregated by public and private and by level of care)	HRIS		MOH Partners OPM	3,000,000	GOU and DPs

Inputs/Activities	Outputs/ Indicators	Outcomes/Indicators	MoV	Target/Timeframe	Resp. Institution	Budget Est., UGX ('000)	Source of funding
		Number of health workers by type (doctors, nurses, midwives, anaesthetists) per 10,000 population	HRIS				GOU and DPs
6. Increasing HRH productivity: (strengthen and roll out performance management, use of the Workload Indicator Staffing Needs (WISN) to address work pressures; leadership and management).	Performance Management Mechanisms established	% of health managers on performance contracts	HRM Reports		MOH Partners OPM	500,000	GOU and DPs
7. Develop community structures for improved health education, promotion and disease prevention, including the Community Health Extension Workers (CHEWs) strategy.	Community structures (CHEWs) for improved health education, promotion and disease prevention developed	% of parishes with functional CHEWs (formerly Village Health Teams)	AHSPR		MOH Partners	2,000,000	GOU and DPs
8. Support implementation of primary health care at community level	CHEWs, CSOs and CBOs supported	% of CHEWs, CSOs and CBOs supported	AHSPR		MOH Partners	1,000,000	GOU and DPs
9. Scale up and sustain effective coverage of a priority package of cost-effective child survival interventions	Priority package of cost-effective child survival interventions scaled up Skilled HR recruited EMHS procured and distributed	% facilities with IMCI-trained clinicians	AHSPR			1,500,000	GOU and DPs
		% of facilities with no stock out of the lifesaving commodities	LMIS				GOU and DPs
		% of eligible partners supporting scale up of the priority child survival package	Programme Reports				GOU and DPs
10. Provide universal access to FP services by improving supply and distribution of FP commodities.	Supply and distribution of FP commodities	% of facilities without stock out of tracer FP commodities	Facility Assessment		UNICEF MOH Partners	750,000	GOU and DPs
		Number of organizations involved in Social Marketing of FP supplies	Programme Reports				GOU and DPs
11. Increase access to Skilled Birth Attendants, Emergency Obstetric Care	Skilled human resources recruited	% of facilities offering basic obstetric care services (segregated by level)	Facility Assessment				GOU and DPs
	In-service training conducted	% of HC IVs and	HMIS				GOU and DPs

Inputs/Activities	Outputs/ Indicators	Outcomes/Indicators	MoV	Target/Timeframe	Resp. Institution	Budget Est., UGX ('000)	Source of funding
	Supplies procured and distributed Equipment procured and distributed	Hospitals offering Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric Care Services	Facility Assessment				
12. Improve access to Goal oriented Antenatal Care	Comprehensive ANC services provided at all levels	% of health facilities with at least one midwife trained in goal oriented ANC in the last 2 years	Facility Assessment		MOH Partners	2,000,000	GOU and DPs
		% of facilities without stock out of iron/folate	Facility Assessment				GOU and DPs
		% of pregnant women receiving ARVs for PMTCT	HMIS, demographic estimates				GOU and DPs
13. Strengthen Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health services.	Increased access to ASRHs	% of facilities with Adolescent Reproductive Health Corners	Facility Assessment		MOH	500,000	GOU and DPs
14. Develop and sustain collective action and mutual accountability for ending preventable maternal, new-born and child death	Maternal and Perinatal Deaths, Surveillance and Response system functional.	% of maternal deaths notified	HMIS		MOH Partners	1,000,000	GOU and DPs
		% of neonatal deaths notified	HMIS				GOU and DPs
		% of maternal deaths occurring in the health facilities that were reviewed (MPDR)	MPDR Reports				GOU and DPs
15. Harness non-health sector interventions that impact on maternal, new-born and child health.	Partnerships and collaboration of sectors, donors, NGOs, and private sectors addressing structural RMNCAH issues developed	Number of inter-ministerial meetings attended	Programme Reports			300,000	GOU and DPs
		Number of inter-sectoral collaboration meetings attended	Programme Reports				GOU and DPs
		Number of RMNCAH advocacy meetings with different stakeholders	Programme Reports				GOU and DPs
16. Building capacity of the HRH in field of epidemiology.	Health workers trained in epidemiology	Intake for training in epidemiology	HRD Reports			200,000	GOU and DPs
17. Establish and operationalize an emergency operating centre.	Emergency operating centre established	Operational Emergency operating centre	AHSPR			1,000,000	GOU and DPs

Inputs/Activities	Outputs/ Indicators	Outcomes/Indicators	MoV	Target/Timeframe	Resp. Institution	Budget Est., UGX ('000)	Source of funding
18. Strengthen diagnostic capacity for surveillance, detection and control.	Health workers trained Diagnostic facilities available	% of disease outbreaks detected and controlled	IDSR Reports		MOH Partners	200,000	GOU and DPs
19. Malaria prevention using mass distribution of long lasting insecticide-treated nets (LLINs) for universal coverage; insecticide residual spraying to high transmission districts.	LLINs distributed	Number of LLINs distributed	Programme Reports		MOH Partners	5,550,000	GOU and DPs
	IRS to high transmission areas	IRS coverage in high transmission areas	Programme Reports Survey		MOH Partners	1,000,000	GOU and DPs
20. Scale-up the integrated community case management of malaria and other childhood illnesses.	ICCM scaled up	Number of districts implementing ICCM	Programme Reports		MOH Partners	1,500,000	GOU and DPs
21. Scale-up access to antiretroviral therapy for all with CD4 count under 500 cell/ul	Health facilities accredited	% of eligible (from HC III upwards) health facilities providing ART	Programme Reports		MOH Partners	3,000,000	GOU and DPs
	Skilled health workers available	Number of health workers trained in ART/AIDS care services according to national standards in the past 12 months (by service)	Training reports training database				GOU and DPs
	ARVs procured and distributed	% of ART sites without stock out of ARVs	HMIS 105, web-based ordering system.				GOU and DPs
22. Test and treat children (<15 yrs) and pregnant women, sero-discordant couples, and people with TB/HIV co-infection.	HIV Counselling and Testing done for all vulnerable groups	Number counselled and tested for HIV within 12 months	HMIS			800,000	GOU and DPs
		Percentage of exposed infants and or children who received a virological test	HMIS				GOU and DPs
23. Scale-up HIV prevention interventions: HIV counselling and Testing, Safe male circumcision, targeted behaviour change communication for risk sexual behaviour, and condom availability and access.	Skilled health workers available for HCT, SMC	Number of health workers trained in HCT according to national standards in the past 12 months	Training reports, training database			5,000,000	GOU and DPs
	HIV test kits available						
	SMC kits procured and distributed	Number of health workers trained in SMC according to national standards in the past 12 months	Training reports, training database				GOU and DPs
	Condoms procured and distributed						

Inputs/Activities	Outputs/ Indicators	Outcomes/Indicators	MoV	Target/Timeframe	Resp. Institution	Budget Est., UGX ('000)	Source of funding
	IEC materials developed and disseminated	Number of HIV Test kits procured and distributed	LMIS				GOU and DPs
		Number of SMC kits procured and distributed	LMIS				GOU and DPs
		Number of condoms procured and distributed	LMIS				GOU and DPs
24. Improve detection, management of drug-susceptible TB cases to ensure 90% treatment success.	Diagnostic facilities for TB available	% of facilities with diagnostics for TB	Facility Assessment		MOH Partners	2,000,000	GOU and DPs
	Anti-TB drugs available	% of facilities without stock out of first line anti-TB dugs	LMIS Facility Assessment				GOU and DPs
25. Strengthen surveillance and diagnostic capacity for Zoonotic diseases for early detection and management.	Surveillance and diagnostic system for Zoonotic diseases functional	Number of monitoring visits conducted	Programme Reports		MOH Partners	1,000,000	GOU and DPs
		Number of zoonotic disease detected and managed timely	HMIS				GOU and DPs
Objective 2: To increase financial risk protection of households against impoverishment due to ill health							
1. Alignment of Health Development Partners and GOU financial commitments with sector priorities.	HDP and GOU financial commitments with sector priorities aligned	% of HDPs financing aligned to sector priorities	NHA		MOH Partners	50,000	GOU and DPs
Objective 3: To address the key determinants of health through strengthening inter-sectoral collaboration and partnerships by adopting health in all policies approach, which ensures the health sector interacts with and influences design implementation							
1. Reactivate and institutionalize inter-sectoral collaboration fora to address the key determinants of health (Education, Agriculture, Gender, Water, Housing, Trade, Tourism etc.).	inter-sectoral collaboration for a reactivated and institutionalized	Functional inter-sectoral fora	Reports		MOH Partners	50,000	GOU and DPs
		% of the population with access to safe water	Surveys				GOU and DPs
		% of households with proper sanitary facilities	Environmental Health Reports				GOU and DPs
			Surveys				
2. Develop and disseminate a communication and advocacy strategy to address key determinants of health.	Communication and advocacy strategy developed and disseminated	Number of districts with the communication and advocacy strategy	Reports		MOH Partners	50,000	GOU and DPs

Inputs/Activities	Outputs/ Indicators	Outcomes/Indicators	MoV	Target/Timeframe	Resp. Institution	Budget Est., UGX ('000)	Source of funding
Objective 4: To enhance sector competitiveness in the region, including establishing Centres of Excellence							
1. Train specialist doctors in Moroto, Kaabong and Abim referral hospital in Diagnostics and management	Specialist trained	Number of specialists trained in various disciplines	HRD Reports		MOH Partners	150,000	GOU and DPs
2. Accredite the Uganda Heart Institute, Uganda Cancer Institute, the Supra National Reference Laboratory and Schools of Public Health to be regional training centres.	Regional training Centres accredited	Number of institutions accredited as regional training centres	HRD Reports		MOH Partners	2,000,000	GOU and DPs
3. Design and implement an attractive compensation and motivation plan for specialists	Attractive compensation and motivation plan for specialists designed & implemented	Attractive compensation and motivation plan for specialists in place	HRM Reports		MOH Partners	500,000	GOU and DPs
4. Publications and knowledge sharing.	Publications and knowledge sharing	Number of research done and published	Reports		MOH Partners	250,000	GOU and DPs
5. Invest in highly specialized medical equipment and technologies.	Highly specialized medical equipment and technologies acquired	% of planned highly specialized medical equipment and technologies acquired	AHSPR		MOH Partners	7,000,000	GOU and DPs
6. Support training of mid-wives in each sub-county	160 midwives trained in each sub-county	Maternal healthcare improved			MOH Partners	640,000	GOU and DPs
7. Provide bursaries for local people undertaking medical training	53 bursaries provided	% increase in local healthcare professionals			MOH Partners	2,500,000	GOU and DPs
8. Support the provision of ambulances for Health Centre IIIs	20 Health Centre IIIs provided with ambulances	% Increase in emergency care provision			MOH Partners	4,000,000	GOU and DPs

3.6 The Agriculture Sector

The Karamoja sub-region can be classified into three livelihood zones linked to the degree of aridity and associated dependence on livestock:

1. Pastoral – semi arid zone characterized by a prolonged dry season and erratic rainfall. It runs along the eastern border with Kenya, comprising parts of Kaabong, Moroto and Amudat districts. Livestock production is the main economic activity supplemented by opportunistic farming;
2. Agro-pastoral – with an average annual rainfall of 500 – 800mm, stretches through the central part of Karamoja region from the border with South Sudan, covering Kotido and parts of Kaabong, Moroto, Napak Amudat and Nakapiripirit districts. The zone is highly dependent on livestock production and rain-fed crop production; and
3. Agricultural – running along the western side of Karamoja with an average annual rainfall of 700 – 1000 mm, capable of supporting most tropical food crops (FAO 2013).

The more fertile soils in the agricultural zone are impacted by poor rainfall distribution and reliability, manifested by prolonged dry spells and flash floods, which have seriously eroded productive assets and traditional coping capacities. Crop production has also been affected by massive environmental degradation as a result of deforestation, monoculture, and poor land and water management practices—leading to uncontrollable runoff, erosion, nutrient depletion, and water pollution and flooding in low lying areas. Livestock productivity has been impacted by the years of insecurity as well as the presence of trans-boundary animal diseases, such as Contagious Bovine Pleuro Pneumonia (CBPP), Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR); Contagious Caprine Pleuro Pneumonia (CCPP), Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and tick borne disease like Anaplasmosis, Babesiosis and East Cost Fever. Lately, the prevalence of zoonotic diseases including Brucellosis and Rabies is also increasing. The repeated crop failures and low livestock productivity have serious food security implications (FAO 2013).

In 2003, under the Plan for Modernisation of Agriculture, some dams were stocked with fish. Baseline rapid assessment surveys conducted by MAAIF Department of Aquaculture management and development in March 2015, on fish stocking in dams and valley tanks, showed the potential of aquaculture in Karamoja. The critical production components of fish farming are the water environment, quality and quantity of fish stock and quality of nutrient inputs. Aquaculture is seen as an opportunity for improved local food production, food security, employment and income.

The GoU and its donor partners have begun addressing the lack of production skills and overstretched extension service delivery in the sub-region in order to increase productivity of both crops and livestock. During KIDP 2 these successes will be expanded upon; such as providing training and equipment for farmers, supporting CAHWs more effectively, building market infrastructure and reducing post harvest losses. The restoration of degraded areas, improved water resource management and ensuring better natural resource management as a whole will be important as part of an overall disaster risk reduction strategy. The role of women and their contribution to the agricultural sector will be emphasised and targeted with interventions. Investments will be needed both in the sub-region and at national policy level to ensure that agricultural production in Karamoja is not undermined and is able to reach its potential: The livestock sector in particular represents the biggest opportunity for development in Karamoja.

3.6 Comprehensive Results Matrix for the Agricultural Sector

Inputs/Activities	Outputs/Indicators	Outcomes/Indicators	MoV	Time Frame and Target	Resp. Institution	Budget Est., UGX ('000)	Source of Funding
Objective 1: To increase crop production and productivity							
1. Mobilize and build capacity of community groups for increased production and productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of crop farming groups formed No of crop farming groups trained. No of trainings offered to crop farmer groups 	% increase in acreage of land cultivated. % reduction in humanitarian food supplies. % of crop farmers using improved cultivation practices % increase in H/H incomes	Monitoring Reports Assessment /survey reports, OPM Reports		MAAIF OPM DLGs	2,800,000	GOU & Development Partners
2. Mobilize and build capacity of community groups to produce fruits and vegetables for nutrition improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of trainings offered for fruits and vegetables production No. of trainings on good nutrition No. of households with backyard gardens 	% increase in the level of nutritional status % increase in household dietary diversification	Field surveys Monitoring Reports MAAIF Reports MIA-DGAL Quality and compliance reports		MAAIF DLGs	2,500,000	GOU & Development Partners
3. Promote improved seed production by supporting local farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of farmers supported 	% increase in crop yield % increase in food secure HHs	Reports from district agric. Office Assessment survey		MAAIF DLG OPM	2,500,000	GOU & Development Partners
4. Provide agricultural and farm inputs (light tractors, ox-ploughs, improved seeds and fertilizers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of households provided with farm inputs. No. of households using farm inputs. No of farmers with multiplication gardens 	% increase in crop yield. % increase in the no. of food secure H/Hs % increase in acreage under production	Reports from District Agric. Off. Assessment /survey reports OPM Reports		MAAIF OPM	29,810,000	GOU & Development Partners
5. Installation and maintenance of windmill, solar and or gravity flow driven irrigation systems getting water from	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No and types of irrigation units installed No of irrigation system by types functioning 	% reduction of crop farmers relying on rain fed agric. % increase in crop yield.	DLG Reports Assessment /survey reports		MAAIF OPM DLGs	2,300,000	GOU & Development Partners

Inputs/Activities	Outputs/Indicators	Outcomes/Indicators	MoV	Time Frame and Target	Resp. Institution	Budget Est., UGX ('000)	Source of Funding
the major dams	effectively. • No of crop farmers using irrigation						
6. Develop structured pilot agric. production & settlement schemes (at least three in the region) at the irrigation points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of agricultural production settlement schemes developed/ established No. of households resettled Security enhanced 	% increase in crop yield. % reduction in cattle rustling.	Activity reports Monitoring reports		MAAIF DLGs	1,950,000	GOU & Development Partners
7. Implement containment approach in wildlife reserve land for agricultural production & settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acreage of wild life reserve land contained No of H/H resettled in the contained land Acreage of contained land cultivated 	% increase in crop yield. % reduction in cattle rustling. Reduction in trade of wildlife products through DNA analysis	Activity reports Monitoring reports		MAAIF DLGs MIA DGAL MTWA	3,500,000 2,240,000	GOU & Development Partners
8. Promotion of agricultural cooperatives	• Increased economic activity	% increase in income at HH level	Activity reports Monitoring reports		MAAIF MTIC	1,000,000	GOU & Development Partners
9. Promote the development of other relevant cash crops suitable for Karamoja (Gum Arabic, Aloe Vera etc.)	• Increased economic activity in the sub-region	No. of new cash crops introduced/promoted	District production reports Activity reports, monitoring reports		MAAIF DLGs MTWA	1,200,000	GOU & Development Partners
10. One processing plant of Aloe Vera constructed	• Plant constructed	No. of men and women employed	MAAIF and MTIC reports MIA DGAL reports, Monitoring reports		DGL MTWA MAAIF	500,000	GOU & Development Partners
11. Supply 4000 oxen for 2000 HH	• Oxen supplied	Increased production and productivity	MAAIF reports Monitoring reports		MAAIF OPM Partners	20,000,000	GOU & Development Partners
12. Apiculture farmers supplied with 5000 modern bee hives	• Beehives supplied					500,000	GOU & Development Partners
13. Research on local resistant sorghum varieties	• No. of varieties identified and researched					300,000	GOU & Development Partners

Inputs/Activities	Outputs/Indicators	Outcomes/Indicators	MoV	Time Frame and Target	Resp. Institution	Budget Est., UGX ('000)	Source of Funding
14. Build the capacity of the existing Agricultural Research Development Centre (Nabuin ARDC) in the region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of staff recruited and trained No of accommodation facilities constructed. No and quantity of seed varieties multiplied and distributed. No of farmers supplied seeds 	% increase in crop yield.	MAAIF Reports Monitoring Reports OPM Reports		MAAIF DLGs OPM	2,180,000	GOU & Development Partners
15. Operationalize the Forensic Analytical Laboratory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laboratory in place 	% increase in certification of good quality seeds	MIA-DGAL		MIA DGAL	1,200,000	GOU & Development Partners
16. Provide fertilizer inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inputs provided 	% increase in crop yield			MAAIF DLGs	2,000,000	GOU & Development Partners
17. Develop small scale irrigation schemes around Manyattas using windmill /solar driven boreholes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of small scale irrigation schemes developed and functioning 	% increase in crop yield	Monitoring Reports, MAAIF reports OPM Reports		MAAIF DLGs OPM	5,000,000	GOU & Development Partners
18. Conduct exposure tours for the crop farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of exposure tours conducted No of farmers taken for tours No of best practices and lessons learnt documented 	New skills and knowledge acquired and used. No of best practices and lessons learnt documented & used	Activity reports, Monitoring Reports		MAAIF DLGs	750,000	GOU & Development Partners
19. Promote value addition, marketing and construction of silos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of agro processing facilities established No of commodities processed and certified 	% Increase in SMEs engaged in food value chains	MAAIF Reports Monitoring reports MIA DGAL MTIC reports		MIA DGAL MAAIF DLGs	9,000,000	GOU & Development Partners
20. Create awareness on post harvest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness interventions 		MAAIF reports District production		MTIC MAAIF	1,400,000	GOU & Development

Inputs/Activities	Outputs/Indicators	Outcomes/Indicators	MoV	Time Frame and Target	Resp. Institution	Budget Est., UGX ('000)	Source of Funding
handling and value addition	carried out		reports		DLGs		Partners
21. Carry out quality control of agricultural produce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyses and quality assurance conducted 		MAAIF reports District production reports		MAAIF MIA UNBS	500,000	GOU & Development Partners
Objective 2: To increase and diversify livestock production and productivity							
1. Introduce improved livestock breeds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. and types of improved livestock breeds introduced No. of farmers receiving improved breeds 	% increase in the level of H/H nutrition. % increase in H/H incomes	MAAIF Reports Monitoring Reports		MAAIF DLGs	17,500,000	GOU & Development Partners
					MIA DGAL	1,200,000	GOU & Development Partners
2. Establish livestock multiplication centre in Nabuin institute.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livestock multiplication centres established and operational 	% increase in improved livestock breeds.	MAAIF Reports Monitoring Reports			3,000,000	GOU & Development Partners
3. Conduct disease, pests/parasites prevention and control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of animals vaccinated /Treated 	% reduction in incidence of animal diseases	MAAIF Reports, Monitoring Reports		MAAIF DLGs	1,500,000	GOU & Development Partners
4. Conduct quality assessment of veterinary drugs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	% increase in livestock health			MIA DGAL	1,200,000	GOU & Development Partners
5. Provision of solar powered boreholes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	% increase in livestock productivity	MEMD reports		MEMD MWE DLGs	1,500,000	GOU & Development Partners
6. Promotion of livestock management cooperatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	% increase in livestock business transactions	MAAIF reports Monitoring reports		MAAIF DLG	500,000	GOU & Development Partners
7. Train and equip community animal health workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of community animal health workers recruited and trained No. CAHW provided with start-up kits 	% increase in level of animal health services.	MAAIF Reports, Monitoring Reports		MAAIF DLGs OPM	820,000	GOU & Development partners

Inputs/Activities	Outputs/Indicators	Outcomes/Indicators	MoV	Time Frame and Target	Resp. Institution	Budget Est., UGX ('000)	Source of Funding
8. Promote community fodder production (hay and foliage)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of community fodder banks established No. and types of fodder production practices adopted 	% improvement in the level of animal nutrition % improvement in the level of animal health	MAAIF Reports, Monitoring Reports OPM Reports		MAAIF DLGS OPM	1,000,000	GOU & Development Partners
9. Promote ostrich and camel farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of ostriches and camels being reared 	% increase in yield % of population engaged in ostrich and camel as an economic activity	MAAIF Reports, Monitoring Reports		MAAIF DLGs	1,030,000	GOU & Development Partners
10. Cattle crushes constructed in communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 175 crushes constructed 	Improved disease control	MAAIF Reports, Monitoring Reports		MAAIF DLGs	5,250,000	GOU & Development Partners
11. Construction of modern abattoirs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 abattoirs constructed 	Improved meat handling	MAAIF Reports Monitoring Reports		MAAIF DLGs	2,100,000	GOU & DPs
12. Implementation of electronic cattle branding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100,000 cattle branded 	Reduced cattle raiding	MAAIF OPM		MAAIF OPM	2,500,000	GOU & Development Partners
13. Milk collection centres piloted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14 collection centres introduced 	Increased milk sales				1,400,000	GOU & Development Partners
14. Supply of female livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 200 HHs 	Increased milk supply				17,500,000	GOU & Development Partners
Objective 3: To promote fish production and productivity							
1. Promotion of seed production for fish farming; quality control of aquaculture products; and residue monitoring plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of fish fry produced Quality of feed 	Increased production	MAAIF and district production reports		MAAIF DLGs	3,700,000	GOU & Development Partners
					MIA DGAL	800,000	GOU & Development Partners
2. Valley dams stocked with fish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 dams stocked 		MAAIF and district production reports		MAAIF DLGs	3,700,000	GOU & Development Partners
3. Community fish ponds and tanks constructed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. ponds and tanks constructed 		MAAIF reports		MAAIF DLGs	1,900,000	GOU & Development Partners
4. Support IGA in fish farming at HH level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of projects implemented 		MTIC and UEPB reports		MAAIF DLGs	400,000	GOU & Development Partners
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1058 projects targeting 15,870 HH 		NUSAF reports		OPM	10,580,00	World Bank and GOU

Inputs/Activities	Outputs/Indicators	Outcomes/Indicators	MoV	Time Frame and Target	Resp. Institution	Budget Est., UGX ('000)	Source of Funding
Objective 4: To enhance the functionality of existing facilities of for water production (dams and valley tanks) ¹							
1. Mobilization of community participation in Water for Production programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No. of Functional W4P Committees in placeNo of water user meetings held	% level of community participation in W4P	MWE Reports Monitoring Reports OPM Reports		MAAIF DLGs OPM	460,000	GOU & Development Partners
2. De-silting of valley dams and tanks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No. of Tanks /Dams De-silted	No. of water reservoirs functional	MWE/ MAAIF Reports, OPM Reports Monitoring Reports		MAAIF DLGs OPM	3,000,000	GOU & Development Partners
3. Construct and maintain strategic water reservoirs along streams	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No. of water reservoirs constructed	No of water reservoirs used	MWE/ MAAIF Reports, Monitoring Reports OPM Reports		MWE MAAIF DLGs OPM	49,000,000	GOU & Development Partners
4. Construction of Parish valley tanks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">50 parish valley tanks constructed	Increased water for production	MWE/ MAAIF Reports, Monitoring Reports OPM Reports		MWE MAAIF DLGs OPM	2,500,000	GOU & Development Partners
5. Promote water harvesting techniques (dams, wind, river, gravity, springs, wind mills and household water storage)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No. of households using rainwater harvesting facilities	% H/H harvesting and storing rainwater	MWE/ MAAIF Reports, Monitoring Reports		MAAIF DLGs	3,000,000	GOU & Development Partners
			OPM Reports	20 valley tanks	OPM	2,300,000	GOU
5. Construct water storage facilities for community (Manyatta)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No. of community water storage facilities constructedNo. of H/H with access to water	% of H/H using community water storage facilities	MWE/ MAAIF Reports, Monitoring Reports		MAAIF DLGs	900,000	
			OPM Reports	1600 litre rain water jars, Storage ponds	OPM	150,000	GOU
Objective 5: To restore and revitalize degraded areas for food production and management of natural resources							
1. Mobilize communities on soil and water conservation measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No of farmers practicing soil/water conservation techniques	% increase in yields Reduction in level of soil erosion	MAAIF Reports, Monitoring Reports		MAAIF DLGs	1,060,000	GOU & Development Partners

¹ Bulk water production will be for MWE. MAAIF will work closely with MWE on utilizing the water.

Inputs/Activities	Outputs/Indicators	Outcomes/Indicators	MoV	Time Frame and Target	Resp. Institution	Budget Est., UGX ('000)	Source of Funding
	Number of farmers engaged in agro-forestry						
			OPM Reports	30,000 farmers	OPM	500,000	GOU
	520,000 trees planted	Reduction in environmental degradation	NUSAF 2 Reports		NUSAF 2	793,500	World Bank & GOU
2. Promote the use of organic farming practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of farmers trained and practicing organic farming 	% increase in yields Amount of organic produce on the market	MAAIF Reports, Monitoring reports		MAAIF DLGs	400,000	GOU & Development Partners
3. Promote appropriate energy saving technology (Bio-gas)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of H/H trained in use of appropriate energy saving technology 	Reduction in effects of environmental degradation	MAAIF / MWE Reports Monitoring Reports		MAAIF DLGs	1,200,000	GOU & Development Partners
			OPM Reports	550 fuel saving stoves	OPM	200,000	GOU
4. Construct water catchment reservoirs along the rivers for environment restoration and conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of water catchment reservoirs constructed Maintenance plan for the catchment reservoirs in place Adaptation of Agro-forestry as a conservation practice 	% of H/H accessing water % of H/Hs using the water for agro-forestry	Environment Assessment Reports MAAIF Reports Monitoring reports		MAAIF DLGs	4,000,000	GOU & Development Partners
			OPM Reports	17 water catchment reservoirs	OPM	170,000	GOU
5. Improve water catchments management and conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of water catchment areas established No of water catchment areas improved No of H/Hs engaged in agro-forestry as a conservation method Conservation manual developed and used 	% Increase in volume of water reserved % Increase in No of H/Hs engaged in agro-forestry	MWE/ MAAIF Reports Monitoring Reports NFA/ NEMA and M&E Reports		MAAIF DLGs	600,000	GOU & Development Partners
			OPM Reports	240 acres	OPM	150,000	GOU
6. Promote woodlots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acres of Woodlots established 	Reduction in effects of environmental degradation	MAAIF/ MWE Reports, NEMA/ NFA		MAAIF DLGs	800,000	GOU & Development Partners

Inputs/Activities	Outputs/Indicators	Outcomes/Indicators	MoV	Time Frame and Target	Resp. Institution	Budget Est., UGX ('000)	Source of Funding
	• Recreational activities enhanced with use woodlots.	% Increase income from woodlots	Reports Assessment Reports				
			OPM Reports	100 acres	OPM	200,000	GOU
7. Promote agro-forestry to enhance soil and water conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of households adopting Agro-forestry No of suitable tree seedlings introduced and planted 	Reduction in the effects of environmental degradation	NFA/ NEMA Reports MAAIF Monitoring Reports		MAAIF DLGS	400,000	GOU & Development Partners
8. Encourage eco-tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of tourists attracted by the conserved environment Growth of revenue from eco-tourism subsector 	% Increase in number of eco-tourists Increased local revenue	MTTI/URA Reports, NEMA/ NFA, Monitoring Reports		MAAIF DLGs MTTI	450,000	GOU & Development Partners
9. Private commercial planting of seeds supported	• 700 private commercial tree planters supported	Increased environmental protection	MTWA/URA reports NEMA/NFA		NEMA, MWE, OPM, NUSAF 3, MTWA	700,000	GOU & Development Partners
Objective 6: To reduce post-harvest losses by promoting storage (silos) facilities at all levels							
1. Support procurement of 6,000 polyethylene silos two for each Manyatta (30,000 ltr capacity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of silos purchased and distributed Volume of produce preserved in silos Increased food security 	% of H/H having normal meal per days	MDPR ME Reports MAAIF Reports		MAAIF DLGs	5,500,000	GOU & Development Partners
2. Build community capacity and mechanisms to use the silos	• No of communities trained in use the silos	% of H/H using/with silos	MAAIF Reports MWE Reports		MAAIF DLGs	360,000	GOU & Development Partners
3. Silos constructed for motivated farmers	• 35 silos constructed	Increased food storage	MAAIF reports		MAAIF DLGs	3,500,000	GOU & Development Partners
4. Training on post harvest food preservation	• No of trainings conducted	Reduced food wastage	MAAIF reports		MAAIF	250,000	GOU & Development Partners
5. Provision of pesticides	•	Increased productivity	MAAIF reports		MAAIF	1,000,000	GOU & DPs

Inputs/Activities	Outputs/Indicators	Outcomes/Indicators	MoV	Time Frame and Target	Resp. Institution	Budget Est., UGX ('000)	Source of Funding
Objective 7: To improve value addition and access to markets (input and output markets)							
1. Support construction of standard food and livestock markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of animal and food market facilities established per sub county Increased engagement in crop and animal husbandry Increased income as a result of market availability 	% of H/H accessing better markets/price % Increase in income from sale of food and livestock products	DLG Reports, Assessment reports		DLGs MAAIF	3,700,000	GOU & Development Partners
			OPM Reports	22 produce stores 71 drying platforms 5 cattle markets	OPM	1,200,000	GOU
2. Improve markets, communication and transport infrastructure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of farmers accessing market information Length of market access roads improved Improved prices 	% of H/H accessing better markets/price % Increase in income from sale of food and livestock products	MTTI/URA, LG Reports MoWT/ DUCAR Reports, UNRA, Reports		MAAIF DLGs	3,700,000	GOU & Development Partners
			OPM Reports	250 km roads		600,000	GOU
3. Promotion of agro-processing technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of agro-processing equipment introduced No. of people trained in agro processing 	% of H/H accessing basic needs due to improved standard of living	MTTI/URA Reports, MAAIF Reports		MAAIF DLGs	1,900,000	GOU & Development Partners
4. Link farmers to the market through price, product, place, promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IEC materials developed and disseminated to farmers No of farmer groups linked to markets 	% Increase in farmer and H/H income	MTTI Reports		MAAIF DLGs	400,000	GOU & Development Partners
			UEPB Reports				
			OPM Reports	25 sub county market info systems	OPM	450,000	GOU
			NUSAF 2 Reports	1,058 IGA sub projects implemented, targeting 15,870 households	NUSAF 3	10,580,000	World Bank & GOU
			OPM Reports	661 VSLA groups	OPM	400,000	GOU
5. Revitalise quarantine stations	• 7 stations revitalised	Reduction in disease spread				1,000,000	GOU & DPs

3.7 Alternative Livelihoods

The KIDP 2 acknowledges the unique development challenges in Karamoja and the need to address it differently from other development approaches used in Northern Uganda, which focus mainly on peace building, development and livelihood recovery (Republic of Uganda, 2004b: 3). Whilst Government policy for Karamoja is now centred on peace and development, previously the focus was on disarmament. These past disarmament interventions encountered significant challenges in linking gun removal to the recovery of pastoral livelihoods, as pastoralism in the greater region has long been associated with virulent armed conflicts and cattle raiding. Past interventions struggled to support the development of viable alternative forms of productive employment that would ensure sustainable livelihoods for the people of Karamoja.

Under the current technological development levels, pastoralism is destined to remain the most realistic source of survival for many people in Karamoja for a very long time to come, but this is not enough to drive the economic development needed. A concerted effort is also needed to develop alternative sources of employment for those who no longer have access to livestock. The current government initiatives to empower the people of Karamoja to harness the potential of their natural resources are therefore a step in the right direction. Under KIDP 2 the promotion of cash crops and tourism related economic activities, as well as mineral development, will enhance opportunities for income diversification in Karamoja.

For the artisanal mining community in Karamoja to be more secure, productive and sustainable there is a need for a new legal, fiscal and regulatory framework. The informality of the sector encourages both criminality and an absence of rights, with artisanal mining often better known for its challenges than its contribution to sustainable livelihoods. As well as providing support to artisanal and small-scale miners, it is also important to regulate the formal sector to increase the percentage of local revenue resulting from mineral extraction in Karamoja.

There are a number of other challenges to the development of alternative livelihoods. At present the sub-region has a very small private sector and unless this is significantly developed the sub-region will continue to lag behind the rest of the country. There is also inadequate power supply for commercial use. But there are also a number of opportunities: With the shifting gender relations in Karamoja as well as a number of other factors, pastoralists are finding it increasingly necessary to supplement livestock-based activities through livelihood diversification. Women are playing a key role in this diversification, sometimes becoming primary household providers (Flintan, 2011). The role of women has been highlighted as an under researched area, although women have been recognized as a potential focus for alternative livelihoods interventions (Knaute, 2008).

3.7 Comprehensive Results Matrix for the Improvement of Alternative Livelihoods

Inputs/Activities	Outputs/Indicators	Outcomes/Indicators	MoV	Time Frame and Target	Resp. Institution	Budget Est., UGX ('000)	Source of Funding
Objective 1: To provide and support sustainable alternative livelihoods in Karamoja							
1. Promote the development of vocational and skills	No. of mobilisation meetings held Institutions equipped with tools and materials	Increased employment	Monitoring reports		OPM, DLGs and Partners	5,000,000	GOU, DPs
2. Support apiculture farmers by providing modern beehives, harvesting kits and processing equipment to HHs	No. of apiculture Farmers (Women & men) supported. Sets of equipment provided Honey processing plant in place	Litres of honey produced	District production reports Monitoring report	5000 beehives	Ministry of Trade and Industry, MAAIF, OPM		GOU, DPs
3. Provide vocational students with bursaries	No. of students benefiting	Access to vocational training increased		3,710 students	MOESTS, OPM, partners	1,558,000	GOU, DPs
4. Support small-scale miners with modern equipment	No. of miners supported	Improved technology and income for miners		20 miners	MEMD, MTIC, OPM, partners	1,000,000	GOU, DPs
5. Support to cottage industries (craft, welding)	No. of industries supported	Improved production from local industry		100	MTIC, Partners, OPM	200,000	GOU, DPs
6. Support to farmers for small scale irrigation	No. of farmers supported	Improved productivity					GOP, DPs
Objective 2: Develop and support tourism infrastructure in Karamoja							
1. Promote cultural heritage, Develop Tourism sites and their access roads	Names and No. of tourism sites developed Kms of access roads opened and maintained	% of Local revenue resulting from tourism Reduction in unemployment rate No of tourists visiting the sites	District budget Survey reports MTTI annual reports		OPM, DLGs and Partners Ministry of Tourism	1,250,000	GOU, DPs
2. Develop Karamoja museum	The museum in Moroto developed	No. of tourists visiting Museum % of Local revenue resulting from tourism	Museum records				GOU, DPs
3. Support the formation of cultural groups to create awareness on Karamojong culture	No. of cultural groups engaged in traditional crafts making, music, dance and drama	% of people able to identify (with) the Karamojong culture	Survey			600,000	GOU, DPs

Inputs/Activities	Outputs/Indicators	Outcomes/Indicators	MoV	Time Frame and Target	Resp. Institution	Budget Est., UGX ('000)	Source of Funding
4. Construction of a power line to support tourism (Opuyo- Moroto) transmission project with medium and low voltage networks to supply the tourism sites	No. of cultural sites connected with electricity Reduced costs of alternative energy and improved service delivery at the sites	Increase in revenue to the connected sites % increase in the number of tourists visiting Karamoja	Financial reports of tourism sites Tourism sites visitor records		UETCL ERA	4,000,000	GOU, DPs
5. Support the establishment of community conservancy	2 conservancies established	Increased tourism revenue	Financial reports of tourism sites Tourism sites visitor records			2,000,000	GOU, DPs
6. Promote community tourism sites							
7. Train and equip local artisans in craft making and marketing							
Objective 3: To develop and support mineral extraction in Karamoja							
1. Support local miners to extract Limestone, Marble and Gold in Karamoja	No of HH engaged in mineral extraction	% of local revenue resulting from mineral extraction Improved standard of living	Ministry of Energy and Mineral development reports		OPM, DLGs and Partners	1,000,000	GOU, DPs
2. Promote mining related industrialisation	Industries connected to the power grid	Increased income to LGs, increased employment			MEMD REA	200,000,000	GOU, Islamic Development Bank
3. Sensitize leaders and communities in Karamoja on mining policy and legislation; and mineral sector activities in the region	No. of consultations held	A new legal, fiscal and regulatory framework established			MEMD	400,000	GOU, DPs
4. Consult the stakeholders in Karamoja to inform review of mining policy and legislation	No. of Consultations	A new legal, fiscal and regulatory framework	Ministry of Energy records		Ministry of Energy and Mineral development		GOU and DPs
5. Train Local Government Officials in Mineral Resources Management	Trained staff and LG officials	Skilled labour force in mining sector	Ministry of Energy records	4 years. One regional lab	Ministry of Energy and Mineral development	300,000	GOU, DPs
6. Establish mineral laboratories improved for value addition tests	No. of labs established	Improved mineral analysis			MIA MEMD	2,000,000	GOU, DPs

Inputs/Activities	Outputs/Indicators	Outcomes/Indicators	MoV	Time Frame and Target	Resp. Institution	Budget Est., UGX ('000)	Source of Funding
7. Youth trained in mineral beneficiation technical skills	No. engaged in training	Number of new jobs created	Training reports. Number of sites operational	4 years	Ministry of Trade. OPM	200,000	GOU, DPs
8. Aeromagnetic and radiometric surveys of Karamoja Region	Surveys completed					10,000,000	
9. Geological mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys of remaining parts of Karamoja Mapping of geosites and geoparks to promote geo-tourism	Data, reports and maps	Mineral map of Karamoja produced	Ministry of Energy reports	5 years. Geo-chemical and geo-physical map produced	Ministry of Energy and Mineral development		GOU, DPs
10. Mineral exploration, mineral resources assessment and estimation and promotion	Mineral potential of Karamoja determined	No. of investors in Karamoja	Ministry of Energy reports. No. of mines operational in Karamoja.	5 years	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development		GOU, DPs
11. Create environmental, health & safety and social awareness to miners in Karamoja	Frequency of inspections carried out to ensure compliance with set standards	Reduced mortality rate	Distribution reports	5 years 5 sites	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development	200,000	GOU, DPs
12. Mainstream Artisanal and Small Scale Miners; Licensing of exploration and mining companies interested in mineral resources of Karamoja; Issuing dealers licenses, permits and certificates; Monitoring and inspection of mining activities in Karamoja.	Mineral Exploration Licenses, Location Licenses, Mining Leases, Movement Permits and Certificates issued;	% of local revenue resulting from mineral extraction. No. of registered and licensed artisans mining enterprises in operation			MEMD DLGs		
14. Construct regional offices for Karamoja with mineral beneficiation centre and national seismological station.	Regional Centre for Geological Survey and Mines Directorate for Karamoja Region established with Mini/ Laboratory and Seismological Station	No. of specialised staff posted at the office	Ministry of Energy reports	4 years. One centre established	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development	3,000,000	GOU, DPs

Inputs/Activities	Outputs/Indicators	Outcomes/Indicators	MoV	Time Frame and Target	Resp. Institution	Budget Est., UGX ('000)	Source of Funding
Objective 4: To promote and support rural industrialisation and trade development in Karamoja							
1. Establish the Karamoja Industrial Park	No. of industries established	Increased economic activity in Karamoja			MTIC DLGs	500,000	GOU, DPs
2. Set up social enterprises	No. of new enterprises created	Increased social enterprises and revenues from SEs					
3. Establish financial cooperatives	No of cooperatives established	Increase in economic engagement				2,000,000	
4. Establish cross-border markets	No of highway commodities markets established	Increased LG revenue, increased employment				1,000,000	
Objective 5: To promote access to electricity and clean energy							
1. Connect households, businesses and institutions to the National Grid	Number of HHS Businesses and Institutions connected	Number of new jobs created	ERA progress reports		MEMD ERA DLGs	1,500,000	GOU and development Partners
2. Sensitization and marketing to promote connections	Number of DJ mentions and communication messages aired	Increased community awareness of roles and responsibilities	Distribution reports		OPM	500,000	GOU and DPs
3. Install solar mini grids and solar	Number of solar mini grids and installations	Stable power supply	Fiscal reports and visits	5 years 2 mini grids	ERA	900,000	GOU and development Partners
4. Promote smokeless kitchens	No of HH with smokeless kitchens	Improved health indicators	Reports			240,000	GOU, DPs

3.8 Lands and housing

The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development is mandated to ensure the rational sustainable and effective use and management of land; the orderly development of urban and rural areas; and safe, planned and adequate housing for socio-economic development. In Karamoja, the lands sector needs to take into account the cultural complexities underlying the current land tenure system. The land use system also needs to consider the nature of land use, and address the needs of human settlement, production and conservation.

The land resources in Karamoja region are often seen as underutilised and inefficiently managed. With peace now in the region, Karamoja is expected to experience an economic boom especially when underutilised land is more productively used for livestock and agriculture, as well as for mineral extraction. This emerging scenario is likely to spur more migration into the region and create subsequent changes in settlement patterns resulting from the emergence of economic growth centres. Such development needs to be planned for.

The NDP 2 highlights the need for the Land Sector to secure rights to land to enable landholders to plan and invest for the future, and have the confidence to consider wider livelihood options. In the case of customary land, sensitization programmes will be promoted to ensure that the interests of all parties are duly protected. One of the cornerstone activities under NDP 2 is to embark on a nationwide systematic land demarcation and survey programme to formally title land under customary tenure (NPD 2, 2015). Under the KIDP 2 framework the implementation of the following activities have been prioritised for the sub-region:

3.8 Comprehensive Results Matrix for the Lands Sector

Inputs/Activities	Outputs/Indicators	Outcomes/ Indicators	MoV	Time Frame and Target	Resp. Institution	Budget Est., UGX ('000)	Source of Funding
Objective 1: To alleviate land disputes and ensure security of land tenure							
1. Training of ALCs, Recorders, District Land officers, Physical planning committees and DLBs	Capacity built for institutions in dispute resolution mechanisms	Increased dispute resolution % of trained survey service providers in the region % of land disputes processed	Reports	60 joint trainings carried out		300,000	GOU, Development Partners
2. Procurement of survey equipment and support for land surveying	Equipment procured % of land surveyed in the region	Systematic demarcation done Increased land tenure security	Reports Deed plans			500,000	GOU, Development Partners
3. Training of CCOs beneficiaries Production of CCOs	Certificates of Customary ownership (CCOs) produced and disseminated	Improved Security of Customary land tenure system % of land under customary land tenure system registered	No. of CCOs issued Registered titles disseminated			500,000	GOU, Development Partners
4. Support training of traditional elders in Land Act	No of traditional elders trained in Land Act	Improved awareness on Customary land tenure system % reduction of conflict resulting from land issues	Training reports			300,000	GOU, Development Partners
5. Support the resolution of disputes	No of dispute resolution activities supported	% reduction of conflicts resulting from land issues	Reports			250,000	GOU, Development Partners
6. Support establishment of Land Registry Office	Land Registry office established in Moroto	% of land under customary land tenure system registered	Office in place			400,000	GOU, Development Partners
7. Form Sub-county Elders' Land Committees and raise awareness	No of Sub-county Land Committees formed	% reduction of conflict resulting from land issues	Committees in place			400,000	GOU, Development Partners

Inputs/Activities	Outputs/Indicators	Outcomes/ Indicators	MoV	Time Frame and Target	Resp. Institution	Budget Est., UGX ('000)	Source of Funding
Objective 2: To mitigate inter-state boundary differences and facilitate local boundary dispute resolution							
8. Support boundary opening for both international and district boundaries	No of boundaries, both international and district opened	% reduction of conflict resulting from boundary disputes				1,500,000	GOU, Development Partners
9. Support community dialogue meetings	No of dialogue meetings supported						
Objective 3: To promote and ensure planned developments in Karamoja							
10. Situation analysis of all town centres Spatial Data collection Production of physical plans for all rural centres	Physical plans of the major urban and economic growth areas produced Orderly development of urban and rural areas	% of the population living in planned settlement in Karamoja	Reports			700,000	GOU, Development Partners
Objective 4: To promote access to decent housing							
11. Production and dissemination of customised prototype plans	No of prototype plans produced	Increased availability of decent housing	Reports			300,000	GOU, Development Partners
12. Acquisition of land and construction of houses	No of houses constructed	Affordable Housing services provided under PPP	Reports				

3.9 Supporting Education for Development

Despite the existence of programmes for Universal Primary Education [UPE], Functional Adult Literacy (FAL) and Universal Secondary Education [USE], the Karamoja sub-region registers the lowest school enrolment rates in Uganda. While net primary school enrolment in the sub-region has increased substantially from 30 to 57%, it still remains way below the national average of 82%. The sub-region also harbours the highest adult illiteracy rates, of 86% and 71% for Moroto and Nakapiripirit respectively. Overall, the sub-region has a literacy level of only 12% compared to the 71% national average. The current school population is given as 115,985 children in the 245 primary schools, 7,158 children in the 20 secondary schools, plus two tertiary institutions.

The low levels of educational achievement result from a complexity of factors that include: the traditional agro – pastoral lifestyle that requires the labour of young boys and girls as herders; high levels of poverty; and negative perceptions of education by parents. Approximately 36% are unable to afford the cost of sending children to school (WFP & UNICEF, 2014), whilst the high failure rate in existing schools (due to the poor quality of education) discourages the few parents who do send their children to school. There have been several attempts by government to provide schools in locations where learners walk a distance of less than 5kms; but even where these schools exist many learners have not embraced this opportunity, have continued to shun education, and continue to lead their traditional lives within their communities.

In Karamoja, girls are more likely to be ‘out of school’ or fail to complete primary due to both ‘push’ and ‘pull’ factors. Girls are not sent to school due to the low value attached to girl’s education: a reflection of the socio-cultural values and traditions in a male dominated, patriarchal society; practices in relation to early marriage; gendered division of labour; and gender based violence (Faughnan, 2015). Across Karamoja the quality of school facilities remains poor, with building and maintaining schools more costly in remote areas and trained staff and equipment harder to obtain. For the girl child in these schools the lack of gender-supportive facilities presents a greater challenge: The vast majority show a disregard for privacy and a lack of changing rooms, latrines, wash basins, soap or sanitary wear. KIDP 2 is prioritising the education of girls.

3.9 Comprehensive Results Matrix for the Education Sector

Inputs/Activities	Outputs/Indicators	Outcomes/Indicators	MoV	Time Frame and Target	Resp. Institution	Budget Est., UGX ('000)	Source of Funding
Objective 1: To increase the enrolment and retention of children in school							
1. Construct/ upgrade and equip 40 girls and 40 boys boarding Primary Schools, one for each sub county in Karamoja	No of government aided 'Girls Only' Boarding Primary Schools and No of 'Boys only' boarding P/S constructed and equipped by December 2015	Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) Primary Girls Net Enrolment Ratio Primary Boys No of pupils enrolled in primary (girls)	District and sub county records Local Government Report District education reviews	20 units per year	MoESTS OPM DLGs Partners	48,000,000	
2. Construct 40 classrooms	40 classrooms constructed	No of pupils enrolled in primary (boys)	OPM Reports		OPM	1,690,000	Development Partners & GOU
3. Carry out research on the various education alternatives for the Karamoja sub-region to increase the policy argument for government supported boarding facilities - taking into account Karamojong values and livelihoods	3 studies carried out	Number of students enrolled under non- formal education	District and sub county records MOES Consultants report District education reviews	3	MoESTS OPM DLGs Partners	100,000	GOU and DPs
4. Carry out an annual social mobilisation campaign targeting radio talk shows and community awareness meetings to sensitise communities and the local and traditional leadership to take their children to school	No of radio talk shows and community sensitisation meetings held	Increased community support for education in Karamoja	District and sub county records MoES EMIS District education reviews	200 per year	MoESTS OPM DLGs Partners	2,000,000	GOU and DPs
5. Establish a bursary scheme targeting 100 disadvantaged boys and girls per year	No of boys and girls receiving the bursary schemes	No of pupils enrolled in primary (girls) No of pupils enrolled in primary (boys)	District and sub county records MoES EMIS District education reviews	20 per year for 5 years	MoESTS OPM DLGs Partners	875,000	

Inputs/Activities	Outputs/Indicators	Outcomes/ Indicators	MoV	Time Frame and Target	Resp. Institution	Budget Est., UGX ('000)	Source of Funding
6. Support the establishment of 2 Post Primary Education and Training centres' in each district	No of PPET training centres established	No of students enrolled in PPET (females) No of students enrolled in PPET (males)	District and sub county records MoES EMIS District education reviews	14	MoESTS OPM DLGs Partners	8,500,000	
7. Construct and re-equip 30 boarding Secondary Schools in the whole of Karamoja	30 boarding secondary schools constructed and equipped	Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) Secondary Females Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) Secondary Males No of students enrolled in secondary (females) No of students enrolled in secondary (males)	District and sub county records MoES EMIS District education reviews	30	MoESTS OPM DLGs Partners	5,000,000	Development Partners & GOU
8. Establish 2 appropriate technology skills development centres outside the PPET structure to cater for the Karamoja youth	No of appropriate technology skills development centres established	No of students enrolled in PPET (females) No of students enrolled in PPET (males)	District and sub county records MoES EMIS District Education reviews	12	MoESTS OPM DLGs Partners	6,000,000	GOU and DPs
9. Ensure easy access for children with special learning needs (SNE)	No. of special needs girls and boys accessing education	Improved and equitable access to education	MIA-DGAL		MoESTS OPM DLGs Partners MIA-DGAL	500,000	GOU and DPs
10. Local governments enact by-laws to ensure compulsory attendance in school (6-17yrs)	By-laws enacted	Improved access to education	Attendance records		LGs	30,000	GOU and DPs

Inputs/Activities	Outputs/Indicators	Outcomes/ Indicators	MoV	Time Frame and Target	Resp. Institution	Budget Est., UGX ('000)	Source of Funding
Objective 2: To increase retention and completion of girl child education							
11. Promotion of safe girl child friendly school environment	No of child friendly schools meeting gender friendly standards with fences erected	Girls Primary School Dropout rate Girls Primary school Completion rate	District and sub county records MoES EMIS District education reviews		MoESTS OPM DLGs Partners	10,800,000	GOU and DPs
12. Recruitment of 1 senior woman teacher in all Primary schools to support the girl child	No of senior women teachers recruited and posted by districts		District and sub county records MoES EMIS District education reviews		MoESTS DLGs Partners	(DLG)	GOU
13. Establishment of Science laboratory centres	No. of girls undertaking science centres		District and sub county records MoES EMIS District education reviews		MoESTS DLGs MOFPED	6,000,000	GOU and DPs
14. Support to the District Service Commission to recruit teacher	No. of men and women teachers recruited		District and sub county records MoES EMIS District education reviews		MoESTS DLGs Partners	315,000	GOU and DPs
15. Provision of 500,000 locally manufactured sanitary towels for the girl child	No of girl children provided with sanitary towels		District and sub county records MoES EMIS District education reviews	100,000 per year	MoESTS OPM DLGs Partners	500,000	GOU and DPs
16. Sensitisation of all students on minimal standards for hygiene and sanitation	No. of students sensitised		District and sub county records MoES EMIS District education reviews	100 per year	MoESTS DLGs	100,000	GOU and DPs
Objective 3: Improve the quality of education in Karamoja							
17. Recruit, post and retain qualified teachers in the government aided primary and secondary schools in Karamoja	No of districts meeting the teacher staffing ceiling	Pupil teacher ratio Student Teacher ratio	District and sub county records. MOPS Pay Roll	5 years	OPM, DLGs, Partners	300,000	GOU

Inputs/Activities	Outputs/Indicators	Outcomes/ Indicators	MoV	Time Frame and Target	Resp. Institution	Budget Est., UGX ('000)	Source of Funding
18. The Schools Health and Reading Programme (SHARP) rolled out to all districts	SHARP undertaken in Abim, Amudat, Kotido and Kaabong	No. of students reached. Increased reading levels and health awareness	Records		MoESTS DLG	100,000	
19. Increase the % of hardship allowance to teachers being posted to the Karamoja sub-region	% increase in the hardship allowance for teachers posted in Karamoja		District and sub county records MOPS Data Base		MoESTS OPM DLGs Partners	500,000	GOU
20. Increase the facilitation, support and number of instructors in the education centres	No of trained instructors facilitated and new ones recruited.	Attendants Instructor ratio	District and sub county records MoES EMIS District education reviews	650	MoESTS OPM DLGs Partners	50,000	GOU
21. Construct 2 teachers houses per school for both primary and secondary Schools per district	No of teachers houses at primary and secondary level built	Teacher staff house ratio	District and sub county records MOLG Progress Report District education reviews		MoESTS OPM DLGs Partners	12,000,000	GOU and DPs
22. Support a bi-annual education conference for the Karamoja sub-region	No of bi-annual educational conferences held	Pupil text book ratio for upper primary* Pupil text book ratio for lower primary* Numeracy Rates for P6 Literacy Rates at P6	District and sub county records MoES EMIS District education reviews	2 per year	MoESTS OPM DLGs Partners	1,000,000	GOU and DPs
23 Support three annual PTA meetings at primary school level	No. of PTA meetings held	Increased parental involvement	District and sub county records MoES EMIS District education reviews		DGL PTA MoESTS	840,000	GOU and DPs
24. Increase supply of instructional materials to schools	No of pupils supported with instructional materials, in the 5 districts, of Moroto, Kotido, Kaboong, Abim, and Nakapiripirit		District and sub county records MoES EMIS District education reviews	117,617 per year	MoES OPM DLGs Partners	1,000,000	GOU and DPs

Inputs/Activities	Outputs/Indicators	Outcomes/ Indicators	MoV	Time Frame and Target	Resp. Institution	Budget Est., UGX ('000)	Source of Funding
25. Establish demand-side interventions that will support vulnerable households to send and keep children in School (social grants, uniform support, school feeding support, scholastic material etc.)	No of households supported to send children to school	Numeracy Rates for P6 Literacy Rates at P6		2000 households	MoES OPM DLGs Partners	1,000,000	GOU and DPs
26. Construct stance pit latrines	155 stance pit latrines constructed	Increased pit latrine coverage in schools	OPM Reports		OPM	150,000	Development Partners & GOU
27. Increase support to 100 in-service training for teachers per district per annum in the Karamoja sub-region	No of in-service teachers supported to upgrade, in Moroto PTC Teachers – 321 Non Formal-360	Qualified teacher pupil ratio	District and Sub county Records	259 per year	MoES OPM DLGs Partners	1,295,000	GOU and DPs
28. Supply 3-seater desks	1,690 3-seater desks supplied	Improved learning environment	OPM Reports		OPM	143,650	Development Partners & GOU
29. Strengthen the school inspectorate through supporting 1 vehicle, fuel, etc.	No of inspections done in a school/term, annually	Numeracy Rates for P3 and P6 Literacy Rates at P3 and P6 No. of Pupils/ students Passing Primary and Secondary Examinations in Government aided schools	District and sub county records Local Government School Inspection reports.		MoES OPM DLGs Partners	300,000	GOU and DPs
Objective 4: To promote skills development in the sub-region							
30. Students supported and trained at agricultural farm institutes	5 students trained per year per district	Increased in skilled labour force			MOESTS	175,000	GOU and DPs
31. Establish Technical Institute in Karamoja	Technology skills development centre established	Increased access to skills training				15,000,000	GOU and DPs

Inputs/Activities	Outputs/Indicators	Outcomes/ Indicators	MoV	Time Frame and Target	Resp. Institution	Budget Est., UGX ('000)	Source of Funding
32. Establish regional forensic analytical laboratory	Regional forensics lab.	Increased access and competence of youth				5,600,000	GOU and DPs
33. Equip and retool, four technical schools	No of schools equipped	Access to competence based training				4,000,000	GOU and DPs
34. Annual skills development awareness campaigns carried out in schools	70 campaigns targeting skills development	Increased enrolment at skills training centres			MoESTS DLGs Partners	1,400,000	GOU and DPs
35. Refresher training of 40 instructors	No. of trainees with improved skills	Increased in skilled labour force		8 per year		96,000	GOU and DPs
Objective 5: To promote sustainable consumption of quality diverse diets among school children throughout the year and periods of shock							
36. Support cultivation and consumption of vegetables in all schools	No. of vegetable gardens per school. No. of pupils consuming vegetables	Improved health and learning Higher pass rates Increased attendance	School records DEO records UNEB records		MoESTS DLGs Partners MoS	700,000	GOU and DPs
37. Support the consumption of milk and fortified cooking oils in schools	No. of pupils consuming milk and cooking oils				DGL WFP MoESTS	700,000	GOU and DPs
38. Support production of food for school feeding programme in every district	Acreage of food gardens per school				DGL WFP MoESTS OPM	17,000,000	GOU and DPs
39. Sensitisation campaigns on the relevance of nutrition for children	No. of education campaigns carried out				DGL WFP MoESTS OPM	1,400,000	GOU and DPs
40. Support production of nutritious food crops for 2000 targeted HH	No. of HH consuming nutritious foods				DGL MoESTS	1,000,000	GOU and DPs

3.10 Safeguarding Social Protection and Food Security

Whilst Uganda's economy as a whole has been growing, a majority of people in Karamoja are still living in poverty or risk falling into poverty. The incidence of poverty in the North-East has remained constant between 2010 - 2013 at 75%; compared to 36% in Mid-Northern, 42% in West Nile and 19.7% nationally (UBOS, 2014). Furthermore, overall poverty in the North-East has not fallen as quickly as the rest of the country, reducing only 5% between 2005/6 and 2009/10 compared to the 21% reduction nationally, and then stagnating between 2009/10 and 2012/13.

The food security situation in Karamoja also remains a major concern. While not an emergency, the situation can be termed as serious: 18% of the population is in IPC phase 3 (Crisis); approximately 252,000 of the 1.37 million people in Karamoja. A further 58% of the population are classified as being in Phase 2 (Stressed) (WFP & vam, 2014) (FEWS NET, 2015). A 2014 study by WFP and UNICEF revealed that the prevalence of GAM, SAM, Stunting and Underweight children below five years in the Karamoja sub-region is 13.4%, 2.8%, 32.3% and 25% respectively (WFP & UNICEF, 2014). Given the erosion of coping capacities over time, it is projected that future disasters will lead to even greater food needs. Interventions are needed to accelerate agricultural recovery process and ensure food and nutrition security in the sub-region. Unless intervention is undertaken urgently there is a danger that climate change processes could precipitate more intense conflict and compound food- insecurity crises arising from natural disasters.

Although Karamoja is shifting into a focused development mode, the most vulnerable households will still continue to require social protection; needing specific targeted interventions to guarantee their income security, food and nutrition security, and access to basic services. The Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development and the World Food Program (WFP) are currently implementing programmes to provide Social Protection and Food and Nutrition Security in Karamoja. In situations of chronic poverty where blanket food aid is being scaled down, direct income transfers allow a strategic shift to take place in development strategies; by ensuring that the poorest and most vulnerable are protected from the worst forms of deprivation, governments and aid agencies are able to effectively scale down blanket food assistance whilst scaling up activities to support the growth of productive livelihoods for those individuals and households who are able to work.

MGLSD, with support from development partners, is rolling out a Direct Income Support programme. The Expanding Social Protection Programme will implement the Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE). SAGE will provide direct income transfer of 23,000 UGX per month to support, firstly, senior citizens aged 60 and above, and later, vulnerable and labour constrained household in Amudat, Moroto, Nakapiripirit and Napak, among another 14 districts across the country (Expanding Social Protection, 2012)

3.10 Comprehensive Results Matrix for Social Protection and Food Security

Inputs/Activities	Outputs/Indicators	Outcomes/ Indicators	MoV	Time Frame and Target	Resp. Institution	Budget Est., UGX ('000)	Source of Funding
Objective 1: To improve income security among poor and vulnerable households							
1. Deliver regular direct income support to 79,000 vulnerable people in Amudat, Moroto, Nakapiripirit, and Napak	- No individuals enrolled the SAGE scheme	No. of people receiving regular and predictable Direct Income Support	Programme Monitoring reports	79,000	MGLSD MoLG DLGs	23,709,000	Development Partners & GOU
Objective 2: To improve food and nutrition security for poor and vulnerable households							
1. Timely provision of food and cash in sufficient quantities to targeted beneficiaries (extremely vulnerable households) through General Food Distributions	- No. of food/cash beneficiaries (dis-aggregated by sex). - Metric tonnes of food distributed - UGX value of cash distributed	Reduced prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5, assessed using weight-for-height. Increase in number of meals per day	Food Security and Nutrition Assessments	148,000 11,719 MT	GOU, WFP	*Total 2011-15 budget is approx. USD 400 million (\$1/2630UGX) = UGX. 1,052,000,000	
2. Timely provision of supplementary and therapeutic micro-nutrient –fortified food in sufficient quantities to targeted beneficiaries	- No. of food beneficiaries (dis-aggregated by sex). - Metric tonnes of food distributed	Recovery rates under the supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes	Routine Programme Monitoring	60,000 1705 MT	GOU, WFP		GOU, DPs
3. Livelihood assets developed, built or restored by targeted communities and individuals (under NUSAF2)	- Variety of assets created - Targeted communities with access to improved community assets	Proportion of targeted communities with food consumption score >35 Proportion of and additional livelihood opportunities	Food security Assessments Reports Field visits	416,500 16,835 MT 4 years	OPM		GOU, DPs
4. Small Holder Farmers trained in Post-harvest handling and Agribusiness skills.	No. of farmers trained	UGX value of food purchased from participating farmers' groups	Periodic surveys	56,018	OPM IPs		GOU, DPs
5. Monitor the quality of developed food formulation to meet nutrition and quality standards	No. of developed food formations monitored		MIA DGAL reports		MIA DGAL	3,000,000	GOU, DPs
6. Market infrastructure improved	- No. of satellite collection points constructed - No. of Kms of road constructed			4 30	MoLG DLGs		
7. Market Information Systems Strengthened	- No. of weekly SMS food price updates received by farmers' organisations			52	MoLG DLGs		
8. Pair of oxen provided to each vulnerable HH	2000 HH receive oxen				OPM NUSAF 3	4,000,000	GOU and DPs

Inputs/Activities	Outputs/Indicators	Outcomes/ Indicators	MoV	Time Frame and Target	Resp. Institution	Budget Est., UGX ('000)	Source of Funding
9. Provision of heifers to each affected HH	10,000 heifers provided				Partners	10,000,000	GOU and DPs
10. Support public works for community road repair, water facilities and environmental conservation	Public works facilities in place					20,000,000	GOU and DPs
Objective 3: To increase access to quality basic services for poor and vulnerable households							
1. Timely provision of school meals in sufficient quantities to targeted school children	- No. of food beneficiaries (dis-aggregated by sex). - Metric tonnes of food distributed.	NER in participating districts Absolute Enrolment in participating Districts Retention and Completion rate in districts Class Attendance rate in beneficiary schools	Annual Education Survey (ESAPR)/EMIS	104,000 7,801 MT	WFP DLGs MOE MoLG	500,000,000	GOU and DPs
2. Timely provision of Girls Take Home Ration to girls (P4-P7 attending at least 80% of school days in a term)	- No. of girls with increased primary school attendance - Metric Tonnes of food distributed	Gender Ratio in beneficiary schools		10,500 1,003 MT	MOE, MoLG DLGs WFP	700,000	GOU and DPs
3. Timely provision of Take Home Ration to children attending Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres	- No. of food beneficiaries (dis-aggregated by sex). - Metric tonnes of food distributed	Absolute enrolment in participating ECD centres		11,000 298 MT	MOE MoLG DLGs WFP	50,000	GOU and DPs
4. Timely provision of food in sufficient quantities to beneficiaries (children, pregnant women and lactating mothers) at Maternal Child Health and Nutrition Centres	- No. of food beneficiaries (dis-aggregated by sex and category). - Metric tonnes of food distributed	Prevalence of low birth weight at beneficiary health centres	Periodic Surveys Routine Monitoring	33,000 3,196 MT	MOH MOE MoLG DLGs WFP	157,000	GOU and DPs
5. Strengthen community based structures to demand nutrition and other services	No. of community structures strengthened	Increased quality of life in communities and access to services					
6. Integrate BCC in all social protection programmes	No. of BCCs					150,000	GOU and DPs

3.11 Comprehensive Results Matrix for Coordination and M&E of KIDP 2 Interventions

Inputs/Activities	Outputs/Indicators	Outcomes/ Indicators	MoV	Time Frame	Resp. Institution	Budget Est., UGX ('000)	Source of Funding
Objective 1: To strengthen coordination and harmonization of all interventions both at national and regional levels							
1. Hold regular PRDP/PCM meetings	• No. of meetings held per year	Improved information and coordination system	Monitoring reports		OPM	2,000,000	GOU and DPs
2. Hold regional KIDP policy meetings	• No. of meetings held per year				OPM	1,500,000	GOU and DPs
3. Strengthen information and management systems at all levels	• System operational and housed at the NUDC				OPM Partners	500,000	GOU and DPs
4. Organise periodic regional KIDP coordination meetings involving all stakeholders	• Meeting minutes and action points agreed upon • At least 6 meetings for TWG held per year	Proportion of stakeholders reporting improved project coordination and harmonisation	Field Monitoring Reports		OPM	650,000	GOU and DPs
5. Organise monthly KIDP TWG meeting at OPM	• Sectoral update on implementation status		Monitoring and Evaluation Report		OPM	125,000	GOU and DPs
6. Facilitate development of holistic District work plans	• Presence of district priority work plans and budgets including interventions by KIDP, PRDP, Sectors and other development partners			OPM	500,000	GOU and DPs	
7. Support operations of KIDP coordination unit at OPM	• Functional unit in place	Efficient and effective implementation	Stakeholder reports		OPM Partners	1,000,000	GOU and DPs
8. Develop a harmonised implementation strategy	• Stakeholders aware of strategy and implementing it				OPM DLGs Partners	250,000	GOU and DPs
Objective 2: To undertake periodic assessments and review progress of KIDP							
9. Prepare quarterly reports on progress made in implementation of KIDP interventions	• Quarterly progress reports prepared and shared with relevant stakeholders	Timely reporting on the progress of KIDP in Karamoja	Quarterly documentary review		OPM	700,000	GOU and DPs
10. Draw lessons on progress made in implementation of the KIDP to inform KIDP programme design	• Lessons learnt/ recommendations shared with relevant stakeholders for action	Proportion of the projects implemented as per planned activities	Documentary review		OPM	200,000	GOU and DPs
11. Prepare and undertake mid-term review of KIDP	• Midterm Review Report prepared and disseminated to stakeholders	Midterm Review Presentation to PMC	Midterm Review reports		OPM	350,000	GOU and DPs
12. Undertake the evaluation of KIDP at the end of its implementation	• Report on the impact of KIDP prepared presented to the stakeholders	Evaluation reports produced	Evaluation report		OPM	400,000	GOU and DPs
13. Organise monitoring visits to Karamoja by OPM staff after every six months	• Bi annual monitoring reports produced on the progress of intervention	Effective and efficient implementation of PRDP	Monitoring reports		OPM	700,000	GOU and DPs
14. Support Northern Uganda Data Centre	• Auxiliary staff in place • Equipment provided • Data collection visits taking place	Timely availability of data for decision making	Monitoring reports		OPM	500,000	GOU and DPs

Inputs/Activities	Outputs/Indicators	Outcomes/ Indicators	MoV	Time Frame	Resp. Institution	Budget Est., UGX ('000)	Source of Funding
15. Support learning visits for national and district leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of visits supported 	More effective implementation			OPM	500,000	GOU and DPs
16. A new planning framework for Karamoja developed – KIDP 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KIDP 3 developed 	Karamoja's development more in line with Uganda's			OPM Partners	600,000	GOU and DPs
Objective 3: To strengthen the capacity the various actors/stakeholders for effective and efficient utilization of resources/service delivery							
17. Strengthen the capacity of Ministry for Karamoja Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of staff recruited OPM Karamoja office in Moroto rehabilitated 	% of people accessing services	MoPS Reports M&E Reports			2,500,000	GOU & Development Partners
18. Strengthen the capacity of the Inspectorate of Government work in Karamoja	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of staff recruited to support Karamoja 	Staff trained and focused on Karamoja				3,000,000	GOU and DPs
19. Strengthen the capacity of other actors/stakeholders (Local Government, CSOs, and Private sector)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of Training and capacity building sessions organized No of appropriate sensitizations made through provision of IEC materials 	% Increase in level of knowledge of interventions in Karamoja	Reports		OPM NUSAF 3	500,000	GOU and DPs
20. Establish coordination/monitoring mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design and implement an M&E Strategy Enhance coordination through TWG, online platforms and related networks 	Increased efficiency in planning, monitoring and reporting. Improved harmony in interventions through coordination. % Increase in number of members to established networks.	M&E Reports OPM Reports		OPM	300,000	GOU & Development Partners
21. Strengthen and support District Disaster Management and Preparedness Committees (DDMPCs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DDMPCs functional Capacity of Technical Planning Committees (TPCs) enhanced 	% Reduction in losses of life, property through disaster mitigation % Increase in early warning interventions in districts	DDPR Reports MoLG /MIA Reports		OPM	850,000	GOU & Development Partners
22. Provide implementers and DLG staff with equipment and vehicles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of equipment and vehicles procured and distributed 	Increased efficiency in extension of services to rural populations	MoLG Reports MoPS/ MAAIF Reports		OPM MoLG	2,900,000	GOU & Development Partners
23. Support, facilitate district staff in monitoring and supervision activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of monitoring visits and coordination meetings 				OPM MoLG MoPS	1,400,000	GOU & Development Partners
24. Build/rehabilitate offices for DLGs at district and sub-county	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of offices constructed/rehabilitated and installed with solar power units 					3,000,000	GOU & Development Partners
25. Establish community based monitoring system (barazas) for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review conducted on community approaches 	Groups meet regularly and report on activities			OPM Partners	1,000,000	GOU and DPs

Inputs/Activities	Outputs/Indicators	Outcomes/ Indicators	MoV	Time Frame	Resp. Institution	Budget Est., UGX ('000)	Source of Funding
accountability and transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community monitoring groups set up System established for reporting of the group activities/findings 				OP IGG		

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Annex 2: Details of progress achieved under KIDP 1

The Education Sector

i) Construction of infrastructure at selected hard to reach schools has been embarked on:

- Moroto - Construction of four (04) Teachers houses at Moroto High School
- Nakapiripirit - Construction of four (04) dormitories in Lolachat Primary School
- Amudat – Construction of 2 dormitories in Karita P/S
- Kaabong - Construction of 2 dormitories in Lobalangit P/S
- Kotido – Kacheri P/S
- Napak – Constructed of 16 teachers' houses in Kalotom P/S in 2012

On the whole, Pupil-Classroom ratio has reduced from 81 to 71 pupils per classroom despite increased pupils' enrolment in schools. Despite this achievement, the ratio still remains high in the sub-region compared to the National average of 58.

ii) Food Production for School Feeding programme in Karamoja

A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between OPM and the Uganda Prisons Service for the production of maize for school feeding in Karamoja at Namalu Prisons farm.

- The harvesting of 300 acres of maize is on going and a good harvest has been realised.
- Installation of one grinding mill for processing maize flour for the schools is on going at Namalu Prison and there are plans to increase maize acreage for the production of more food for schools
- The Ministry for Karamoja Affairs is in the process of procuring three tractors that would be given to Namalu Prisons farm to upscale food production for the school feeding programme.
- District local governments have been requested to identify fertile land that would be used to grow food for the schools

The Agriculture Sector

i) Electronic Cattle Branding

The project for electronic cattle branding was initiated in 2010 with the overall aim of consolidating the disarmament programme and stamping out cattle thefts among the communities.

- So far, a total of 88,500 heads of cattle have been electronically branded since the inception of the project in 2010.
- MAAIF with district leadership are conducting sensitization of the communities on the benefits of electronic cattle branding.
- Meetings held officials from MAAIF to discuss modalities for the mobilization and sensitization of communities in Karamoja.

ii) Food security initiatives

The Ministry for Karamoja embarked on programmes to promote food security at household level and to reduce dependency on relief food aid. The priority beneficiaries of this initiative are women, youth and elders' groups at sub county level. Since the introduction of this programme in 2010, the number of households dependent on food aid has reduced from 80% to 10%. This dramatic reduction is attributed to the procurement and distribution of Two thousand (2,000) ox ploughs, 14,000 hand hoes, 4,000 oxen, 1,000 heifers and 1,000 goats. In addition, the following items are planned to be procured during the current financial year 2014/15: 2,000 goats, 2,000 Oxen, 1,300 ox ploughs, 3,700 heifers, and 70 improved bulls.

iii) Establishment of pilot small scale irrigation kits for progressive farmers

The Ministry for Karamoja Affairs initiated the process of establishing pilot irrigation systems in Karamoja. A group of progressive farmers were selected. The technical team undertook a field assessment to establish the specific requirements of each farmer before the end of October 2014 and the procurement process commenced.

iv) Improving livelihoods and Household Incomes

Improving household incomes is one of the key priorities of the Ministry the Ministry for Karamoja Affairs. The following programmes were initiated to improve livelihoods and household incomes:

- Procurement of Fifty (50) maize milling machines for women and youth groups
- Procurement of 950 sewing machines

The Health Sector

- Construction of Moroto Referral Hospital and provision of staff houses
- Napak – Construction of 4 health staff houses in Morulinga Health Centre II in 2012

The Water sector

The Office of the Prime Minister signed a Memorandum of understanding with the MWE for the construction of parish level valley tanks in Karamoja. The Ministry for Karamoja aims at constructing valley tanks in all parishes in Karamoja to make water accessible to the livestock near the villages.

i) Parish Valley Tanks

A total of 58 valley tanks are being constructed in the region and funded through the following programmes:

No.	Programme	Parish Valley Tanks
1.	Ministry for Karamoja Affairs	31
2.	Karamoja Livelihoods Programme (EU funding), already constructed	21
3.	PRDP (Kotido District)	6
Total		58

ii) Safe drinking water for Human consumption

Through the Peace Recovery and Development programme (PRDP), funds are sent by Government to all the districts of Karamoja for the drilling of boreholes in water stressed areas. In the last five years, safe water coverage in Abim district has increased from 50% to about 70% due to this funding.

The Road Sector

The Road sector is making substantial progress towards tarmacking the main road corridors connecting Karamoja sub-region to other parts of Uganda. In addition, the sector is working to improve connectivity within Karamoja and to maintain the national road network in fair and motorable state: Below is the level of achievement in the sector:

a) Karamoja Roads Development Programme (KRDP)			
SN	Road/Bridge	Length(Km)	Status
1	Lokichar-Turtuko-Nyakwae	50.8Km	Rehabilitation complete
2	Nyakwae Bridge	21m	Incomplete/outs tanding
3	Girik River-Lokales-Karita road (21Km) and Construction of 30m span Girik Bridge	21km	Completed
b) Karamoja Roads Development Programme (KRDP)-Completion of the outstanding works			
4	Moroto-Nakiloro-Kenya border(31Km) and Loro-Katekile roads(28Km)	59km	Incomplete/Out standing
5	Nyakwae Bridge	21m	Under procurement
6	Concreting steep section at Km 22 on Moroto- Nakiloro-Kenya border road	600m	Under procurement

7	Karita-Amudat road	11km	No progress due lack of funds
Special Karamoja Security Roads Programme (SKSRP)			
8	Loroo-Lorengedwat	46	Contractor procured, but works cant commence due to insufficient funding
9	Lorengedwat-Amudat-Lorengedchora	63	-do-
10	Rupa-Mogos-Kalasarich-Lokichar	86	-do-

c) Progress Of National Roads To Be Tarmacked In Karamoja Sub-Region			
No.	Road	Km	Remarks
1	Moroto – Nakapiripirit GoU)	93	It is funded by GoU. And to date 56.43 % of the road works have been completed. Project is expected to be completed by January 2016.
2	Muyembe-Nakapiripit	92	The loan for the project was approved by Cabinet and is awaiting parliamentary approval and Attorney General's Opinion. Advance procurement of the contractor will commence in February 2015.
3	Soroti- Katakwi- Moroto- Lokitanyala	208	The design completed and bidding documents ready. Procurement of the contractor awaiting MoFPED obtaining Cabinet approval of the Contractor Facilitated Financing.
4	Moroto- Kotido	101	The design was completed. Government is

			seeking for funds to construct the road.
5	Katine-Kalaki- Lwala- Kaberamaido-		Consultant procured - designs to commence February 2015
6	Namalu-Nabilatuk-Lokapel	45	Draft designs submitted and final design expected in June 2015.
7	Atiak-Kitgum- Kitigum- Koputh	273	Designs completed funding for works being sought
8	Kotido-Kaabong	64	Designs completed funding for works being sought
d) Planned Bridge Works			
i)	Nalakasi & Lopei in Karamoja		Procurement of contractor on-going.
ii)	Napienanya, Nabilatuk and Lolachat bridges		To be handled in subsequent FYs

Enhancement of Security, Law and Order in the sub-region

i) Consolidating the disarmament programme

Government launched the disarmament programme in 2002 to rid the region of illegal guns. So far:

- Out of the initial estimated 30,000 – 40,000 illegally held guns, 40,000 weapons and more than 53,000 ammunitions have been recovered,
- More than 58,000 raided livestock were recovered and handed over to the rightful owners. Livestock thefts have tremendously reduced.
- Security of roads, person and property is ensured;

- There is growing appreciation by the communities in Karamoja of Government effort to disarm as impunity and lawlessness have been drastically reduced;
- Open movement of armed warriors in public places and gun running have been stopped;
- Peaceful co - existence among Karamoja clans/tribes and the neighbouring districts;
- There is enhanced alternative livelihood through economic empowerment (Farming, survival skills training, SACCOs, among others);
- Improved Infrastructural development;
- There is increased School enrolment through Universal Primary Education (UPE), Universal Secondary Education (USE), with several bursaries extended to Karamojong Children.
- Improved service delivery through the return of social services to the sub - region up to grass root level e.g.
- Health centres are now established at sub - counties;
- There is establishment of new settlements and return of displaced persons who are now engaged in agriculture in the green belts like Lokales, Lolelia, Namendera, Lubanya and Nabwal, among others;
- There is provision of water for production and safe water for human consumption;
- Tourism Industry has picked up,
- Mineral exploration/exploitation is on-going;
- Livestock population has increased as a result of security,
- Restocking and access to veterinary services is in place;
- There is improved trade and movement of goods and services across Uganda - Kenya border;
- A total of 1101 warriors have been convicted of gun related offences, while 57 others are on remand for similar offences.
- Improved Civil - Military relations due to CIMIC engagements

ii) Improvement of Law and Order,

For the first time since 1979:

- Police posts have been established in all sub counties of Karamoja.
- There has been positive civil authority response in support of disarmament
- The role of community leaders has been enhanced as a result of meetings held with customary leaders in Karamoja to discuss modalities for promoting peace and harmony and mobilization of the communities for development.
- The Ministry for Karamoja Affairs plans to continue facilitating the elders in promoting harmony especially on cross boarder issues with the Turkana and Pokot of Kenya as well as the Toposa and Didinga of Southern Sudan
- The police force has continued with the sensitization of the communities on crime prevention through the community policing programmes.

Improvement of Living Conditions of the Poor and Vulnerable People

i) Construction of Villages

The Ministry for Karamoja Affairs initiated the construction of pilot improved manyattas using hydraform technology in 2009 as a measure of improving the living conditions of the vulnerable people in Karamoja. So far, the following villages have been constructed:

- Moroto district: Nadunget and Acerere modern villages each with 20 houses
- Moroto Municipality:- Kamswahili modern village 20 houses, toilets and health centre II
- Nakapiriprit district: Lorengedwat modern village 20 houses, kitchens and toilets

ii) Mineral Development

- The Ministry of Energy and Mineral development has issued more than 20 prospecting and exploration licenses to private companies to undertake mineral exploration in the region.
- Tororo Cement limited continues to extract and transport limestone from Tapach to Tororo for the production of cement.
- DAO Company is extracting marble from Katikekile for export

iii) Rural Electrification Programme

- Three hydropower lines have been connected to Karamoja to promote investment and trade. The Southern power connection to Karamoja comes through Muyembe – Namalu, Nakapiripirit - Amudat line. The central power line comes from Soroti – Katakwi, Iriiri to Moroto and the Northern Power line from Lira to – Abim.
- The construction of 133 kv line for industrial development has started from Soroti to Moroto. This line will facilitate the establishment of cement and other heavy industries in Karamoja that will provide employment, income and business opportunities to the region.
- The Rural Electrification Agency (ERA) has finalized the survey and sourced funding of new areas to be connected with hydro power as follows:
 1. Kotido – Kaabong – Kidepo line
 2. Lorengedwat - Nabilatuk – Lolachat line in Nakapiripirit district,
 3. Kangole – Lotome – Lorengedwat line in Napak district
 4. Matany – Lokopo – Lopei line in Napak district

Coordination and Strengthening of Presence of the Ministry for Karamoja Affairs in the Sub-region

The Ministry for Karamoja Affairs through its Karamoja Development Programme has been at the core of development interventions in the Karamoja Su-region. It has the **Vision** of “A transformed Karamoja that is God fearing, respects human dignity with a secure, educated, healthy and productive population as God destined it to be by 2030” and a **Mission** that states “*KDP exists to provide an enabling environment, leadership, efficient and effective coordination for the transformation of Karamoja with integrity and perseverance*”. In its coordination role, the Ministry has been observing the following core values: **a)** Integrity, **b)** Humility **c)** Selflessness, **d)** Respect for human **e)** dignity, Resilience, courage and perseverance, **f)** Team work and **g)** Unity of purpose

i) At the national level,

OPM has regularly held monthly KIDP Technical Working Group (TWG) meetings with the participation of line Sector focal persons, development partners and OPM technical staff in ensuring policy direction and maintenance of standards report on and discuss issues impacting on the development of Karamoja.

ii) At the regional level,

- Regular regional meetings take place
- The renovation and refurbishment of the office for the Minister for Karamoja Affairs has been completed and it is enabling the Minister conduct official duties while in the region and making the Ministry more accessible to the people.
- The Ministry has recruited community mobilizers in every district to facilitate the mobilization of the communities for government programmes. The community mobilisers have been provided with motorcycles to help them in the mobilization of the communities.

Special programmes Implemented by OPM

i) Northern Uganda Social Action Fund II (NUSAF II)

The NUSAF II programme is funded by the World Bank and covers the greater North and Karamoja region. The programme aims at: improving household income for the vulnerable poor; and the construction of community infrastructure through public works and environmental and social support safeguards.

ii) Karamoja Livelihoods Programme (KALIP) with the European Union Funding

The KALIP programme was running in Karamoja with the overall goal of promoting development as an incentive for peace through the implementation of community livelihoods and alternative income generation, and strengthening law and order sector. However, the KALIP programme ended in November 2014 and the plans are under way for the design of the successor programme.

iii) Food Security and Resilience building project under UNDP.

The food Security and resilience project will be implemented by UNDP through funding from the Japanese Government. The project aims at improving livestock health with mass vaccination of animals, provision of water, and environmental conservation in Nakapiriprit and Amudat Districts.

iv) Drylands Project

Contract signed on 23rd June 2014 with Millennium Promise Alliance (MPA) to implement the Project and IDB disbursed US\$ 1,246,085 (8.3% of its component) in December 2014. The project aims to: Reduce vulnerabilities, build resilience, improve livelihoods and eradicate extreme poverty; Ensure sustainable local economic development through technological, institutional and business development initiatives; and Strengthen local governance and leadership for sustainability.

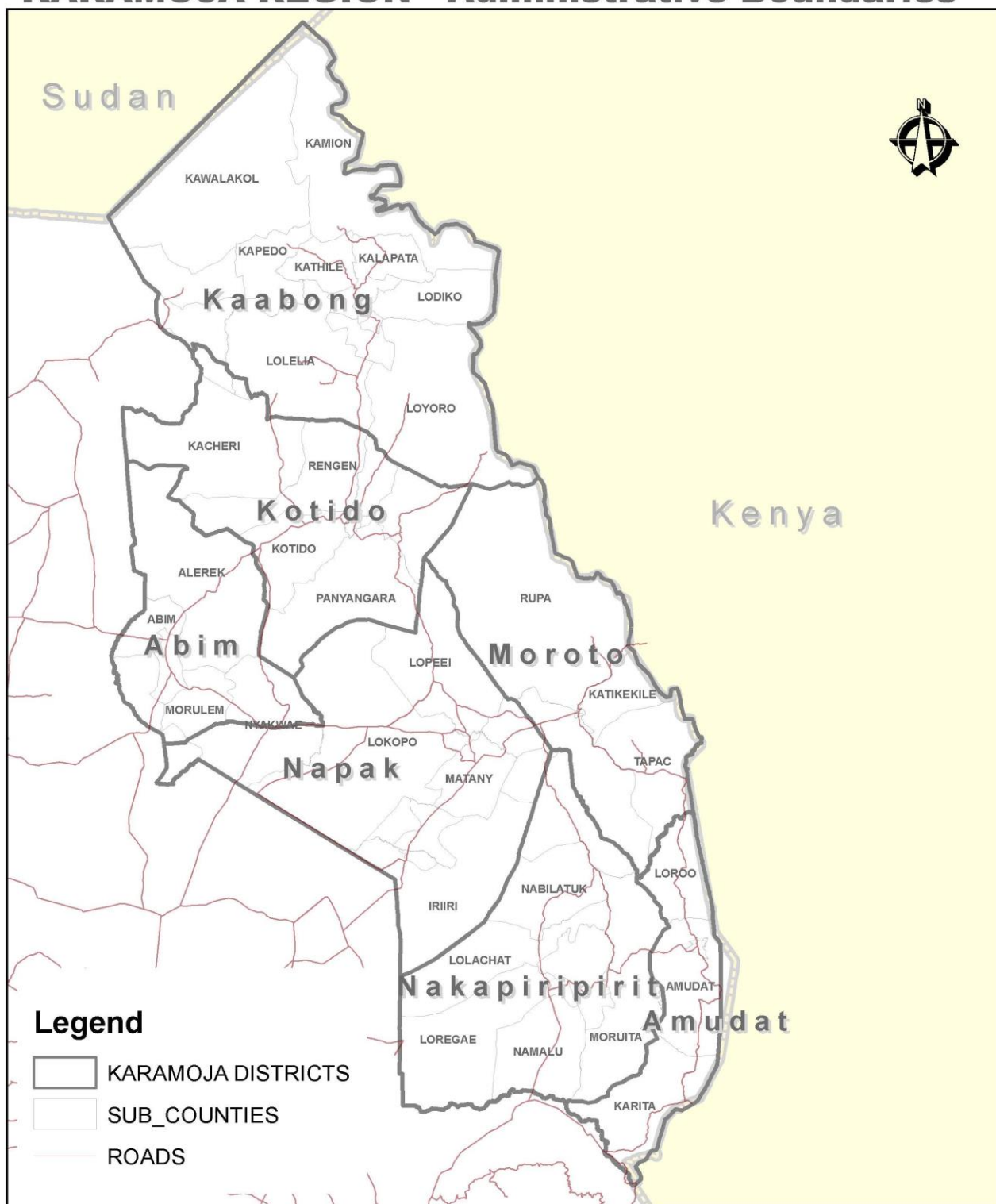
Annex 3: The Government, local and international agencies participated in the consultations

- Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE)
- Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Sports (MoESTS)
- Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD)
- Ministry of Public Service (MoPS)
- Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD)
- Inspectorate of Government (IGG)
- Ministry of Defence (MoD)
- Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA)
- Ministry of Local Government (MoLG)
- Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD)
- Ministry of Health (MoH)
- Ministry of Works and Transport (MoWT)
- Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF)
- Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED)
- Office of the President (OP)
- Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities (MTWA)
- Rural Electrification Agency (REA)
- District Local Governments: Abim, Amudat, Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit and Napak.
- UN Agencies, USAID and DFID.

Annex 4: Key documents consulted

Key documents consulted included the NDP II 2015 document, PRDP 3 DRAFT, UDHS 2011 report, UNHS 2012, KAPFS 2009-2010, WFP & UNICEF Food Security and Nutritional Assessment, PRDP 3 – KIDP sector specific reports, the Drylands Integrated Development Project Survey report, reports of annual programme review meetings, national reviews, consultancy reports and monitoring visit reports. (A list of references is given in Annex 1). The Review Team also conducted a series of in-depth consultations with the OPM Technical staff, development partners and line sector focal persons on pertinent issues regarding the KIDP 2 programme design. These interviews focused on effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and the impact of the KIDP.

KARAMOJA REGION - Administrative Boundaries



0 10 20 40 60 80 Kms

Data sources:
Base maps: UBOS
Admin Units: UBOS



Annex 6: Overall KIDP 2 Budget

1. Education Sector								
YEAR/COMPONENT OBJECTIVES	2015/2016 (UGX)	2016/2017 (UGX)	2017/2018 (UGX)	2018/2019 (UGX)	2019/2020 (UGX)	2020/2021 (UGX)	TOTAL (UGX)	% OF BUDGET
To increase the enrolment and retention of children in school	1,555,952,381	8,948,928,571	5,659,404,764	8,885,595,238	4,445,119,148	600,000,000	30,095,000,102	0.58%
% Annual Expenditure	5.17%	29.74%	18.81%	29.53%	14.77%	1.99%	100.00%	
To increase retention and completion of girl child education	3,800,000,000	5,275,000,000	5,170,000,000	1,225,000,000	1,120,000,000	1,125,000,000	17,715,000,000	0.34%
% Annual Expenditure	21.45%	29.78%	29.18%	6.92%	6.32%	6.35%	100.00%	
To improve the quality of education in Karamoja	480,000,000	3,635,454,762	3,908,311,905	3,606,883,333	3,839,000,000	3,209,000,000	18,678,650,000	0.36%
% Annual Expenditure	2.57%	19.46%	20.92%	19.31%	20.55%	17.18%	100.00%	
To promote skills development in the Sub-region	933,333,333.30	3,267,533,333	6,267,533,333	13,267,533,333	1,267,533,333	1,267,533,333	26,270,999,998	0.50%
% Annual Expenditure	3.55%	12.44%	23.86%	50.50%	4.82%	4.82%	100.00%	
To promote sustainable consumption of quality and diverse diets among school going children throughout the year and during periods of shock	-	4,260,000,000	4,260,000,000	4,260,000,000	4,260,000,000	4,260,000,000	21,300,000,000	0.41%
% Annual Expenditure	-	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	100.00%	
Sub total	6,769,285,714	25,386,916,666	25,265,250,002	31,245,011,904	14,931,652,481	10,461,533,333	114,059,650,100	2.19%

2. Agricultural Sector								
YEAR/COMPONENT OBJECTIVES	2015/2016 (UGX)	2016/2017 (UGX)	2017/2018 (UGX)	2018/2019 (UGX)	2019/2020 (UGX)	2020/2021 (UGX)	TOTAL (UGX)	% OF BUDGET
To increase crop production and productivity	2,390,000,000	15,602,000,000	20,859,000,000	20,609,000,000	18,039,000,000	15,392,000,000	92,891,000,000	1.78%
% Annual Expenditure	2.57%	16.80%	22.46%	22.19%	19.42%	16.57%	100.00%	
To increase livestock production and productivity	400,000,000	11,250,000,000	12,450,000,000	12,700,000,000	10,350,000,000	10,350,000,000	57,500,000,000	1.10%
% Annual Expenditure	0.70%	19.57%	21.65%	22.09%	18.00%	18.00%	100.00%	
To promote fish production and productivity	133,333,333.30	4,209,333,333	4,209,333,333	4,209,333,333	4,209,333,333	4,109,333,333	21,079,999,998	0.40%
% Annual Expenditure	0.63%	19.97%	19.97%	19.97%	19.97%	19.49%	100.00%	
To enhance the functionality of existing facilities of water for production (Dams and Valley tanks)	-	802,000,000	15,802,000,000	16,802,000,000	16,302,000,000	9,302,000,000	59,010,000,000	1.13%
% Annual Expenditure	-	1.36%	26.78%	28.47%	27.63%	15.76%	100.00%	
To restore and revitalize degraded areas to balance between Agricultural Production and Environmental Conservation	950,000,000	2,022,000,000	3,542,000,000	3,072,000,000	3,072,000,000	3,072,000,000	15,730,000,000	0.30%
% Annual Expenditure	6.04%	12.85%	22.52%	19.53%	19.53%	19.53%	100.00%	
To reduce post-harvest losses by providing Manyatta-level storage (silos) facilities	-	1,022,000,000	2,855,000,000	2,855,000,000	2,855,000,000	1,022,000,000	10,609,000,000	0.20%
% Annual Expenditure	-	9.63%	26.91%	26.91%	26.91%	9.63%	100.00%	
To improve access to markets (output and input markets) and value addition.	270,000,000	2,798,775,510	3,469,224,490	2,548,000,000	2,548,000,000	1,315,000,000	12,949,000,000	0.25%
% Annual Expenditure	2.09%	21.61%	26.79%	19.68%	19.68%	10.16%	100.00%	
Subtotal	4,143,333,333	37,706,108,843	63,186,557,823	62,795,333,333	57,375,333,333	44,562,333,333	269,768,999,998	5.17%

3. Water Sector								
YEAR/COMPONENT OBJECTIVES	2015/2016 (UGX)	2016/2017 (UGX)	2017/2018 (UGX)	2018/2019 (UGX)	2019/2020 (UGX)	2020/2021 (UGX)	TOTAL (UGX)	% OF BUDGET
To promote rain water harvesting technologies for environmental conservation and to adapt the impacts of global warming in the region	100,000,000	1,842,857,143	4,585,714,286	4,585,714,286	2,385,714,286	200,000,000	13,700,000,001	0.26%
% Annual Expenditure	0.73%	13.45%	33.47%	33.47%	17.41%	1.46%	100.00%	
To promote environmental conservation to adapt the impacts of global warming in the region	794,366,666.70	904,366,666.70	1,674,366,667	1,480,000,000	1,410,000,000	710,000,000	6,973,100,000	0.13%
% Annual Expenditure	11.39%	12.97%	24.01%	21.22%	20.22%	10.18%	100.00%	
To provide sufficient water for production facilities for multipurpose use including livestock watering, irrigation and aquaculture	200,000,000	28,014,285,714	59,278,571,426	50,707,142,855	2,300,000,000	200,000,000	140,699,999,995	2.70%
% Annual Expenditure	0.14%	19.91%	42.13%	36.04%	1.63%	0.14%	100.00%	
To provide sufficient water for human consumption and sanitation facilities	1,680,000,000	7,590,000,000	10,379,000,000	11,071,000,000	9,760,000,000	3,115,000,000	43,595,000,000	0.84%
% Annual Expenditure	3.85%	17.41%	23.81%	25.40%	22.39%	7.15%	100.00%	
To operationalize and maintain water facilities	28,678,929.77	574,678,929.80	30,434,782.61	229,849,498.30	28,678,929.77	28,678,929.77	921,000,000	0.02%
% Annual Expenditure	3.11%	62.40%	3.30%	24.96%	3.11%	3.11%	100.00%	
Subtotal	2,803,045,596	38,926,188,453	75,948,087,161	68,073,706,639	15,884,393,215	4,253,678,929	205,889,099,996	3.95%

4 The Health Sector								
YEAR/COMPONENT OBJECTIVES	2015/2016 (UGX)	2016/2017 (UGX)	2017/2018 (UGX)	2018/2019 (UGX)	2019/2020 (UGX)	2020/2021 (UGX)	TOTAL (UGX)	% OF BUDGET
To contribute to the production of a healthy human capital through provision of equitable, safe and sustainable health services	50,000,000	5,866,000,000	30,266,000,000	27,516,000,000	25,216,000,000	23,116,000,000	112,030,000,000	2.15%
% Annual Expenditure	0.04%	5.24%	27.02%	24.56%	22.51%	20.63%	100.00%	
To increase financial risk protection of households against impoverishment due to ill health	-	-	25,000,000	25,000,000	-	-	50,000,000	0.00%
% Annual Expenditure	-	-	50%	50%	-	-	100%	
To address the key determinants of health through strengthening inter sectoral collaboration and partnerships by adopting health in all policies approach, which ensures the health sector interacts with and influence design implementation	-	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	100,000,000	0.00%
% Annual Expenditure	-	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	100.00%	
To enhance health sector competitiveness in the region, including establishing centres of excellence	-	3,093,396,226	6,857,396,226	3,527,207,547	2,914,000,000	650,000,000	17,041,999,999	0.33%
% Annual Expenditure	-	18.15%	40.24%	20.70%	17.10%	3.81%	100.00%	
Subtotal	50,000,000	8,979,396,226	37,168,396,226	31,088,207,547	28,150,000,000	23,786,000,000	129,221,999,999	2.48%

5. The Road Sector								
YEAR/COMPONENT OBJECTIVES	2015/2016 (UGX)	2016/2017 (UGX)	2017/2018 (UGX)	2018/2019 (UGX)	2019/2020 (UGX)	2020/2021 (UGX)	TOTAL (UGX)	% OF BUDGET
To construct and maintain national road network and road furniture in Karamoja sub-region	-	-	401,000,000,000	251,000,000,000	9,000,000,000	-	661,000,000,000	0.13
% Annual Expenditure	-	-	60.67%	37.97%	1.36%	-	100.00%	
Rehabilitation and periodic maintenance of district and community roads as well as other infrastructure (Road bottlenecks/bridges)	2,419,813,465	88,657,495,643	2,119,878,689	2,980,483,241	3,913,749,196	765,000,000	100,856,420,234	1.93%
% Annual Expenditure	2.40%	87.90%	2.10%	2.96%	3.88%	0.76%	100.00%	
To provide roadside sanitation rest centres in Karamoja sub-region	-	-	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	400,000,000	0.01%
% Annual Expenditure	-	-	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	100.00%	
To provide security roads in Karamoja sub-region	-	-	100,000,000,000	100,000,000,000	100,000,000,000		300,000,000,000	5.75%
% Annual Expenditure	-	-	33.33%	33.33%	33.33%		100.00%	
Subtotal	2,419,813,465	88,657,495,643	503,219,878,689	354,080,483,241	113,013,749,196	865,000,000	1,062,256,420,234	20.36%

6. The Lands Sector								
YEAR/COMPONENT OBJECTIVES	2015/2016 (UGX)	2016/2017 (UGX)	2017/2018 (UGX)	2018/2019 (UGX)	2019/2020 (UGX)	2020 /2021 (UGX)	TOTAL (UGX)	% OF BUDGET
To alleviate land disputes and ensure security of land tenure	-	250,000,000	1,250,000,000	800,000,000	200,000,000	150,000,000	2,650,000,000	0.05%
% Annual Expenditure	-	9.43%	47.17%	30.19%	7.55%	5.66%	100.00%	
To migrate inter-state boundary differences and facilitate local boundary dispute resolution	-	-	-	750,000,000	750,000,000	-	1,500,000,000	0.03%
% Annual Expenditure	-	-	-	50.00%	50.00%	-	100.00%	
To promote and ensure planned developments in Karamoja	-	-	350,000,000		350,000,000		700,000,000	0.01%
% Annual Expenditure	-	-	50.00%		50.00%	-	100.00%	
To promote access to decent housing	-	-	-	150,000,000	150,000,000	-	300,000,000	0.01%
% Annual Expenditure	-	-	-	50.00%	50.00%	-	100.00%	
Subtotal	-	250,000,000	1,600,000,000	1,700,000,000.00	1,450,000,000	150,000,000	5,150,000,000	0.10%

7. Community Reconstruction and Promotion of Diversified Livelihoods in Karamoja								
YEAR/COMPONENT OBJECTIVES	2015/2016 (UGX)	2016/2017 (UGX)	2017/2018 (UGX)	2018/2019 (UGX)	2019/2020 (UGX)	2020/2021 (UGX)	TOTAL (UGX)	% OF BUDGET
To enhance community reconstruction and diversified livelihoods	-	321,000,000	3,421,000,000	3,121,000,000	621,000,000	321,000,000	7,805,000,000	0.15%
% Annual Expenditure	-	4.11%	43.83%	39.99%	7.96%	4.11%	100.00%	
To develop and support tourism infrastructure in Karamoja	-	250,000,000	1,600,000,000	2,550,000,000	3,350,000,000	100,000,000	7,850,000,000	0.15%
% Annual Expenditure	-	3.18%	20.38%	32.48%	42.68%	1.27%	100.00%	
To develop and support mineral extraction in Karamoja	-	500,000,000	2,750,000,000	113,000,000,000	50,600,000,000	50,250,000,000	217,100,000,000	4.16%
% Annual Expenditure	-	0.23%	1.27%	52.05%	23.31%	23.15%	100.00%	
To promote and support rural industrialisation and trade development in Karamoja	-	-	1,500,000,000	1,800,000,000	200,000,000	-	3,500,000,000	0.07%
% Annual Expenditure	-	0.00%	42.86%	51.43%	5.71%	-	100.00%	
To access clean energy	48,000,000	148,000,000	648,000,000	948,000,000	948,000,000	448,000,000	3,188,000,000	0.06%
% Annual Expenditure	1.51%	4.64%	20.33%	29.74%	29.74%	14.05%	100.00%	
Subtotal	48,000,000	1,219,000,000	9,919,000,000	121,419,000,000	55,719,000,000	51,119,000,000	239,443,000,000	4.59%

8. Establish Justice, Law and Order in Karamoja								
YEAR/COMPONENT OBJECTIVES	2015/2016 (UGX)	2016/2017 (UGX)	2017/2018 (UGX)	2018/2019 (UGX)	2019/2020 (UGX)	2020/2021 (UGX)	TOTAL (UGX)	% OF BUDGET
To enhance the capacity of the state to ensure justice prevails and law and order is strengthened in Karamoja	300,000,000	7,774,500,000	1,297,000,000	6,436,000,000	599,500,000	5,642,000,000	22,049,000,000	0.42%
% Annual Expenditure	1.36%	35.26%	5.88%	29.19%	2.72%	25.59%	100.00%	
To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the judiciary in terms of performance (speedy trials) and clearance of backlog	400,000,000	400,000,000	800,000,000	800,000,000	400,000,000	-	2,800,000,000	0.05%
% Annual Expenditure	14.29%	14.29%	28.57%	28.57%	14.29%	-	100.00%	
To improve prison services in Karamoja	10,955,074,745	10957592245	1645891337	1645673837	1645323837	-	26,849,556,001	0.51%
% Annual Expenditure	40.80%	40.81%	6.13%	6.13%	6.13%	-	100.00%	
To strengthen issuance f CSO in Karamoja region	77,053,077,000	38,836,539,000	38,601,539,000	23,221,924,000	23,226,924,000	-	200,940,003,000	3.85%
% Annual Expenditure	38.35%	19.33%	19.21%	11.56%	11.56%	-	100.00%	
To establish juvenile justice system in Karamoja	-	-	500,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000	500,000,000	2,000,000,000	0.04%
% Annual Expenditure	-	-	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	100.00%	
Subtotal	88,708,151,745	57,968,631,245	42,844,430,337	32,603,597,837	26,371,747,837	6,142,000,000	254,638,559,001	4.88%

9. Provide and Ensure Adequate Peace and Security for the People of Karamoja								
YEAR/COMPONENT OBJECTIVES	2015/2016 UGX	2016/2017 UGX	2017/2018 UGX	2018/2019 UGX	2019/2020 UGX	2020/2021 UGX	TOTAL	% OF BUDGET
To enhance peace building initiatives in Karamoja	572,000,000	772,000,000	772,000,000	772,000,000	772,000,000	200,000,000	3,860,000,000	0.07%
% Annual Expenditure	14.82%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	5.18%	100.00%	
To consolidate the gains and regular review of disarmament	138,000,000	91,606,000,000	94,606,000,000	91,606,000,000	91,606,000,000	91,468,000,000	461,030,000,000	8.84%
% Annual Expenditure	0.03%	19.87%	20.52%	19.87%	19.87%	19.84%	100.00%	
To consolidate collaboration between the security forces, the local communities and other stakeholders	226,000,000	386,000,000	386,000,000	226,000,000	226,000,000	-	1,450,000,000	0.03%
% Annual Expenditure	15.59%	26.62%	26.62%	15.59%	15.59%	-	100.00%	
To reduce proliferation of arms in the sub-region	2,572,000,000	772,000,000	772,000,000	772,000,000	772,000,000	600,000,000	6,260,000,000	0.12%
% Annual Expenditure	41.09%	12.33%	12.33%	12.33%	12.33%	9.58%	100.00%	
To promote long term attitudinal and behavioural change towards peace and development	160,000,000	160,000,000	760,000,000	160,000,000	160,000,000	-	1,400,000,000	0.03%
% Annual Expenditure	11.43%	11.43%	54.29%	11.43%	11.43%	-	100.00%	
To strengthen operations of Conflict Early Warning and Early Response Mechanism in Karamoja	15,272,843,000	105,799,158,000	536,000,000	-	536,000,000	536,000,000	122,680,001,000	2.35%
% Annual Expenditure	12.45%	86.24%	0.44%	-	0.44%	0.44%	100.00%	
Subtotal	18,940,843,000	199,495,158,000	97,832,000,000	93,536,000,000	94,072,000,000	92,804,000,000	596,680,001,000	11.44%

10. Social Protection, Food Security and Nutrition for Poor and Vulnerable Households								
YEAR/COMPONENT OBJECTIVES	2015/2016 (UGX)	2016/2017 (UGX)	2017/2018 (UGX)	2018/2019 (UGX)	2019/2020 (UGX)	2020/2021 (UGX)	TOTAL (UGX)	% OF BUDGET
To improve income security among poor and vulnerable households	1,899,926,627	4,385,062,722	5,727,837,870	5,848,086,391	5,848,086,391	-	23,709,000,001	0.45%
% Annual Expenditure	2%	87.90%	2.10%	2.96%	3.88%	0.00758504	100%	
To improve food and nutrition security for poor and vulnerable households	207,219,868,000	214,820,032,000	219,820,033,000	219,820,033,000	219,820,033,000	7,500,000,000	1,088,999,999,000	20.88%
% Annual Expenditure	19.03%	19.73%	20.19%	20.19%	20.19%	0.69%	100.00%	
To increase access to quality basic services for poor and vulnerable households	184,327,814,000	253,969,798,000	254,019,798,000	254,019,798,000	254,019,798,000	-	1,200,357,006,000	23.01%
% Annual Expenditure	15.36%	21.16%	21.16%	21.16%	21.16%	-	100.00%	
Subtotal	393,447,608,627	473,174,892,722	479,567,668,870	479,687,917,391	479,687,917,391	7,500,000,000	2,313,066,005,001	44.34%

11. Enhance the Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation of KIDP Interventions								
YEAR/COMPONENT OBJECTIVES	2015/2016 (UGX)	2016/2017 (UGX)	2017/2018 (UGX)	2018/2019 (UGX)	2019/2020 (UGX)	2020/2021 (UGX)	TOTAL (UGX)	% OF BUDGET
To strengthen coordination and harmonization of all interventions both at national and regional levels	-	1,305,000,000	1,305,000,000	1,305,000,000	1,305,000,000	1,305,000,000	6,525,000,000	0.13%
% Annual Expenditure	-	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	100.00%	
To undertake periodic assessment of progress being made in the implementation of KIDP	140,000,000	600,000,000	800,000,000	950,000,000	600,000,000	860,000,000	3,950,000,000	0.08%
% Annual Expenditure	3.54%	15.19%	20.25%	24.05%	15.19%	21.77%	100.00%	
To strengthen the capacity of the various actors/stakeholders for effective implementation of programmes	-	4,000,000,000	3,900,000,000	2,850,000,000	2,850,000,000	1,850,000,000	15,450,000,000	0.30%
% Annual Expenditure	-	25.89%	25.24%	18.45%	18.45%	11.97%	100.00%	
Subtotal	140,000,000	5,905,000,000	6,005,000,000	5,105,000,000	4,755,000,000	4,015,000,000	25,925,000,000	0.50%
Grand Total	517,470,081,481	937,668,787,798	1,342,556,269,108	1,281,334,257,892	891,410,793,453	245,658,545,595	5,216,098,735,330	100%
% Of Total Expenditure	9.92%	17.98%	25.74%	24.56%	17.09%	4.71%	100.00%	