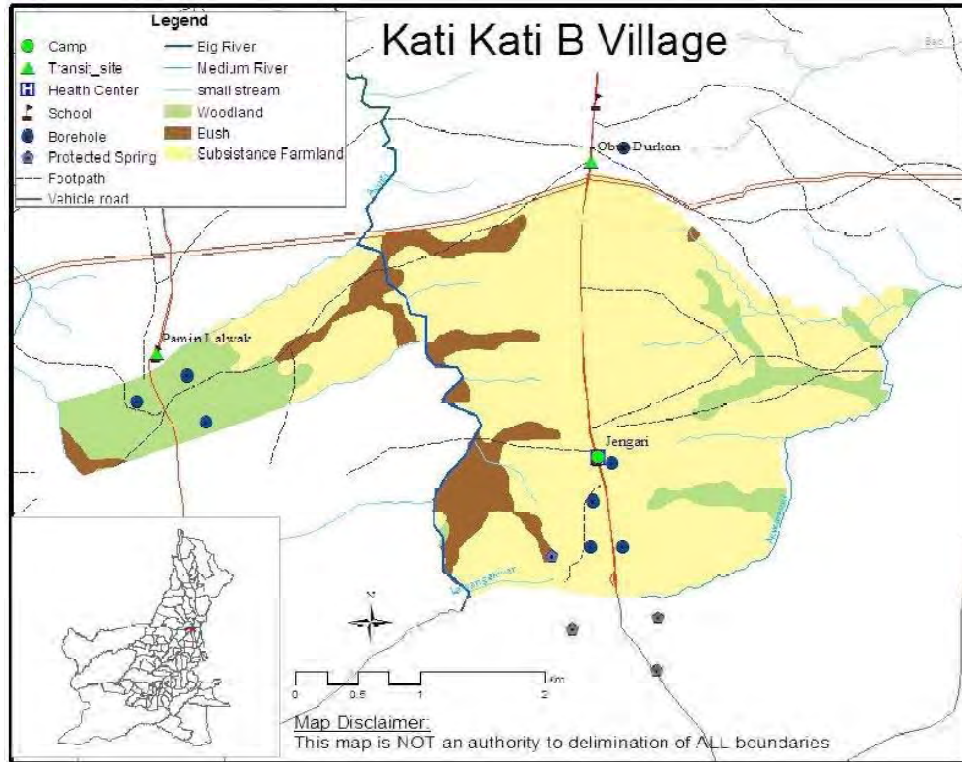


**No. 25 : Kati-Kati B**



**Basic Information**

Type	B				
Sub-county / Parish	Pabbo		Palwong		
Estimated population in 2009	Total: 5,190	IDP Camp: 3,400	TS: 0	Returnee: 1,790	
Projected population in 2014	Total: 4,768	IDP Camp: 638	TS: 0	Returnee: 4,130	
Population rank in 2009 and in 2014	In 2009: 8 /115		In 2014: 19 /115		
Number of HH	Original HH: 1,536		Returned HH: 718		
Return rate and rank	Return rate: 47%		Rank: 93 /115		
Land area and rank	Land area: 1,175 ha		Rank: 99 /115		
Land use (ha)	Wood land: 172	Bush: 113	Grassland: 0	Wetland: 0	
	Farmland: 890	Built up area: 0	Open Water: 0	Others: 0	
Population density (persons/km <sup>2</sup> )	In 2009: 442		In 2014: 406		
Rank of Population density	In 2009: 5 /115		In 2014: 5 /115		
Number of TRKS	12				
Name of TRKS	1) Pamim Lalwak	2) Lubanga Dag Goba	3) Owak	4) Omer Palwong	
	5) Lawange Kwar	6) Acut Omer	7) Oweya	8) Marawobi	
	9) Paomo Kati Kati	10) Omatkidum	11) Lukulu Mit	12) Lwar Pabal	
	13) -	14) -	15) -	16) -	
	17) -	18) -	19) -	20) -	
	21) -	22) -	23) -	24) -	
	25) -	26) -	27) -	28) -	
	29) -	30) -	31) -	32) -	
	33) -	34) -	35) -	36) -	
	Name of IDP camp in the village	1) Jengari	2) -	3) -	4) -
	Name of IDP transit site (TS) the village	1) -	2) -	3) -	4) -
	Number of EVIS	Total: 261	In village: 118	In IDP Camp: 12	In TS: 131

**Return Process**

Major IDP camp	1) Pabbo	2) Jengari	3) Guru Guru	4) -
Major transit site (TS)	1) Pamim Lalwak	2) -	3) -	4) -
Major hindering factor for return	1) No water source			
	2) Lack of material for building huts			
	3) Land conflict			
Major prompting factor for return	1) Aquisition of land in original village			
	2) Protecting of customary land			
	3) Expulsion order by landowner			

### Infrastructure

Number of functional water points (Community)	BH: 4	SW: 0	PS: 4
Number of not functional water points (Community)	BH: 2	SW: 0	PS: 0
Number of boreholes in IIC and in school	Functional: 1	Not functional: 0	
Water coverage in 2009	2,000 persons		39 %
Water coverage in 2014	2,000 persons		42 %
Number of necessity BH to be installed newly	10 (To be 100% of water coverage in 2014)		
Name of schooling primary school and distance	1) Pamin Lalwak	2) Palwong	3) Pabbo Av. distance 2.1 km
Name of schooling secondary school and distance	1) Pabbo	2) -	3) - Av. distance 5 km
Name of using health centre (HC) and distance	1) Jeng gari IIC II	2) Palwong HC II	3) - Av. distance 4.1 km
Name of using market and distance	1) Pabbo	2) Jengari	3) - Av. distance 6.1 km

### Social Feature

Number of clans	39				
Religion (%)	Catholic: 45	Protestant: 20	Pentecostal: 30	Islam: 0	Others: 5
Number of UXO/land mines and land dispute	UXO/land mines: 10		Land dispute: 19		
Number of traditional ceremony and dance	Ceremony: 12		Dance: 6		
Name of events and festival	1) Christmas		2) Harvest celebration		3) Independence
	4) Kwero lak kwero		5) National Celebration		6) Christian Celebration
Farmers' group (FG)	Numbers of FG: 15	Number of members in FG: 478			
Saving group (SG)	Numbers of SG: 8	Number of members in SG: 253			
Women's group (WG)	Numbers of WG: 3	Number of members in WG: 82			
Youth group (YG)	Numbers of YG: 12	Number of members in YG: 530			

### Production

Agricultural products in rainy season	1) Millet	2) Rice	3) Cassava
Agricultural products in dry season	1) Tomatoes	2) Oera	3) Egg plants
Livestock	Cattles	Numbers of cattles: 193	Number of HH: 42
	Pigs	Numbers of pigs: 4	Number of HH: 2
	Goats	Numbers of goats: 154	Number of HH: 44
	Sheep	Numbers of sheep: 0	Number of HH: 0
	Chicken	Numbers of chicken: 1026	Number of HH: 424
	Ducks	Numbers of ducks: 87	Number of HH: 19
Number of oxen for animal traction	95		
Number of machine	Milling machine: 1	Sawing machine: 1	
Number of mechanic	Bicycle repairmen: 15	Motorcycle repairmen: 0	
Number of craftsman	Blacksmiths: 3	Carpenters: 14	

### Assistance / Support

NGO assistance 1	Name of NGO: NRC	Contents: Construction of huts for FVIs
NGO assistance 2	Name of NGO: AVSI	Contents: Construction of health center
NGO assistance 3	Name of NGO: CARE	Contents: Bamboo
NGO assistance 4	Name of NGO: CARE	Contents: III items - nets, hoes, pangas, axes
NGO assistance 5	Name of NGO: CRS	Contents: Goats
NGO assistance 6	Name of NGO: NRC	Contents: Oxen and ox ploughs
NGO assistance 7	Name of NGO: NRC	Contents: Seedlings
NGO assistance 8	Name of NGO: NRC	Contents: Forest preservation awareness
NGO assistance 9	Name of NGO: NRC	Contents: Rice
NGO assistance 10	Name of NGO: Red Cross	Contents: Drilling Bore holes
Governmental support 1	Name of Gov't: Building	Contents: Iron roofing sheets
Governmental support 2	Name of Gov't: PRDP	Contents: Iron sheets
Governmental support 3	Name of Gov't: Agricultural	Contents: Hoes, Pangas, Bean seeds
Governmental support 4	Name of Gov't: -	Contents: -
Governmental support 5	Name of Gov't: -	Contents: -

### Advantage points / Disadvantage points

Advantage points	1) Unity among the people
	2) Health centres nearby
	3) Cooperative leaders
Disadvantage points	1) High poverty levels
	2) Pests and diseases
	3) Poor road network



### Infrastructure

Number of functional water points (Community)	BH: 2	SW: 0	PS: 4
Number of not functional water points (Community)	BH: 0	SW: 0	PS: 0
Number of boreholes in IIC and in school	Functional: 1	Not functional: 0	
Water coverage in 2009	1,400 persons		56 %
Water coverage in 2014	1,400 persons		35 %
Number of necessity BH to be installed newly	9 (To be 100% of water coverage in 2014)		
Name of schooling primary school and distance	1) Pamin Alwak	2) Agole	3) - Av. distance 3.7 km
Name of schooling secondary school and distance	1) Pabbo	2) Pabbo Comprehensive	3) - Av. distance 8 km
Name of using health centre (HC) and distance	1) Pabbo HC III	2) Jeng gari IIC II	3) - Av. distance 7.3 km
Name of using market and distance	1) Pabbo	2) Pamin Lawak	3) - Av. distance 6.8 km

### Social Feature

Number of clans	52				
Religion (%)	Catholic: 65	Protestant: 15	Pentecostal: 20	Islam: 0	Others: 0
Number of UXO/land mines and land dispute	UXO/land mines: 28		Land dispute: 47		
Number of traditional ceremony and dance	Ceremony: 21		Dance: 31		
Name of events and festival	1) Christian celebration	2) Harvest Celebration	3) Independence		
	4) Kwero lak Kweri	5) National celebration	6) New Year's celebration		
Farmers' group (FG)	Numbers of FG: 12	Number of members in FG: 432			
Saving group (SG)	Numbers of SG: 10	Number of members in SG: 295			
Women's group (WG)	Numbers of WG: 8	Number of members in WG: 184			
Youth group (YG)	Numbers of YG: 3	Number of members in YG: 75			

### Production

Agricultural products in rainy season	1) Rice	2) Millet	3) Cassava
Agricultural products in dry season	1) Cabbages	2) Tomatoes	3) Onion
Livestock	Cattles	Numbers of cattles: 60	Number of HH: 19
	Pigs	Numbers of pigs: 16	Number of HH: 7
	Goats	Numbers of goats: 288	Number of HH: 80
	Sheep	Numbers of sheep: 2	Number of HH: 1
	Chicken	Numbers of chicken: 1630	Number of HH: 392
	Ducks	Numbers of ducks: 120	Number of HH: 27
Number of oxen for animal traction	34		
Number of machine	Milling machine: 0	Sawing machine: 0	
Number of mechanic	Bicycle repairmen: 29	Motorcycle repairmen: 5	
Number of craftsman	Blacksmiths: 7	Carpenters: 15	

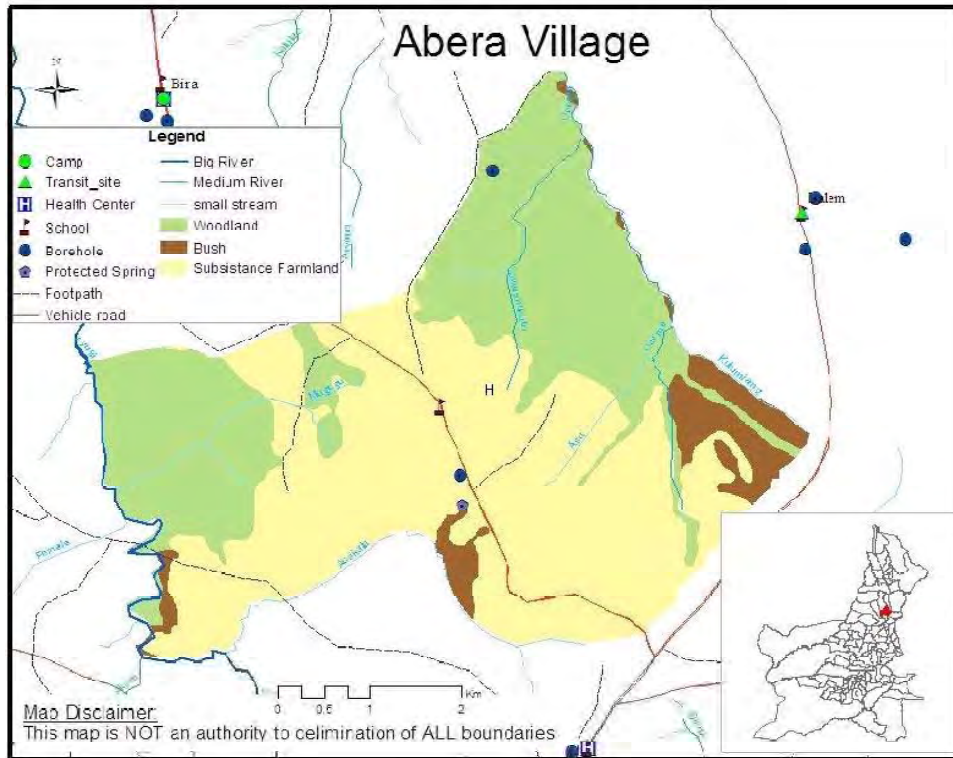
### Assistance / Support

NGO assistance 1	Name of NGO: AVSI	Contents: Land mines awareness drive
NGO assistance 2	Name of NGO: AVSI	Contents: Sensitizing community on UXOs
NGO assistance 3	Name of NGO: CPAR	Contents: Goats
NGO assistance 4	Name of NGO: CPAR	Contents: Health - medicine
NGO assistance 5	Name of NGO: Kica Ber	Contents: Seeds - rice, maize
NGO assistance 6	Name of NGO: NRC	Contents: Built houses for FVIs
NGO assistance 7	Name of NGO: Red Cross	Contents: IHH items
NGO assistance 8	Name of NGO: WFP	Contents: Food items
NGO assistance 9	Name of NGO: -	Contents: -
NGO assistance 10	Name of NGO: -	Contents: -
Governmental support 1	Name of Gov't: Building	Contents: Iron roofing sheets
Governmental support 2	Name of Gov't: -	Contents: -
Governmental support 3	Name of Gov't: -	Contents: -
Governmental support 4	Name of Gov't: -	Contents: -
Governmental support 5	Name of Gov't: -	Contents: -

### Advantage points / Disadvantage points

Advantage points	1) Unity among the people
	2) Cooperative leaders
	3) Law abiding citizens
Disadvantage points	1) Water scarcity
	2) Poor road network
	3) No health facilities

No. 27 : Abera



**Basic Information**

Type	B				
Sub-county / Parish	Pabbo		Parubanga		
Estimated population in 2009	Total: 1,817	IDP Camp: 0	TS: 0	Returnee: 1,817	
Projected population in 2014	Total: 2,824	IDP Camp: 0	TS: 0	Returnee: 2,824	
Population rank in 2009 and in 2014	In 2009: 64 /115		In 2014: 51 /115		
Number of HH	Original HH: 1,050		Returned HH: 741		
Return rate and rank	Return rate: 71%		Rank: 52 /115		
Land area and rank	Land area: 2,568 ha		Rank: 72 /115		
Land use (ha)	Wood land: 1,023	Bush: 165	Grassland: 0	Wetland: 0	
	Farmland: 1,380	Built up area: 0	Open Water: 0	Others: 0	
Population density (persons/km <sup>2</sup> )	In 2009: 72		In 2014: 110		
Rank of Population density	In 2009: 59 /115		In 2014: 46 /115		
Number of TRKs	12				
Name of TRKs	1) Te puwiny	2) Paibi	3) Pamele	4) Kulu Nyang	
	5) Bunga Labwor	6) Obiya Ngic	7) Barolam	8) Turlaliya	
	9) Acakala A	10) Acakala B	11) Atolia	12) Mamit	
	13) -	14) -	15) -	16) -	
	17) -	18) -	19) -	20) -	
	21) -	22) -	23) -	24) -	
	25) -	26) -	27) -	28) -	
	29) -	30) -	31) -	32) -	
	33) -	34) -	35) -	36) -	
	Name of IDP camp in the village	1) -	2) -	3) -	4) -
	Name of IDP transit site (TS) the village	1) -	2) -	3) -	4) -
	Number of EVIs	Total: 218	In village: 145	In IDP Camp: 82	In TS: 21
<b>Return Process</b>					
Major IDP camp	1) Pabbo	2) Bira	3) -	4) -	
Major transit site (TS)	1) -	2) -	3) -	4) -	
Major hindering factor for return	1) No water source				
	2) Food shortage				
	3) Fear of I.R.A				
Major prompting factor for return	1) Aquisition of land in original village				
	2) Desire to go back				
	3) Expulsion order by landowner				

### Infrastructure

Number of functional water points (Community)	BH: 1.5	SW: 1.5	PS: 1.5
Number of not functional water points (Community)	BH: 0	SW: 0	PS: 0
Number of boreholes in IIC and in school	Functional: 0	Not functional: 0	
Water coverage in 2009	1,200 persons	65 %	
Water coverage in 2014	1,200 persons	43 %	
Number of necessity BH to be installed newly	6 (To be 100% of water coverage in 2014)		
Name of schooling primary school and distance	1) Pabbo	2) Abera	3) - Av. distance 4.0 km
Name of schooling secondary school and distance	1) Pabbo	2) Gulu	3) - Av. distance 13 km
Name of using health centre (HC) and distance	1) Pabbo HC III	2) Bira HC II	3) Otong HC II Av. distance 4.4 km
Name of using market and distance	1) Pabbo	2) Gulu	3) Nimule Av. distance 15.5 km

### Social Feature

Number of clans	60				
Religion (%)	Catholic: 60	Protestant: 15	Pentecostal: 20	Islam: 0	Others: 5
Number of UXO/land mines and land dispute	UXO/land mines: 9		Land dispute: 31		
Number of traditional ceremony and dance	Ceremony: 10		Dance: 25		
Name of events and festival	1) Christian Celebration	2) Christmas	3) Election of TRK		
	4) Harvest Celebration	5) Independence	6) Kwero Lac Kwei		
Farmers' group (FG)	Numbers of FG: 15	Number of members in FG: 508			
Saving group (SG)	Numbers of SG: 7	Number of members in SG: 222			
Women's group (WG)	Numbers of WG: 5	Number of members in WG: 168			
Youth group (YG)	Numbers of YG: 2	Number of members in YG: 95			

### Production

Agricultural products in rainy season	1) Rice	2) Beans	3) Millet
Agricultural products in dry season	1) Tomatoes	2) Cabbages	3) Egg plants
Livestock	Cattles	Numbers of cattles: 156	Number of HH: 31
	Pigs	Numbers of pigs: 2	Number of HH: 1
	Goats	Numbers of goats: 219	Number of HH: 56
	Sheep	Numbers of sheep: 24	Number of HH: 9
	Chicken	Numbers of chicken: 2123	Number of HH: 519
	Ducks	Numbers of ducks: 347	Number of HH: 47
Number of oxen for animal traction	30		
Number of machine	Milling machine: 0	Sawing machine: 0	
Number of mechanic	Bicycle repairmen: 14	Motorcycle repairmen: 0	
Number of craftsman	Blacksmiths: 19	Carpenters: 8	

### Assistance / Support

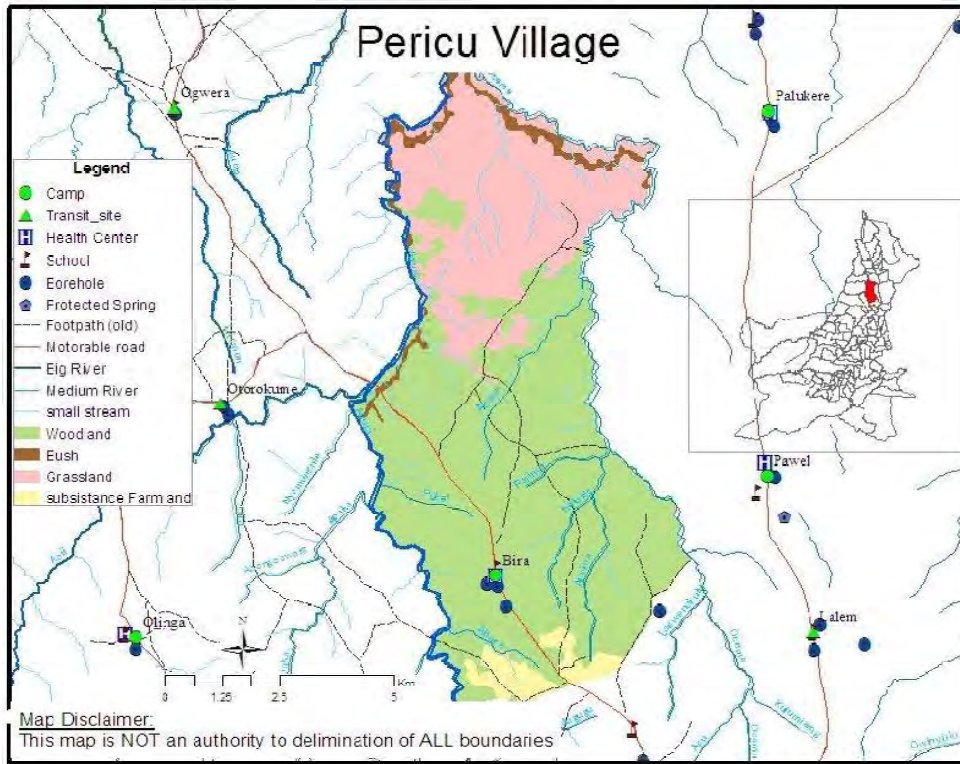
NGO assistance 1	Name of NGO: CPAR	Contents: Oxen
NGO assistance 2	Name of NGO: LEADS	Contents: Training
NGO assistance 3	Name of NGO: NRC	Contents: Building houses for the EVIs
NGO assistance 4	Name of NGO: NRC	Contents: construction of protected spring
NGO assistance 5	Name of NGO: WFP	Contents: Food items
NGO assistance 6	Name of NGO: -	Contents: -
NGO assistance 7	Name of NGO: -	Contents: -
NGO assistance 8	Name of NGO: -	Contents: -
NGO assistance 9	Name of NGO: -	Contents: -
NGO assistance 10	Name of NGO: -	Contents: -
Governmental support 1	Name of Gov't: Resettlement program	Contents: Iron Sheets
Governmental support 2	Name of Gov't: Famine relief	Contents: Food items
Governmental support 3	Name of Gov't: NUSAI	Contents: Provided oxen to Pi Lucan farmers group
Governmental support 4	Name of Gov't: Food	Contents: Food items
Governmental support 5	Name of Gov't: Health	Contents: Medicine

### Advantage points / Disadvantage points

Advantage points	1) Unity among the people
	2) Cooperative leaders
	3) Fertile land
Disadvantage points	1) Poor road network
	2) Water scarcity
	3) Land disputes



**No. 28 : Pericu**



**Basic Information**

Type	C			
Sub-county / Parish	Pabbo		Parubanga	
Estimated population in 2009	Total: 4,022	IDP Camp: 2,606	TS: 0	Returnee: 1,416
Projected population in 2014	Total: 5,959	IDP Camp: 489	TS: 0	Returnee: 5,470
Population rank in 2009 and in 2014	In 2009: 17 /115		In 2014: 5 /115	
Number of HH	Original HH: 2,034		Returned HH: 568	
Return rate and rank	Return rate: 28%		Rank: 108 /115	
Land area and rank	Land area: 6,398 ha		Rank: 26 /115	
Land use (ha)	Wood land: 4,177	Bush: 209	Grassland: 1,779	Wetland: 0
	Farmland: 233	Built up area: 0	Open Water: 0	Others: 0
Population density (persons/km <sup>2</sup> )	In 2009: 63		In 2014: 93	
Rank of Population density	In 2009: 63 /115		In 2014: 54 /115	
Number of TRKS	11			
Name of TRKS	1) Bira Obaa	2) Ocitoaka	3) Gul Okano	4) Pukure
	5) Yot Kom wato siyano	6) Koyo	7) Pericu	8) Bira Jobi
	9) Abera	10) Kel Bedi	11) Olaya Pogo	12) -
	13) -	14) -	15) -	16) -
	17) -	18) -	19) -	20) -
	21) -	22) -	23) -	24) -
	25) -	26) -	27) -	28) -
	29) -	30) -	31) -	32) -
	33) -	34) -	35) -	36) -
	Name of IDP camp in the village	1) Bira	2) -	3) -
Name of IDP transit site (TS) the village	1) -	2) -	3) -	4) -
Number of EVIS	Total: 555	In village: 176	In IDP Camp: 202	In TS: 177
<b>Return Process</b>				
Major IDP camp	1) Pabbo	2) Bira	3) Otong	4) -
Major transit site (TS)	1) -	2) -	3) -	4) -
Major hindering factor for return	1) Fear of UXO/mines/IRA			
	2) No water source			
	3) Poor Road Network			
Major prompting factor for return	1) No farming land in camp/IS			
	2) Disease in camp/IS			
	3) Assured peace and security			

### Infrastructure

Number of functional water points (Community)	BH: 3.5	SW: 1	PS: 0
Number of not functional water points (Community)	BH: 0	SW: 0	PS: 0
Number of boreholes in IIC and in school	Functional: 0	Not functional: 1	
Water coverage in 2009	1,350 persons	34 %	
Water coverage in 2014	1,350 persons	23 %	
Number of necessity BH to be installed newly	16	(To be 100% of water coverage in 2014)	
Name of schooling primary school and distance	1) Abera	2) Pabbo	3) - Av. distance 4.0 km
Name of schooling secondary school and distance	1) Pabbo	2) -	3) - Av. distance 13 km
Name of using health centre (HC) and distance	1) Pabbo HC III	2) Bira HC II	3) - Av. distance 5.2 km
Name of using market and distance	1) Bira	2) Pabbo	3) - Av. distance 9.4 km

### Social Feature

Number of clans	54				
Religion (%)	Catholic: 65	Protestant: 10	Pentecostal: 25	Islam: 0	Others: 0
Number of UXO/land mines and land dispute	UXO/land mines: 12		Land dispute: 20		
Number of traditional ceremony and dance	Ceremony: 20		Dance: 16		
Name of events and festival	1) Harvest Celebration	2) Kwero lak Kweri	3) Christian celebration		
	4) National celebration	5) Tedo Ayweya	6) Event to bring back rain		
Farmers' group (FG)	Numbers of FG: 19	Number of members in FG: 733			
Saving group (SG)	Numbers of SG: 10	Number of members in SG: 302			
Women's group (WG)	Numbers of WG: 9	Number of members in WG: 399			
Youth group (YG)	Numbers of YG: 2	Number of members in YG: 120			

### Production

Agricultural products in rainy season	1) Millet	2) Beans	3) Cassava
Agricultural products in dry season	1) Tomatoes	2) Vegetables (boo)	3) Sweet potetos
Livestock	Cattles	Numbers of cattles: 143	Number of HH: 49
	Pigs	Numbers of pigs: 35	Number of HH: 16
	Goats	Numbers of goats: 440	Number of HH: 102
	Sheep	Numbers of sheep: 16	Number of HH: 6
	Chicken	Numbers of chicken: 2615	Number of HH: 313
	Ducks	Numbers of ducks: 166	Number of HH: 26
Number of oxen for animal traction	0		
Number of machine	Milling machine: 2	Sawing machine: 2	
Number of mechanic	Bicycle repairmen: 22	Motorcycle repairmen: 6	
Number of craftsman	Blacksmiths: 16	Carpenters: 14	

### Assistance / Support

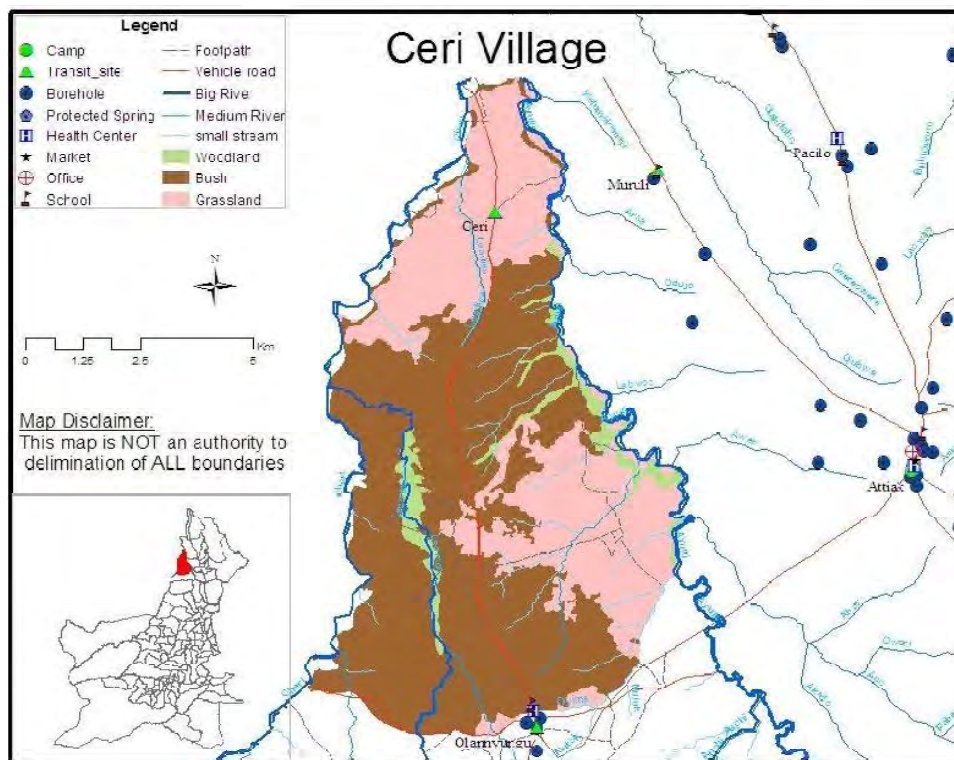
NGO assistance 1	Name of NGO: Caritas	Contents: Tents for shelter
NGO assistance 2	Name of NGO: kica Ber	Contents: Rice, maize and Gnut seeds
NGO assistance 3	Name of NGO: NRC	Contents: Constructed huts for EVIs
NGO assistance 4	Name of NGO: WFP	Contents: Food Items
NGO assistance 5	Name of NGO: -	Contents: -
NGO assistance 6	Name of NGO: -	Contents: -
NGO assistance 7	Name of NGO: -	Contents: -
NGO assistance 8	Name of NGO: -	Contents: -
NGO assistance 9	Name of NGO: -	Contents: -
NGO assistance 10	Name of NGO: -	Contents: -
Governmental support 1	Name of Gov't: NAADS	Contents: Seeds for planting
Governmental support 2	Name of Gov't: Resettlemen: program	Contents: Iron Sheets
Governmental support 3	Name of Gov't: -	Contents: -
Governmental support 4	Name of Gov't: -	Contents: -
Governmental support 5	Name of Gov't: -	Contents: -

### Advantage points / Disadvantage points

Advantage points	1) Unity among the people
	2) Adequate land for grazing animals
	3) Fertile land
Disadvantage points	1) Land disputes
	2) Water scarcity
	3) No schools



No. 29 : Ceri



**Basic Information**

Type	C			
Sub-county / Parish	Pabbo		Pogo	
Estimated population in 2009	Total: 1,884	IDP Camp: 0	TS: 1,278	Returnee: 606
Projected population in 2014	Total: 2,350	IDP Camp: 0	TS: 315	Returnee: 2,036
Population rank in 2009 and in 2014	In 2009: 62 /115		In 2014: 62 /115	
Number of HH	Original HH: 757		Returned HH: 243	
Return rate and rank	Return rate: 32%		Rank: 105 /115	
Land area and rank	Land area: 7,230 ha		Rank: 21 /115	
Land use (ha)	Wood land: 337	Bush: 4,229	Grassland: 2,663	Wetland: 0
	Farmland: 0	Built up area: 0	Open Water: 0	Others: 0
Population density (persons/km <sup>2</sup> )	In 2009: 26		In 2014: 33	
Rank of Population density	In 2009: 86 /115		In 2014: 86 /115	
Number of TRKS	9			
Name of TRKS	1) Ololo	2) Okango	3) Pwo Munu	4) Atuya Magala
	5) Acut Cama	6) Acema	7) Aringo Too	8) Pulila
	9) Pajaa Okatikati	10) -	11) -	12) -
	13) -	14) -	15) -	16) -
	17) -	18) -	19) -	20) -
	21) -	22) -	23) -	24) -
	25) -	26) -	27) -	28) -
	29) -	30) -	31) -	32) -
	33) -	34) -	35) -	36) -
Name of IDP camp in the village	1) 0	2) -	3) -	4) Ceri
Name of IDP transit site (TS) the village	1) Ceri	2) Oboo	3) -	4) -
Number of EVIS	Total: 210	In village: 56	In IDP Camp: 45	In TS: 109
<b>Return Process</b>				
Major IDP camp	1) Pabbo	2) Atiak	3) -	4) -
Major transit site (TS)	1) Ceri	2) Pwo Munu	3) Olamnyongo	4) -
Major hindering factor for return	1) No water source			
	2) No school			
	3) No health center			
Major prompting factor for return	1) No farming land in camp/IS			
	2) Aquisition of land in original village			
	3) Disease in camp/TS			

### Infrastructure

Number of functional water points (Community)	BH: 0.5	SW: 0	PS: 0
Number of not functional water points (Community)	BH: 0	SW: 0	PS: 0
Number of boreholes in IIC and in school	Functional: 1	Not functional: 0	
Water coverage in 2009	150 persons		8 %
Water coverage in 2014	150 persons		6 %
Number of necessity BH to be installed newly	8 (To be 100% of water coverage in 2014)		
Name of schooling primary school and distance	1) Okutire	2) Pabbo	3) Moroli Av. distance 15.6 km
Name of schooling secondary school and distance	1) Pabbo	2) Pabbo Comprehensive	3) Attiak Av. distance 35 km
Name of using health centre (HC) and distance	1) Pogo HC II	2) -	3) - Av. distance 9.1 km
Name of using market and distance	1) Olamnyungo	2) Pabbo	3) - Av. distance 14.0 km

### Social Feature

Number of clans	32				
Religion (%)	Catholic: 75	Protestant: 10	Pentecostal: 15	Islam: 0	Others: 0
Number of UXO/land mines and land dispute	UXO/land mines: 49		Land dispute: 4		
Number of traditional ceremony and dance	Ceremony: 20		Dance: 11		
Name of events and festival	1) Christian celebration	2) Christmas	3) Harvest celebration		
	4) Independence	5) Kwero Lak Kweri	6) National celebration		
Farmers' group (FG)	Numbers of FG: 18	Number of members in FG: 310			
Saving group (SG)	Numbers of SG: 1	Number of members in SG: 30			
Women's group (WG)	Numbers of WG: 6	Number of members in WG: 109			
Youth group (YG)	Numbers of YG: 3	Number of members in YG: 63			

### Production

Agricultural products in rainy season	1) Millet	2) Cassava	3) Simsim
Agricultural products in dry season	1) Tomatoes	2) Egg plants	3) Vegetables (boo)
Livestock	Cattles	Numbers of cattles: 6	Number of HH: 1
	Pigs	Numbers of pigs: 17	Number of HH: 7
	Goats	Numbers of goats: 58	Number of HH: 22
	Sheep	Numbers of sheep: 4	Number of HH: 4
	Chicken	Numbers of chicken: 469	Number of HH: 151
	Ducks	Numbers of ducks: 42	Number of HH: 9
Number of oxen for animal traction	4		
Number of machine	Milling machine: 0	Sawing machine: 0	
Number of mechanic	Bicycle repairmen: 8	Motorcycle repairmen: 1	
Number of craftsman	Blacksmiths: 7	Carpenters: 6	

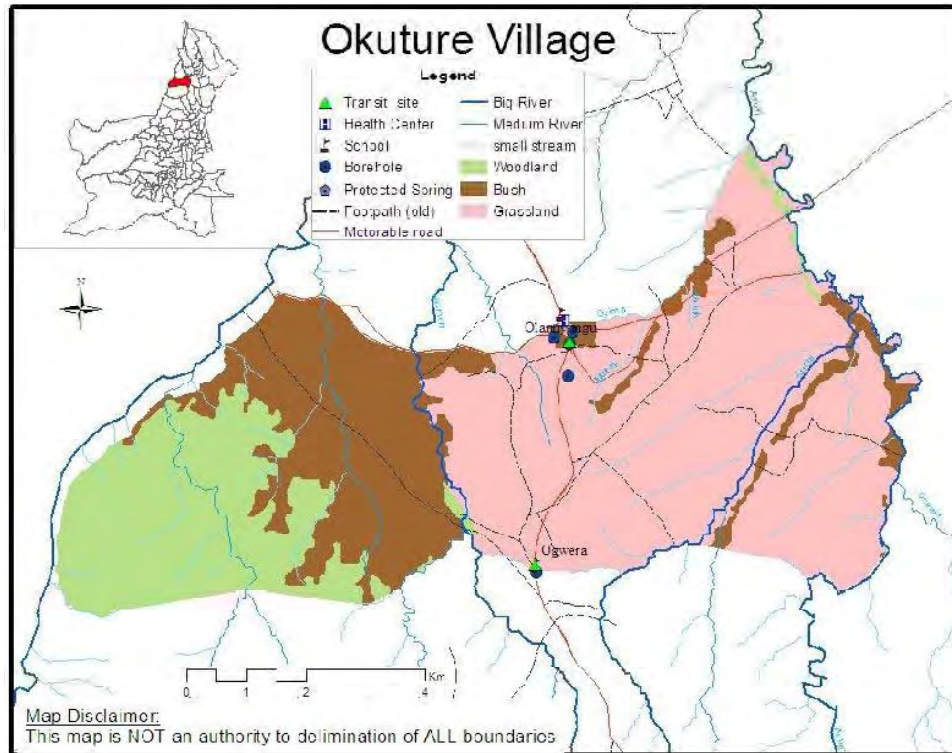
### Assistance / Support

NGO assistance 1	Name of NGO: Kica Ber (CBO)	Contents: Seeds
NGO assistance 2	Name of NGO: NRC	Contents: III items - saucepans, cloths
NGO assistance 3	Name of NGO: Red Cross	Contents: Millet seeds, pangas
NGO assistance 4	Name of NGO: Red Cross	Contents: Soap, medicine, saucepans
NGO assistance 5	Name of NGO: Red Cross	Contents: Pangas, hoes, millet seeds
NGO assistance 6	Name of NGO: WFP	Contents: Food items
NGO assistance 7	Name of NGO: -	Contents: -
NGO assistance 8	Name of NGO: -	Contents: -
NGO assistance 9	Name of NGO: -	Contents: -
NGO assistance 10	Name of NGO: -	Contents: -
Governmental support 1	Name of Gov't: Agriculture	Contents: Agricultural equipment
Governmental support 2	Name of Gov't: Health	Contents: Vaccination
Governmental support 3	Name of Gov't: Building	Contents: Iron roofing sheets
Governmental support 4	Name of Gov't: -	Contents: -
Governmental support 5	Name of Gov't: -	Contents: -

### Advantage points / Disadvantage points

Advantage points	1) Cooperative leaders
	2) Fertile land
	3) Adequate land for farming
Disadvantage points	1) Water scarcity
	2) High poverty levels
	3) Poor road network

No. 30 : Okutire



**Basic Information**

Type	C			
Sub-county / Parish	Pabbo		Pogo	
Estimated population in 2009	Total: 1,138	IDP Camp: 0	TS: 978	Returnee: 160
Projected population in 2014	Total: 1,228	IDP Camp: 0	TS: 241	Returnee: 987
Population rank in 2009 and in 2014	In 2009: 79 /115		In 2014: 85 /115	
Number of HH	Original HH: 367		Returned HH: 64	
Return rate and rank	Return rate: 17%		Rank: 114 /115	
Land area and rank	Land area: 6,160 ha		Rank: 27 /115	
Land use (ha)	Wood land: 1,318	Bush: 1,563	Grassland: 3,279	Wetland: 0
	Farmland: 0	Built up area: 0	Open Water: 0	Others: 0
Population density (persons/km <sup>2</sup> )	In 2009: 18		In 2014: 20	
Rank of Population density	In 2009: 96 /115		In 2014: 101 /115	
Number of TRKs	6			
Name of TRKs	1) Auci	2) Pamin Abiny	3) Olam Nyongo A	4) Olamnyongo B
	5) Gwili	6) Ogwera	7) -	8) -
	9) -	10) -	11) -	12) -
	13) -	14) -	15) -	16) -
	17) -	18) -	19) -	20) -
	21) -	22) -	23) -	24) -
	25) -	26) -	27) -	28) -
	29) -	30) -	31) -	32) -
	33) -	34) -	35) -	36) -
	Name of IDP camp in the village	1) 0	2) -	3) -
Name of IDP transit site (TS) the village	1) Olamuyungu	2) -	3) -	4) -
Number of EVIs	Total: 88	In village: 25	In IDP Camp: 29	In TS: 34
<b>Return Process</b>				
Major IDP camp	1) Pabbo	2) Atiak	3) Pawel	4) -
Major transit site (TS)	1) Olamnyongo	2) -	3) -	4) -
Major hindering factor for return	1) No water source			
	2) Poor road network			
	3) Fear of ghosts			
Major prompting factor for return	1) No farming land in camp/IS			
	2) Disease in camp/IS			
	3) Expulsion order by landowner			

**Infrastructure**

Number of functional water points (Community)	BH: 2.5	SW: 0	PS: 0
Number of not functional water points (Community)	BH: 0	SW: 0	PS: 0
Number of boreholes in IIC and in school	Functional: 1	Not functional: 0	
Water coverage in 2009	750 persons		66 %
Water coverage in 2014	750 persons		61 %
Number of necessity BH to be installed newly	2 (To be 100% of water coverage in 2014)		
Name of schooling primary school and distance	1) Okutire	2) Ogvera	3) - Av. distance 7.6 km
Name of schooling secondary school and distance	1) Pabbo	2) Lwani Memorial	3) Pabbo Comprehensive Av. distance 31 km
Name of using health centre (HC) and distance	1) Pogo HC II	2) -	3) - Av. distance 9.8 km
Name of using market and distance	1) Pabbo	2) Adjumani	3) Olamnyongo Av. distance 20.1 km

**Social Feature**

Number of clans	26				
Religion (%)	Catholic: 55	Protestant: 10	Pentecostal: 30	Islam: 0	Others: 5
Number of UXO/land mines and land dispute	UXO/land mines: 41		Land dispute: 14		
Number of traditional ceremony and dance	Ceremony: 10		Dance: 16		
Name of events and festival	1) Christian celebration	2) Christmas	3) Easter		
	4) Harvest celebration	5) Independence	6) Kwero Lak Kweri		
Farmers' group (FG)	Numbers of FG: 14	Number of members in FG: 422			
Saving group (SG)	Numbers of SG: 3	Number of members in SG: 100			
Women's group (WG)	Numbers of WG: 3	Number of members in WG: 106			
Youth group (YG)	Numbers of YG: 5	Number of members in YG: 123			

**Production**

Agricultural products in rainy season	1) Simsim	2) Sorghum	3) Millet
Agricultural products in dry season	1) Tomatoes	2) Egg plants	3) Sweet potetos
Livestock	Cattles	Numbers of cattles: 5	Number of HH: 1
	Pigs	Numbers of pigs: 2	Number of HH: 1
	Goats	Numbers of goats: 64	Number of HH: 34
	Sheep	Numbers of sheep: 18	Number of HH: 8
	Chicken	Numbers of chicken: 222	Number of HH: 41
	Ducks	Numbers of ducks: 68	Number of HH: 7
Number of oxen for animal traction	3		
Number of machine	Milling machine: 1	Sawing machine: 1	
Number of mechanic	Bicycle repairmen: 8	Motorcycle repairmen: 1	
Number of craftsman	Blacksmiths: 6	Carpenters: 7	

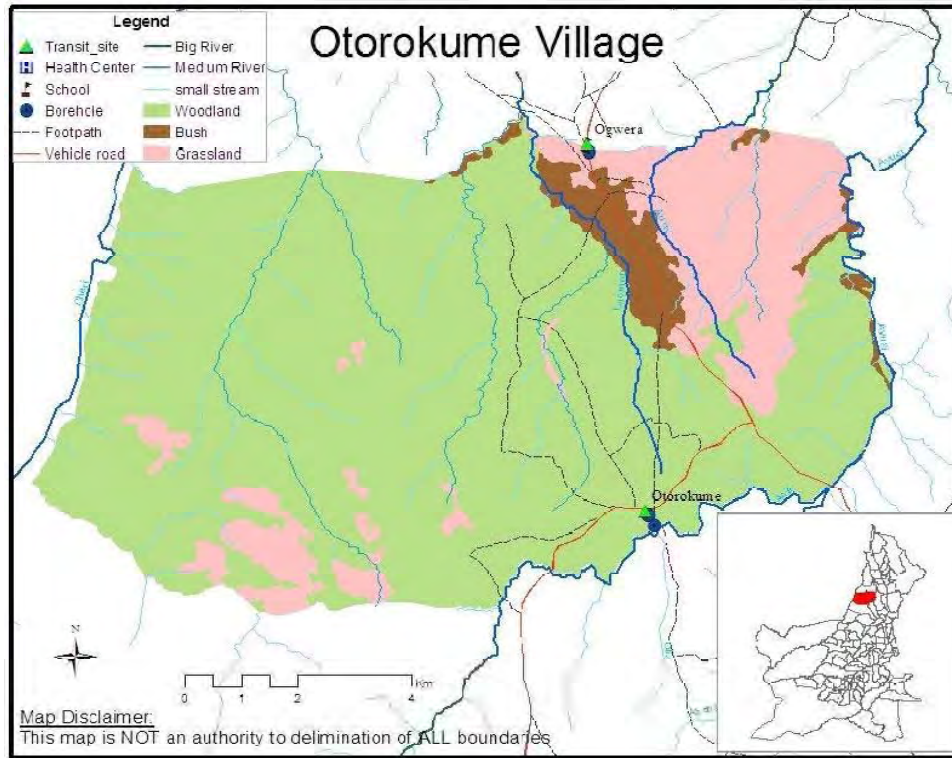
**Assistance / Support**

NGO assistance 1	Name of NGO: AVSI	Contents: Renovating Health Centre
NGO assistance 2	Name of NGO: CRS	Contents: Boreholes
NGO assistance 3	Name of NGO: ICRC	Contents: Offering cash in exchange for digging gardens
NGO assistance 4	Name of NGO: NRC	Contents: Water purifying
NGO assistance 5	Name of NGO: Red Cross	Contents: Farm tools - hoes, axes, pangas and seeds
NGO assistance 6	Name of NGO: -	Contents: -
NGO assistance 7	Name of NGO: -	Contents: -
NGO assistance 8	Name of NGO: -	Contents: -
NGO assistance 9	Name of NGO: -	Contents: -
NGO assistance 10	Name of NGO: -	Contents: -
Governmental support 1	Name of Gov't: Agriculture	Contents: Seeds of rice, maize, gnuts
Governmental support 2	Name of Gov't: Health	Contents: Building Health Centre
Governmental support 3	Name of Gov't: Building	Contents: Iron roofing sheets
Governmental support 4	Name of Gov't: -	Contents: -
Governmental support 5	Name of Gov't: -	Contents: -

**Advantage points / Disadvantage points**

Advantage points	1) Unity among the people
	2) Fertile land
	3) Adequate land for farming
Disadvantage points	1) Poor road network
	2) No schools
	3) No health facilities

No. 31 : Otorokume



**Basic Information**

Type	C			
Sub-county / Parish	Pabbo		Pogo	
Estimated population in 2009	Total: 1,394	IDP Camp: 0	TS: 893	Returnee: 501
Projected population in 2014	Total: 2,672	IDP Camp: 0	TS: 220	Returnee: 2,452
Population rank in 2009 and in 2014	In 2009: 71 /115		In 2014: 56 /115	
Number of HH	Original HH: 912		Returned HH: 201	
Return rate and rank	Return rate: 22%		Rank: 112 /115	
Land area and rank	Land area: 10,142 ha		Rank: 13 /115	
Land use (ha)	Wood land: 8,028	Bush: 421	Grassland: 1,693	Wetland: 0
	Farmland: 0	Built up area: 0	Open Water: 0	Others: 0
Population density (persons/km <sup>2</sup> )	In 2009: 14		In 2014: 26	
Rank of Population density	In 2009: 104 /115		In 2014: 96 /115	
Number of TRKS	4			
Name of TRKS	1) Nyamokiro	2) Odur Pa Minyo	3) Ajwaki Ngeto	4) Paker
	5) -	6) -	7) -	8) -
	9) -	10) -	11) -	12) -
	13) -	14) -	15) -	16) -
	17) -	18) -	19) -	20) -
	21) -	22) -	23) -	24) -
	25) -	26) -	27) -	28) -
	29) -	30) -	31) -	32) -
Name of IDP camp in the village	1) -	2) -	3) -	4) Ogwera
	1) Ogwera	2) Otorokume	3) -	4) -
Name of IDP transit site (TS) the village	1) Ogwera	2) Otorokume	3) -	4) -
Number of EVIs	Total: 113	In village: 27	In IDP Camp: 33	In TS: 53
<b>Return Process</b>				
Major IDP camp	1) Pabbo	2) Bira	3) Olinga	4) -
Major transit site (TS)	1) Otorokume	2) Oguru	3) -	4) -
Major hindering factor for return	1) No water source			
	2) No school			
	3) No health center			
Major prompting factor for return	1) No farming land in camp/IS			
	2) Desire to go back			
	3) Aquisition of land in original village			

### Infrastructure

Number of functional water points (Community)	BH: 2.5	SW: 0	PS: 0
Number of not functional water points (Community)	BH: 0	SW: 0	PS: 0
Number of boreholes in IIC and in school	Functional: 0	Not functional: 0	
Water coverage in 2009	750 persons	54 %	
Water coverage in 2014	750 persons	28 %	
Number of necessity BH to be installed newly	7	(To be 100% of water coverage in 2014)	
Name of schooling primary school and distance	1) Otorokume	2) Abera	3) - Av. distance 13.7 km
Name of schooling secondary school and distance	1) Pabbo	2) Pabbo Comprehensive	3) - Av. distance 33 km
Name of using health centre (HC) and distance	1) Pogo HC II	2) Bira HC II	3) - Av. distance 20.2 km
Name of using market and distance	1) Pabbo	2) Otorokume	3) - Av. distance 18.2 km

### Social Feature

Number of clans	28				
Religion (%)	Catholic: 50	Protestant: 30	Pentecostal: 15	Islam: 0	Others: 5
Number of UXO/land mines and land dispute	UXO/land mines: 29		Land dispute: 6		
Number of traditional ceremony and dance	Ceremony: 6		Dance: 19		
Name of events and festival	1) Celebrating harvest	2) Kwer Lac Kweri	3) Wedding celebration		
	4) National celebration	5) Independence	6) Ayije		
Farmers' group (FG)	Numbers of FG: 11	Number of members in FG: 336			
Saving group (SG)	Numbers of SG: 5	Number of members in SG: 150			
Women's group (WG)	Numbers of WG: 3	Number of members in WG: 94			
Youth group (YG)	Numbers of YG: 4	Number of members in YG: 150			

### Production

Agricultural products in rainy season	1) Millet	2) Sweet potatoes	3) Maize
Agricultural products in dry season	1) Vegetables (boo)	2) Tomatoes	3) Beans
Livestock	Cattles	Numbers of cattles: 2	Number of HH: 1
	Pigs	Numbers of pigs: 11	Number of HH: 6
	Goats	Numbers of goats: 70	Number of HH: 18
	Sheep	Numbers of sheep: 2	Number of HH: 1
	Chicken	Numbers of chicken: 359	Number of HH: 142
	Ducks	Numbers of ducks: 57	Number of HH: 16
Number of oxen for animal traction	0		
Number of machine	Milling machine: 1	Sawing machine: 1	
Number of mechanic	Bicycle repairmen: 8	Motorcycle repairmen: 2	
Number of craftsman	Blacksmiths: 5	Carpenters: 7	

### Assistance / Support

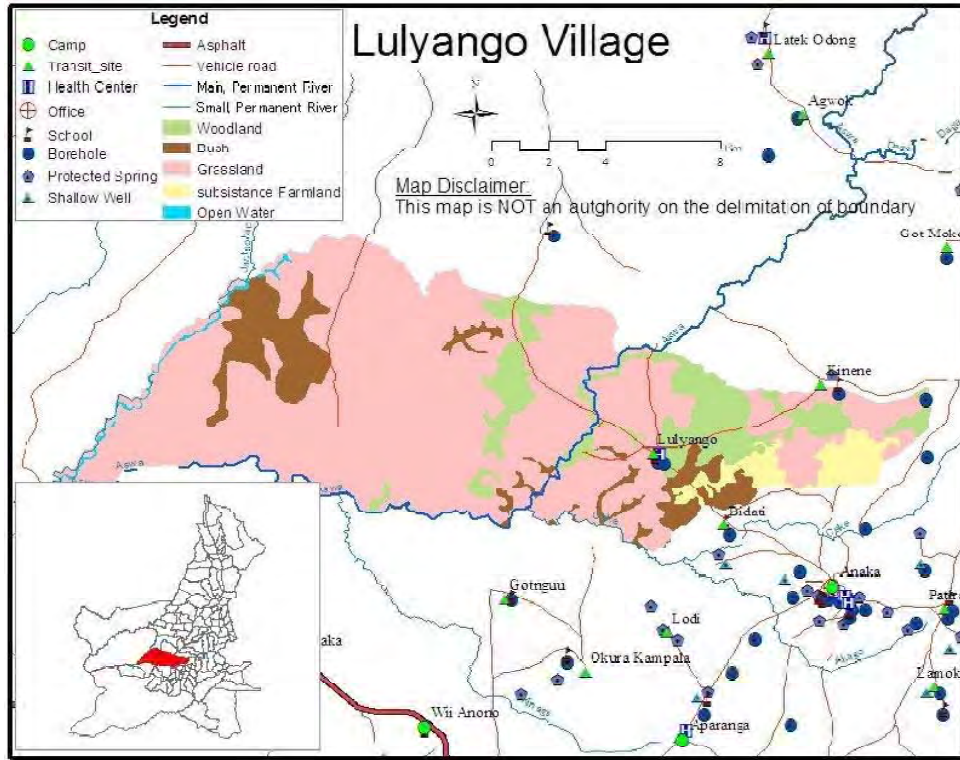
NGO assistance 1	Name of NGO: Action Against Hunger	Contents: Construction of a borehole
NGO assistance 2	Name of NGO: NRC	Contents: Farm tools - Hoes, spades, wheelbarrows
NGO assistance 3	Name of NGO: Rad Cross	Contents: Farming tools - Hoes, Pangas, Money, Axe
NGO assistance 4	Name of NGO: UNICEF	Contents: Construction of a borehole
NGO assistance 5	Name of NGO: WFP	Contents: Food items
NGO assistance 6	Name of NGO: -	Contents: -
NGO assistance 7	Name of NGO: -	Contents: -
NGO assistance 8	Name of NGO: -	Contents: -
NGO assistance 9	Name of NGO: -	Contents: -
NGO assistance 10	Name of NGO: -	Contents: -
Governmental support 1	Name of Gov't: Building	Contents: Iron roofing sheets
Governmental support 2	Name of Gov't: -	Contents: -
Governmental support 3	Name of Gov't: -	Contents: -
Governmental support 4	Name of Gov't: -	Contents: -
Governmental support 5	Name of Gov't: -	Contents: -

### Advantage points / Disadvantage points

Advantage points	1) Unity among the people
	2) Fertile land
	3) Cooperative leaders
Disadvantage points	1) Water scarcity
	2) Poor road network
	3) Infertile land



No. 72 : Lulyango



**Basic Information**

Type	C			
Sub-county / Parish	Alero		Paibwor	
Estimated population in 2009	Total: 2,996	IDP Camp: 0	TS: 1,229	Returnee: 1,767
Projected population in 2014	Total: 3,255	IDP Camp: 0	TS: 303	Returnee: 2,953
Population rank in 2009 and in 2014	In 2009: 39 /115		In 2014: 42 /115	
Number of HH	Original HH: 828		Returned HH: 499	
Return rate and rank	Return rate: 60%		Rank: 66 /115	
Land area and rank	Land area: 17,760 ha		Rank: 9 /115	
Land use (ha)	Wood land: 2,136	Bush: 1,774	Grassland: 13,030	Wetland: 0
	Farmland: 703	Built up area: 0	Open Water: 117	Others: 0
Population density (persons/km <sup>2</sup> )	In 2009: 17		In 2014: 18	
Rank of Population density	In 2009: 99 /115		In 2014: 102 /115	
Number of TRKs	13			
Name of TRKs	1) Lulyango	2) Twii	3) Ongai	4) Lukai
	5) Lacie	6) Ladyema	7) Agucira	8) Yogo Langude
	9) Obwola	10) Barowelo A	11) Barowelo B	12) Lukwii A
	13) Lukwii B	14) -	15) -	16) -
	17) -	18) -	19) -	20) -
	21) -	22) -	23) -	24) -
	25) -	26) -	27) -	28) -
	29) -	30) -	31) -	32) -
	33) -	34) -	35) -	36) -
	Name of IDP camp in the village	1) -	2) -	3) -
Name of IDP transit site (TS) the village	1) Kinene	2) Lulyango	3) -	4) -
Number of EVIs	Total: 302	In village: 80	In IDP Camp: 12	In TS: 210
<b>Return Process</b>				
Major IDP camp	1) Alero	2) Anaka	3) -	4) -
Major transit site (TS)	1) Lulyango	2) Kinene	3) -	4) -
Major hindering factor for return	1) No water source			
	2) No school			
	3) Poor road network			
Major prompting factor for return	1) No farming land in camp/IS			
	2) Good environment for children			
	3) Assured peace and security			

### Infrastructure

Number of functional water points (Community)	BH: 1	SW: 1	PS: 0
Number of not functional water points (Community)	BH: 0	SW: 0	PS: 0
Number of boreholes in IIC and in school	Functional: 1	Not functional: 0	
Water coverage in 2009	600 persons	20 %	
Water coverage in 2014	600 persons	18 %	
Number of necessity BH to be installed newly	9 (To be 100% of water coverage in 2014)		
Name of schooling primary school and distance	1) Lulyango	2) Kinene	3) - Av. distance 4.8 km
Name of schooling secondary school and distance	1) Anaka	2) -	3) - Av. distance 9 km
Name of using health centre (HC) and distance	1) Anaka Hospital	2) -	3) - Av. distance 9.6 km
Name of using market and distance	1) Lulyango	2) Anaka	3) Kinene Av. distance 6.9 km

### Social Feature

Number of clans	40				
Religion (%)	Catholic: 75	Protestant: 20	Pentecostal: 5	Islam: 0	Others: 0
Number of UXO/land mines and land dispute	UXO/land mines: 13	Land dispute: 57			
Number of traditional ceremony and dance	Ceremony: 29	Dance: 7			
Name of events and festival	1) Apiti Dance	2) Welcoming visitors	3) Larakaraka		
	4) Christian celebration	5) Christian celebration	6) Christmas		
Farmers' group (FG)	Numbers of FG: 13	Number of members in FG: 346			
Saving group (SG)	Numbers of SG: 10	Number of members in SG: 304			
Women's group (WG)	Numbers of WG: 4	Number of members in WG: 90			
Youth group (YG)	Numbers of YG: 3	Number of members in YG: 90			

### Production

Agricultural products in rainy season	1) Groundnuts	2) Rice	3) Millet
Agricultural products in dry season	1) Tomatoes	2) Cabbages	3) Sweet potetos
Livestock	Cattles	Numbers of cattles: 403	Number of HH: 138
	Pigs	Numbers of pigs: 53	Number of HH: 16
	Goats	Numbers of goats: 968	Number of HH: 312
	Sheep	Numbers of sheep: 134	Number of HH: 42
	Chicken	Numbers of chicken: 1983	Number of HH: 298
	Ducks	Numbers of ducks: 99	Number of HH: 29
Number of oxen for animal traction	124		
Number of machine	Milling machine: 0	Sawing machine: 0	
Number of mechanic	Bicycle repairmen: 13	Motorcycle repairmen: 1	
Number of craftsman	Blacksmiths: 4	Carpenters: 4	

### Assistance / Support

NGO assistance 1	Name of NGO: ARC	Contents: Houses for EVIs
NGO assistance 2	Name of NGO: AVSI	Contents: Removal of landmines
NGO assistance 3	Name of NGO: Care	Contents: Goats
NGO assistance 4	Name of NGO: DED	Contents: Goats
NGO assistance 5	Name of NGO: FAO	Contents: Seeds
NGO assistance 6	Name of NGO: World Vision	Contents: Oxen
NGO assistance 7	Name of NGO: -	Contents: -
NGO assistance 8	Name of NGO: -	Contents: -
NGO assistance 9	Name of NGO: -	Contents: -
NGO assistance 10	Name of NGO: -	Contents: -
Governmental support 1	Name of Gov't: -	Contents: -
Governmental support 2	Name of Gov't: -	Contents: -
Governmental support 3	Name of Gov't: -	Contents: -
Governmental support 4	Name of Gov't: -	Contents: -
Governmental support 5	Name of Gov't: -	Contents: -

### Advantage points / Disadvantage points

Advantage points	1) Adequate land for farming
	2) Unity among the people
	3) Strong ancestral attachments
Disadvantage points	1) Water scarcity
	2) Poor road network
	3) No schools

## Appendix-C Results of Characteristics Analysis by Categorization

### Pabbo Type-A Village

#### Criterion I. Necessity

Development Project		Total Score	Ave. of Score	Number of TRKs	Percentage of TRKs	Priority	Score (2, 1, 0)	Remarks
Scoring								
Administration	Enhancement of District Officials-led Activities	-	-	-	-		-	
	Enhancement of Sub-county Officials-led Activities	-	-	-	-		-	
	Construction of Parish Hall	-	-	-	-		-	
	Utilization of Community Resource Map	-	-	-	-		-	
Production & Income Generation	Improvement of Technical School	44	3.4	13	100%	1	2	Income generation activity is poor
	Enlivenment of Secondary and Thirtiary Industries	44	3.4	13	100%	1	2	Income generation activity is poor
	Improvement of Central Market	21	1.6	7	54%	10	1	Income from production is low
	Expansion of Central Market	21	1.6	7	54%	10	1	Income from production is low
	Improvement of Farm Roads	25	1.9	8	62%	7	1	Road network is poor(A)
		92	2.1	35	78%			Road Network is poor (B)
		216	2.2	87	90%			Road Network is poor(C)
Establishment of Marketing Information Network	21	1.6	7	54%	10	1	Income from production is low	
Water Supply	Improvement of Town Water Supply System	36	2.8	9	69%	8	1	Access to safe water is poor
	Improvement of City Water Supply System	36	2.8	9	69%	8	1	Access to safe water is poor
Education	Improvement of Secondary School Facilities	-	-	-	-		0	
	Improvement of Secondary Schools Advancement Ratio	-	-	-	-		0	
	Improvement of Primary School Facilities	-	-	-	-		0	
	Establishment of Primary Schools	-	-	-	-		0	
Health	Establishment of Referral System	29	2.2	12	92%	3	2	Health facility is poor
	Improvement of Facilities of Upper HCIII	29	2.2	12	92%	3	2	Health facility is poor
Livelihood	Household Hygiene Improvement	26	2.0	12	92%	3	2	Environment is degraded
	Promotion of Town Cleaning Activities	26	2.0	12	92%	3	2	Environment is degraded

#### Criterion II. Emergency

Development project		Number of pointed TRK	Percentage of pointed TRK	Scoring Results for	Hindering
Scoring					
Administration	Enhancement of District Officials-led Activities	-	-	-	
	Enhancement of Sub-county Officials-led Activities	-	-	-	
	Construction of Parish Hall	-	-	-	
	Utilization of Community Resource Map	-	-	-	
Production & Income Generation	Improvement of Technical School	2	15%	1	Food Shortage
	Enlivenment of Secondary and Thirtiary Industries	2	15%	1	Food Shortage
	Improvement of Central Market	2	15%	1	Food Shortage
	Expansion of Central Market	2	15%	1	Food Shortage
	Improvement of Farm Roads	2	15%	1	Food Shortage
	Establishment of Marketing Information Network	2	15%	1	Food Shortage
	Water Supply	Improvement of Private Water Supply System	12	92%	2
Improvement of City Water Supply System		12	92%	2	No water source
Education	Improvement of Secondary School Facilities	2	15%	1	No school
	Improvement of Secondary Schools Advancement Ratio	2	15%	1	No school
	Improvement of Primary School Facilities	2	15%	1	No school
	Establishment of Primary Schools	2	15%	1	No school
Health	Establishment of Referral System	2	15%	1	No Health Center
	Improvement of Facilities of Upper HCIII	2	15%	1	No Health Center
Livelihood	Household Hygiene Improvement	0	0%	0	-
	Promotion of Town Cleaning Activities	0	0%	0	-

#### Criterion III. Relevance

It is checked if the project is consistent with upper plan. Since all the projects are consistent with the upper plans.

**Criterion IV. Impact**

Development project	Beneficial Area after implementing ONE project							Scoring Result
	Whole District	Whole Sub County	Whole Parish	Whole Village	Several TRKs	TRK	Individual	
Scoring	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	
Administration	Enhancement of District Officials-led Activities	○						2
	Enhancement of Sub-county Officials-led Activities		○					2
	Construction of Parish Hall			○				2
	Utilization of Community Resource Map		○					2
Production & Income Generation	Improvement of Technical School	○						2
	Enlivenment of Secondary and Thirtiary Industries						○	0
	Improvement of Central Market		○					2
	Expansion of Central Market		○					2
	Improvement of Farm Roads		○					2
	Establishment of Marketing Information Network		○					2
Water Supply	Improvement of Private Water Supply System				○			2
	Improvement of City Water Supply System				○			2
Education	Improvement of Secondary School Facilities		○					2
	Improvement of Secondary Schools Advancement Ratio		○					2
	Improvement of Primary School Facilities					○		2
	Establishment of Primary Schools					○		2
Health	Establishment of Referral System			○				2
	Improvement of Facilities of Upper HCIII		○					2
Livelihood	Household Hygiene Improvement						○	0
	Promotion of Town Cleaning Activities					○		1

**Criterion V. Integration of EVIs to community**

Development project	Benefit to EVIs			Scoring Result	Remarks
	Directly Benefit to EVIs	Indirectly Benefit to EVIs	Little Benefit to EVIs		
Scoring	2	1	0		
Administration	Enhancement of District Officials-led Activities		○	1	
	Enhancement of Sub-county Officials-led Activities		○	1	
	Construction of Parish Hall		○	1	
	Utilization of Community Resource Map		○	1	
Production & Income Generation	Improvement of Technical School	○		2	EVIs are proactively accepted as students
	Enlivenment of Secondary and Thirtiary Industries		○	1	
	Improvement of Central Market		○	1	
	Expansion of Central Market		○	1	
	Improvement of Farm Roads		○	1	
	Establishment of Marketing Information Network		○	1	
Water Supply	Improvement of Private Water Supply System	○		2	EVIs also take part in the activities to improve the access to safe water
	Improvement of City Water Supply System	○		2	EVIs also take part in the activities to improve the access to safe water
Education	Improvement of Secondary School Facilities		○	1	
	Improvement of Secondary Schools Advancement Ratio		○	1	
	Improvement of Primary School Facilities		○	1	
	Establishment of Primary Schools		○	1	
Health	Establishment of Referral System	○		2	EVIs go to hospitals more often
	Improvement of Facilities of Upper HCIII	○		2	EVIs go to hospitals more often
Livelihood	Household Hygiene Improvement		○	1	
	Promotion of Town Cleaning Activities		○	1	

**Criterion VI. Sustainability**

Development Project	Operation and Maintenance (OM) Budget and Schemes			Scoring Result	Remarks
	Certain budget for OM is allocated by the government	Beneficial communities can conduct OM by themselves	Difficult to conduct OM		
Administration	Enhancement of District Officials-led Activities	○		2	
	Enhancement of Sub-county Officials-led Activities	○		2	
	Construction of Parish Hall	○		2	
	Utilization of Community Resource Map	○		2	
Production & Income Generation	Improvement of Technical School	○		2	
	Enlivenment of Secondary and Thirtiary Industries		○	1	
	Improvement of Central Market		○	1	
	Expansion of Central Market		○	1	
	Improvement of Farm Roads	○		2	
Water Supply	Establishment of Marketing Information Network		○	1	
	Improvement of Private Water Supply System		○	1	
Water Supply	Improvement of City Water Supply System		○	1	
	Improvement of Secondary School Facilities	○		2	
Education	Improvement of Secondary Schools Advancement Ratio	○		2	
	Improvement of Primary School Facilities	○		2	
	Establishment of Primary Schools	○		2	
Health	Establishment of Referral System	○		2	
	Improvement of Facilities of Upper HCIII	○		2	
Livelihood	Household Hygiene Improvement		○	1	
	Promotion of Town Cleaning Activities		○	1	

**Pabbo Type-B Village**

**Criterion I. Necessity**

Development project		Total Score	Percentage of Score	Number of TRKs	Percentage of TRKs	Priority	Score (2, 1, 0)	Remarks
Scoring								
Production & Income Generation	Promotion of Commercial Agricultural Products	79	1.8	34	76%	3	2	Cash crop production is poor
	Promotion of Group Marketing	79	1.8	34	76%	3	2	Cash crop production is poor
	Installation of Collecting Centre for Group Products	79	1.8	34	76%	3	2	Cash crop production is poor
Water Supply	Installation of Boreholes and Enhancement of Maintenance and Operational System	191	4.3	43	96%	1	2	Poor access to safe water
Education	Promotion of Community School to Public School	57	1.3	34	76%	3	2	Poor access to safe water
	Construction and Improvement of Primary Schools	38	0.9	23	51%	8	1	School facility is fragile
Health	Capacity Building of VHTs	114	2.6	41	91%	2	2	Difficult to access to health service
	Construction and Improvement of HCII	22	0.5	10	22%	10	1	Health facility is poor
Livelihood	Nutrition Improvement	23	0.5	16	36%	9	1	Sanitation is not favorable
	Household Sanitation Improvement	74	1.7	27	60%	7	1	Sanitation is not favorable

**Criterion II. Emergency**

Development project		Number of pointed TRK	Percentage of pointed TRK	Scoring Results for	Hindering Factor Raised in Community Profile, conducted in September 2009
Scoring					
Production & Income Generation	Promotion of Commercial Agricultural Products	6	12%	1	Lack of farming tools, Food shortage
	Promotion of Group Marketing	13	27%	1	Bad accessibility
	Installation of Collecting Centre for Group Products	13	27%	1	Bad accessibility
Water Supply	Installation of Boreholes and Enhancement of Maintenance and Operational System	38	78%	2	No water source
Education	Promotion of Community School to Public School	17	35%	2	No school (Most areas need access to be improved (scored 2), and some need new school or school rehabilitation (scored 1))
	Construction and Improvement of Primary Schools	17	35%	1	
Health	Capacity Building of VHTs	18	37%	2	No health center(Most areas need the access to be improved (scored 2), and some need new HC or HC rehabilitation (scored 1))
	Construction and Improvement of HCII	18	37%	1	
Livelihood	Nutrition Improvement	0	0%	0	-
	Household Sanitation Improvement	0	0%	0	-

**Criterion III. Relevance**

It is checked if the project is consistent with upper plan. Since all the projects are consistent, they are scored as 2.

**Criterion IV. Impact**

Development project		Beneficial Area after implementing ONE project							Scoring Result
		Whole District	Whole Sub County	Whole Parish	Whole Village	Several TRKs	TRK	Individual	
Scoring		2	2	2	2	2	1	0	
Production & Income Generation	Promotion of Commercial Agricultural Products						○		1
	Promotion of Group Marketing						○		1
	Installation of collecting centre for group products						○		1
Water Supply	Installation of Boreholes and Enhancement of Maintenance and Operational System						○		1
Education	Promotion of Community School to Public School					○			2
	Construction and Improvement of Primary Schools					○			2
Health	Capacity Building of VHTs					○			2
	Construction and Improvement of HCII				○				2
Livelihood	Nutrition Improvement							○	0
	Household Sanitation Improvement						○		1



**Criterion V. Integration of EVIs to community**

Development project	Benefit to EVIs			Scoring Result	Remarks	
	Directly Benefit to	Indirectly Benefit to	Little Benefit to EVIs			
Scoring	2	1	0			
Production & Income Generation	Promotion of Commercial Agricultural Products		○		1	
	Promotion of Group Marketing		○		1	
	Installation of collecting centre for group products		○		1	
Water Supply	Installation of Boreholes and Enhancement of Maintenance and Operational System	○			2	EVIs took part in the activities to improve the access to safe water
Education	Promotion of Community School to Public School	○			2	EVIs used to have difficulty in commuting. Yet the situation is improved.
	Construction and Improvement of Primary Schools		○		1	
Health	Capacity Building of VHTs	○			2	EVIs need VHT consultation support
	Construction and Improvement of HCII	○			2	EVIs go to health facilities more often
Livelihood	Nutrition Improvement		○		1	
	Household Sanitation Improvement		○		1	

**Criterion VI. Sustainability**

Development project	Operation and Maintenance (OM) Budget and Schemes			Scoring Result	Remarks	
	Certain budget for OM is allocated by the government	Beneficial communities can conduct OM by themselves	Difficult to conduct OM			
Scoring						
Production & Income Generation	Promotion of Commercial Agricultural Products		○		1	
	Promotion of Group Marketing		○		1	
	Installation of Collecting Centre for Group Products		○		1	
Water Supply	Installation of Boreholes and Enhancement of Maintenance and Operational System		○		1	
Education	Promotion of Community School to Public School		○		1	
	Construction and Improvement of Primary Schools	○			2	
Health	Capacity Building of VHTs		○		1	
	Construction and Improvement of HCII	○			2	
Livelihood	Nutrition Improvement		○		1	
	Household Sanitation Improvement		○		1	

**Pabbo Type-C Village**

**Criterion I. Necessity**

Development project		Total Score	Percentage of Score	Number of TRKs	Percentage of TRKs	Priority	Score (2, 1, 0)	Remarks
Scoring								
Production & Income Generation	Agriculture Productivity Improvement	170	1.8	87	90%	3	1	Agriculture productivity is poor
	Installation of Storage for Group Products	28	0.3	21	22%	6	1	Products are not marketable
	Promotion of Post Harvest and Processing	28	0.3	21	22%	6	1	Products are not marketable
Water Supply	Installation of Boreholes and Enhancement of Maintenance and Operation System	430	4.4	95	98%	1	2	Access to safe water is poor
Education	Promotion of Community School to Public School	151	1.6	64	66%	4	1	Education environment is not favorable
	Establishment of Primary Schools							
Health	Capacity Building of VHTs	260	2.7	92	95%	2	2	Difficult to access to health service
	Establishment and Improvement of HCII	42	0.4	20	21%	8	1	Health facility is not well equipped
Livelihood	Nutrition Improvement	-	-	-	-	-	0	
	Household Sanitation Improvement	67	0.7	51	53%	5	1	Sanitation is not favorable

**Criterion II. Emergency**

Development project		Number of pointed TRK	Percentage of pointed TRK	Scoring Results for	Hindering Factor Raised in Community Profile, conducted in September 2009
Scoring					
Production & Income Generation	Agriculture Productivity Improvement	14	18%	1	Food shortage
	Installation of Storage for Group Products	13	16%	1	Bad accessibility
	Promotion of Post Harvest and Processing	13	16%	1	Bad accessibility
Water Supply	Installation of Boreholes and Enhancement of Maintenance and Operation System	66	83%	2	No water source
Education	Promotion of Community School to Public School	20	25%	2	No school(Most areas need the access to be improved (scored 2), and some need new school or school rehabilitation (scored 1))
	Establishment of Primary Schools			1	
Health	Capacity Building of VHTs	24	30%	2	No health center(Most areas need the access to be improved (scored 2), and some need new HC or HC rehabilitation (scored 1))
	Establishment and improvement of HCII			1	
Livelihood	Nutrition Improvement	0	0%	0	-
	Household Sanitation Improvement				

**Criterion III. Relevance**

It is checked if the project is consistent with upper plan. Since all the projects are consistent, they are scored as 2.

**Criterion IV. Impact**

Development project		Beneficial Area after implementing ONE project						Scoring Result	
		Whole District	Whole Sub County	Whole Parish	Whole Village	Several TRKs	TRK		Individual
Scoring		2	2	2	2	2	1	0	
Production & Income Generation	Agriculture Productivity Improvement					○			2
	Installation of storage for group products					○			2
	Promotion of Post Harvest and Processing					○			2
Water Supply	Installation of Boreholes and Enhancement of Maintenance and Operation System						○		1
Education	Promotion of Community School to Public School					○			2
	Establishment of Primary Schools					○			2
Health	Capacity Building of VHTs					○			2
	Establishment and improvement of HCII				○				2
Livelihood	Nutrition Improvement							○	0
	Household Sanitation Improvement						○		1

**Criterion V. Integration of EVIs to community**

Development Project	Benefit to EVIs			Scoring Result	Remarks	
	Directly Benefit to EVIs	Indirectly Benefit to EVIs	Little Benefit to EVIs			
Scoring		2	1	0		
Production & Income Generation	Agriculture Productivity Improvement	○			2	
	Installation of Storage for Group Products		○		1	
	Promotion of Post Harvest and Processing		○		1	
Water Supply	Installation of Boreholes and Enhancement of Maintenance and Operation System	○			2	EVIs also took part in the activities to improve the access to safe water
Education	Promotion of Community School to Public School	○			2	EVIs have severe difficulty in commuting . However, the situation is improved
	Establishment of Primary Schools		○		1	
Health	Capacity Building of VHTs	○			2	EVIs go to health facilities more often
	Establishment and Improvement of HCII	○			2	EVIs need VHT consultation support more often
Livelihood	Nutrition Improvement		○		1	
	Household Sanitation Improvement		○		1	

**Criterion VI. Sustainability**

Development Project	Operation and Maintenance (OM) Budget and Schemes			Scoring Result	Remarks
	Certain budget for OM is allocated by the government	Beneficial communities can conduct OM by themselves	Difficult to conduct OM		
Production & Income Generation	Agriculture Productivity Improvement		○		1
	Installation of Storage for Group Products		○		1
	Promotion of Post Harvest and Processing		○		1
Water Supply	Installation of Boreholes and Enhancement of Maintenance and Operation System		○		1
Education	Promotion of Community School to Public School		○		1
	Establishment of Primary Schools	○			2
Health	Capacity Building of VHTs		○		1
	Establishment and improvement of HCII	○			2
Livelihood	Nutrition Improvement			○	0
	Household Sanitation Improvement		○		1

## Lulyango Type-C Village

### Criterion I. Necessity

Development project		Total Score	Percentage of Score	Number of TRKs	Percentage of TRKs	Priority	Score (2, 1, 0)	Remarks
Scoring								
Production & Income Generation	Promotion of Commercial Agricultural Products	27	3.9	7	100%	1	2	
	Promotion of Group Marketing	8	1.1	4	57%	4	1	
	Installation of Collecting Centre for Group Products	8	1.1	4	57%	4	1	
Water Supply	Installation of Boreholes and Enhancement of Maintenance and Operational System	13	1.9	5	71%	2	2	
Education	Promotion of community school to public school	10	1.4	3	43%	6	1	
	Construction and Improvement of Primary Schools							
Health	Capacity Building of VHTs	16	2.3	5	71%	2	2	
	Construction and Improvement of HCII							
Livelihood	Nutrition Improvement	9	1.3	3	43%	6	1	
	Household Sanitation Improvement						0	

### Criterion II. Emergency

Development project		Number of pointed TRK	Percentage of pointed TRK	Scoring Results for	Hindering Factor Raised in Community Profile, conducted in September 2009
Scoring					
Production & Income Generation	Promotion of Commercial Agricultural Products	14	18%	1	Food shortage
	Promotion of Group Marketing	13	16%	1	Bad accessibility to commercial road
	Installation of Collecting Centre for Group Products	13	16%	1	Bad accessibility to commercial road
Water Supply	Installation of Boreholes and Enhancement of Maintenance and Operational System	66	83%	2	No water source
Education	Promotion of Community School to Public School	20	25%	2	No school(Most areas need the access to be improved (scored 2), and some need new school or school rehabilitation (scored 1))
	Construction and Improvement of Primary Schools			1	
Health	Capacity Building of VHTs	24	30%	2	No health center(Most areas need the access to be improved (scored 2), and some need new HC or HC rehabilitation (scored 1))
	Construction and Improvement of HCII			1	
Livelihood	Nutrition Improvement	0	0%	0	-
	Household Sanitation Improvement	0	0%	0	

### Criterion III. Relevance

It is checked if the project is consistent with upper plan. Since all the projects are consistent, they are given 2.

### Criterion IV. Impact

Development project		Beneficial Area after implementing ONE project						Scoring Result	
		Whole District	Whole Sub County	Whole Parish	Whole Village	Several TRKs	TRK		Individual
Scoring		2	2	2	2	2	1	0	
Production & Income Generation	Promotion of Commercial Agricultural Products					○			2
	Promotion of Group Marketing					○			2
	Installation of collecting centre for group products					○			2
Water Supply	Installation of Boreholes and Enhancement of Maintenance and Operational System						○		1
Education	Promotion of community school to public school					○			2
	Construction and Improvement of Primary Schools					○			2
Health	Capacity Building of VHTs					○			2
	Construction and Improvement of HCII					○			1
Livelihood	Nutrition Improvement							○	0
	Household Sanitation Improvement						○		1

**Criterion V. Integration of EVIs to community**

Development project	Benefit to EVIs			Scoring Result	Remarks	
	Directly Benefit to EVIs	Indirectly Benefit to EVIs	Little Benefit to EVIs			
	Scoring	2	1	0		
Production & Income Generation	Promotion of Commercial Agricultural Products	○			2	EVIs also took part in the activities to improve cultivation by Ox-plough
	Promotion of Group Marketing		○		1	
	Installation of collecting centre for group products		○		1	
Water Supply	Installation of Boreholes and Enhancement of Maintenance and Operational System	○			2	EVIs also improve the access to safe water
Education	Promotion of community school to public school	○			2	EVIs have severe difficulty in commuting and it is improved
	Construction and Improvement of Primary Schools		○		1	
Health	Capacity Building of VHTs	○			2	EVIs go health facilities more often
	Construction and Improvement of HCII	○			2	EVIs need VHT consultation support more often
Livelihood	Nutrition Improvement		○		1	
	Household Sanitation Improvement		○		1	

**Criterion VI. Sustainability**

Development project	Operation and Maintenance (OM) Budget and Schemes			Scoring Result	Remarks	
	Certain budget for OM is allocated by the government	Beneficial communities can conduct OM by themselves	Difficult to conduct OM			
Production & Income Generation	Promotion of Commercial Agricultural Products		○		1	
	Promotion of Group Marketing		○		1	
	Installation of Collecting Centre for Group Products		○		1	
Water Supply	Installation of Boreholes and Enhancement of Maintenance and Operational System		○		1	
Education	Promotion of Community School to Public School		○		1	
	Construction and Improvement of Primary Schools	○			2	
Health	Capacity Building of VHTs		○		1	
	Construction and Improvement of HCII	○			2	
Livelihood	Nutrition Improvement		○		1	
	Household Sanitation Improvement		○		1	

## **Appendix D (1/2)**

### **Project for Provision of Improved Water Source for Returned IDP in Amuru District**

#### **(1) Background Information**

After the completion of the insurgency that produces over 2million IDPs in Northern Uganda in 2006, the peace encouraged the people of the area to begin returning to their original village starting from 2007. The 2009 data have confirmed that over 60% of IDP's have already returned to their original village or resettled in different part of the country. The majority of the returned people have settled in areas with inadequate improved water source and sanitation facilities. The major source of water supply for returned people is surface water which is mainly rivers and streams. However, nowadays even most of these streams are experiencing drying up which forces the people to fetch for improved water source traveling over 6km every day. This will affect the families income, as most of their time is spent on searching water and the burden on the part of women is becoming extremely unbearable.

On the other hand, diseases related to consumption of unsafe water remains the second leading cause of morbidity and mortality in the district next to Malaria. A total of 13,672 cases of diarrhea were reported among under five children in 2009 alone. Very often the district faces an outbreak of disease related to lack of safe water. In 2008 the district experienced epidemics of hepatitis and polio, both being water and sanitation related disease.

Therefore, the current national development plan of water, among other sector, aims at increasing access to improved water source in rural and urban area to 77 and 100% respectively by 2015.

#### **(2) Relationship to PRDP and NDP**

The country's Peace Recovery and Development Plan for Northern Uganda (PRDP) initially designed as a "master plan" for Northern Uganda, where the entire development sector stopped for the last 2 decade due to insurgency. PRDP generally target to promote development of the Districts in Northern Uganda achieve national average in major social and economic indicators, such as coverage of improved water source. In line with this, the National Development Plan (NDP) of Uganda (2010 -2014/15) put the water sector project as its priority. In this plan the construction and maintenance of water system in rural and urban areas are considered the strategy for achieving the objectives of the plan. The major objectives of the plan being increase access to safe water in rural and urban area from its 63 and 70% to 77 and 100%



respectively. The improved water source is considered to be available at 1.0km and 0.2km distance to the rural and urban communities respectively.

### **(3) Existing Condition of Water supply**

A total of 399 functional water points are available for the entire population of Amuru district. Therefore, at present the average water coverage of Amuru district is found to be 39% which is very low compared to the average rural water coverage of the country that is 63%. If the water supply situation is to remain as it is today, provided that all functional water point works until 2014/15 the access to safe water in the district will reduce by 5% to 33% in the coming 4-5 years. The detail explanation of water coverage is presented in annex 1.

### **(4) Justification for the project**

It is clear that JICA have undertaken a project for community development for promoting return and resettlement of IDP in Northern Uganda in 2009/2010. As reported in this community development plan water sector project is considered as priority project for promoting return and resettlement in Amuru District. However, Amuru as a new district lacks the capacity to fulfill the entire necessary basic social infrastructure to the community who has returned to their original home from IDP camps. Under PRDP budget and other government partners the district could only manage to provide a fraction of what is needed in the district per year. The area requires the attention of the next Japanese grant aid project considering the level of effort and input which is required to achieve the target objective put by NDP and PRDP. The necessity of the project can be justified as follow:

- Districts in Northern Uganda, especially Amuru is among the most affected part of the country during the 20years insurgency, which leads to poor investment made on community basic infrastructure. As the IDP's are returning back to their original home they are facing with lack of water that discourage the return process of the remaining IDP.
- The district is one of the poorly covered areas in improved water source to the rural and small town communities. Unfortunately most of the development partners who were working on most of the humanitarian project during the insurgency have already scale down their support to the community and are concentrated in a very small area of the district compared to the huge intervention needed in water sector.

## **(5) Overall Goal of the Project**

In line with the goal of NDP, the overall goal of the project is improving the livelihood condition of the returnee community through the provision of safe water within a reasonable walking distance. The provision of water to the community will reduce the occurrence of water born disease and the time spent to fetch water. This will save money which might be spent on medicine and save time for the community to engage in other income generating activities. Hence, the livelihood condition of the community will be improved which translate to the development of the country. Therefore, the project will have far reaching impact on poverty reduction.

## **(6) Objective of the project**

In line with the national development program of Uganda (2010 – 2014/15) the objectives of this project can be stated as follow:

*Increase access to improved water sources of Amuru District from the existing 38 per cent to 77 and 100 per cent for rural and urban area respectively by 2014*

Strategies to achieve the above objective are

- New construction and rehabilitation of water points and piped water system in rural area and small towns. The measure will be the number of new people served
- Increase the functionality of water system through strengthening community based management system, ensure equal participation of men and women in the management of water system and train and certify borehole mechanics and.
- providing technical support and capacity building of the district and the community for effective planning, operation and maintenance of water and sanitation development for sustainable development

## **(7) The Outline of the Project**

Considering the development model prepared by JICA Study Team (The Project for Community Development for Promoting Return and Resettlement of IDP in Northern Uganda; Interim report, March 2010) water sector project is proposed for town development model area and sub-town and rural development area separately. For town development model area it is important to consider urban water supply scheme as these area have the potential to become small town and in addition the Government of Uganda in its national development plan have considered small town to have the urban water supply standard which says access to improved water source should be within 0.2km radius. This can be met through the provision of solar

pumped pipe water supply system which is far more economical than a number of hand pumped boreholes in one area. On the other hand, the provision of rural water supply for sub-town and rural model area is very reasonable. Rural water supply can be provided through the improvement of ground water source by spring development, shallow wells and boreholes construction. The water coverage of small town and rural area of Amuru district together with the detail proposed project is presented in Annex 2.

The component of the project can be summarized as follows:

1. Town water supply project

1.1 Provision of piped water system for 3 small towns in Lamogi, Koc Goma and Purongo Sub County

1.2 Rehabilitation of piped water system for 5 small town inside Alero, Pabbo, Attiak, Anaka and Amuru Sub County

2. Rural Water Supply

2.1 Construction of 490 improved water sources for rural area

2.2 Rehabilitation of 47 improved water sources for rural area

3. Provision of equipment

3.1 Land cruiser (pick up)

3.2 Motor cycle

3.3 Bicycles for pump mechanics

3.4 Tool kits for pump mechanics

3.5 GPS hand set

3.6 Personal Computer

4. Soft Component

4.1 Mobilization and training of water user's committee and extension worker

4.2 Capacity building of the district and sub county office up to parish level through the training of pump mechanics

## **(8) The Project Area**

The project area covers the entire Amuru District of Northern Uganda. The map of the project area is presented in Annex 3

## **(9) Expected Outputs**

It is expected that about eight small towns will be provided with solar powered piped water system and 537 water points will be constructed or rehabilitated. In addition, beneficiary

communities will be trained on how to look after the facilities. The health situation will be improved. Time spent on fetching water will be saved and used for other income generating activities.

The implementation of this project will benefit the entire population of Amuru district and support the return and resettlement of IDP. A total of over 25,000 urban and 295,000 rural people of Amuru district will be directly benefited with the implementation of this project.

### **(10) Work Schedule**

The proposed implementation schedule is between 2010 and 2014. For detail implementation schedule refer Annex 4

### **(11) Summary of Project Cost**

The total cost of the project is estimated as 17.044 Billion UGX. The summary of the cost breakdown is presented in Table below. For the detail breakdown of the project cost refer Annex 5

**The summary of project cost**

Project name	Total Cost ('000,000 USG)
1. Town water supply Project	5,042.85
2. Rural Water Supply Project	10,317.00
3. Provision of Equipments	1,053.35
4. Soft component	630.75
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>17,043.95</b>

## Annex 1 Water points and present and future water coverage of Amuru District

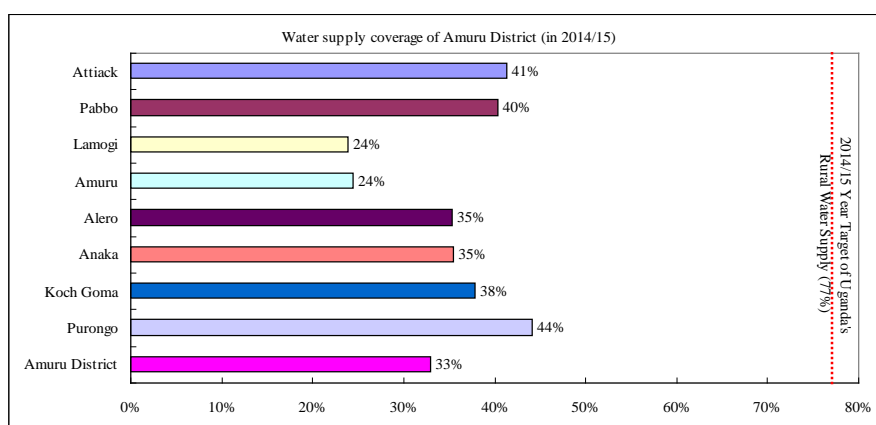
Table 1 below shows the existing number of water points and water coverage in Amuru District. At present the average water coverage of Amuru district is about 39%, which is extremely low compared to the average rural water coverage of the country, which is 63%. If the water supply situation is to remain as it is today, provided that all functional water point remains functional until 2014/15 the access to safe water in the district will reduce by 5% to 33% in the coming 4-5 years.

**Table A1-1 Number of Water Point by Type  
and Water Coverage of each Sub-county in Amuru**

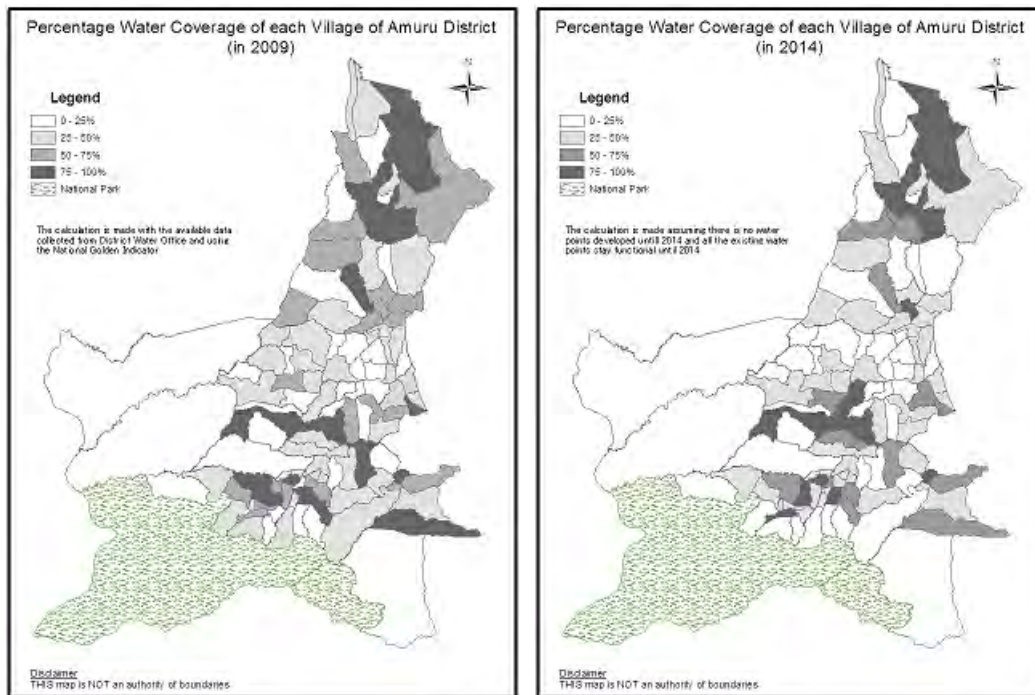
Sub-county	Functional Water points				Non Functional Water points				People Served	Total Population	Water Coverage
	Community Owned			Other	Community Owned			Other			
	BH	SW	PS		BH	SW	PS				
Attiack	54	0	2	15	8	0	0	1	16600	34293	48%
Pabbo	39	9	27	11	8	0	1	5	19800	41811	47%
Lamogi	17	5	51	13	17	9	1	9	16800	59879	28%
Amuru	29	8	20	10	9	5	0	1	15100	52075	29%
Alero	18	5	19	12	9	3	1	4	10400	25092	39%
Anaka	17	5	12	10	5	4	0	4	9000	21996	41%
Koch Goma	24	8	2	6	3	3	5	4	10000	22551	44%
Purongo	14	3	11	8	9	2	3	3	7300	14096	52%
<b>District Total</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>105300</b>	<b>271793</b>	<b>39%</b>

Note: BH = Borehole; SW = Shallow Well; PS = Protected Spring; Other means those owned by school and health center

Figure 1 below shows the predicated water coverage of the district for each sub-county and the district average in comparison with the national target for 2014/15, which is about 77%.



**Figure A1-1 Sub-county level water coverage of Amuru in 2014/15**



**Figure A1-2 Village Level Water Coverage of Amuru District (Present and Future)**

Figure 2 above shows the present and future water coverage of each village in Amuru district. Most of the villages in Amuru district have water coverage of less than 25% and it will become worse if water sector investment is not made on time. Therefore, the district government considers water sector project as the priority project for the community of Amuru District.

## Annex 2 The detail Content of the Project for Town and Rural Water Supply in Amuru District

### ① Town Water Supply Project

Table A2-1 below shows the existing water coverage of Type A village in Amuru. The analysis is done at village level, therefore, when a water point is found at the border of two villages it will be divided among them and a fraction value for water point might appear in the table below.

※ Note: the estimation for the determination of water coverage and water point needed is made under the country's standard for water supply indicators. That is:

Water point	Rural
● 1 borehole serves	300
● 1 shallow well serves	300
● 1 protected spring serves	200

**Table A2-1 Summary of Water Coverage in Small Town**

Sub-county	Village name	Community Owned Functional Water points			People Served	Total Population	Water Coverage
		BH	SW	PS			
Attiack	Kal East	0.5*	1	9.0	2,250	5,928	38%
Pabbo	Kal center	3.5	1	1.5	1,650	3,280	50%
Lamogi	Amilobo	3.0	3	0.0	1,800	2,025	89%
Amuru	Toro kal	9.5	2	9.5	5,350	9,709	55%
Alero	Atocon	3.0	0	0.0	850	4,757	18%
Anaka	Paduny Kal	3.5	0	2.5	1,550	7,037	22%
Koch Goma	Kal A2	1.0	0	0.5	400	1,281	31%
Purongo	Pawatomero central	3.0	1	3.5	1,900	3,486	55%
<b>Total</b>		<b>27.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>15,750</b>	<b>37,504</b>	<b>42%</b>

Note: BH = Borehole; SW = Shallow well; PS = Protected spring; \* a fraction means the BH is found at the border between two villages

In this community development plan since these villages are considered as town model area the water supply system shall be of piped water system.

There are a number of non functional piped water supply systems in some of small towns inside Alero, Pabbo, Attiak, Anaka and Amuru Sub County. These water supply systems will be rehabilitated by providing solar powered pumping facilities. On the other hand, in small towns where there is no piped water system there is a need to provide new one inside Lamogi, Koc-Goma and Purongo Sub County. The detail description of the rehabilitation needed will be identified during the implementation of the project. The summary of proposed project for town water supply in Amuru district is presented in the table below (Table A2-2).

**Table A2-2 Summary of Proposed Project for Town Water Supply**

Sub-county	RGC	People_2009	People_2014	Coverage (%)	Proposed Project	Capacity needed (m <sup>3</sup> )
Lamogi	Amilobo/Awer	5,928	4946	38	Provision of new solar powered water system	100
Koc Goma	Kal A2	2,025	1191	89	Provision of new solar pumped water system	24
Purongo	Pawatomero Central	1,281	1156	31	Provision of new solar powered water system	23
Alero	Atocon	3,280	3250	50	Rehabilitation of the existing 40m <sup>3</sup> water system	65
Pabbo	Kal center	9,709	4124	55	Rehabilitation of the existing 40m <sup>3</sup> water system	83
Attiak	Kal east	4,757	3416	18	Rehabilitation of the existing 40m <sup>3</sup> water system	68
Anaka	Paduny Kal	7,037	2192	22	Rehabilitation of the existing 20m <sup>3</sup> water system	44
Amuru	Toro Kal	3,486	4792	55	Rehabilitation of the existing 10m <sup>3</sup> water system	96

Note: RGC = Rural Growth center; capacity is calculated using 20lt/day/person standard

Generally, the project for town water supply system includes the rehabilitation of three and installation of five solar powered pipe water systems is necessary.

## ② Rural Water Supply Project

There are a total of 338 water points in the rural area of the district. The existing water coverage of these areas is presented in Table A2-3 below. The percent coverage of improved water source in these model areas is almost similar to the district average which is very low.

**Table A2-3 Summary of water coverage for rural area of Amur District**

Sub-county	Community Owned Functional Water points			People Served	Total Population	Water Coverage
	BH	SW	PS			
Attiack	51	0	2	15,750	29,536	53%
Pabbo	29.5	7	17.5	14,450	32,102	45%
Lamogi	16.5	4	42	14,550	53,192	27%
Amuru	26	7	16.5	13,200	48,589	27%
Alero	14.5	4	17.5	9,050	23,382	39%
Anaka	13.5	5	9.5	7,450	15,458	48%
Koch Goma	21	5	2	8,200	20,526	40%
Purongo	13	3	10.5	6,900	12,815	54%
<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>89,550</b>	<b>235,600</b>	<b>38%</b>

Under the safe water access improvement program proposed in this community development plan, to cover the district rural communities with 100% access to improved water supply a total of 1106 water points shall be needed in the year 2014. Assuming that the existing 338 water points in these model areas remain functional until 2014, an additional 768 water points shall be installed in the coming 4-5 years. However, the target set for access to rural water supply by the national development plan of the country for 2014 is 77%. To



achieve this target about 537 additional improved water points will be needed until 2014. Considering the possibility of rehabilitating some 47 water points from the existing non functional one's the total number of improved water source necessary to be install anew will be 490.

Table A2-4 below shows the predicted population for 2014, existing water coverage and proposed number of water point needed to bring the water coverage level to 77% in the entire rural area of Amuru district until 2014. Table A2-5 shows lists of water points considered to be rehabilitated in this project.

**Table A2-4 Water Coverage, Projected Population and Water Points Needed until 2014**

Sub-county	People 2009	People 2014	Functional Water points	Coverage (%)	Proposed Project	
					Rehabilitation	New Construction
Alero	23,382	28,021	36	39	5	47
Amuru	48,589	56,284	50	27	5	107
Anaka	15,458	23,729	28	48	4	38
Attiak	29,536	36,804	53	53	6	53
Koc Goma	20,526	25,258	28	40	6	38
Lamogi	53,192	64,393	63	27	12	119
Pabbo	32,102	44,914	54	45	4	72
Purongo	12,815	15,376	27	54	5	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>235,600</b>	<b>294,779</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>490</b>

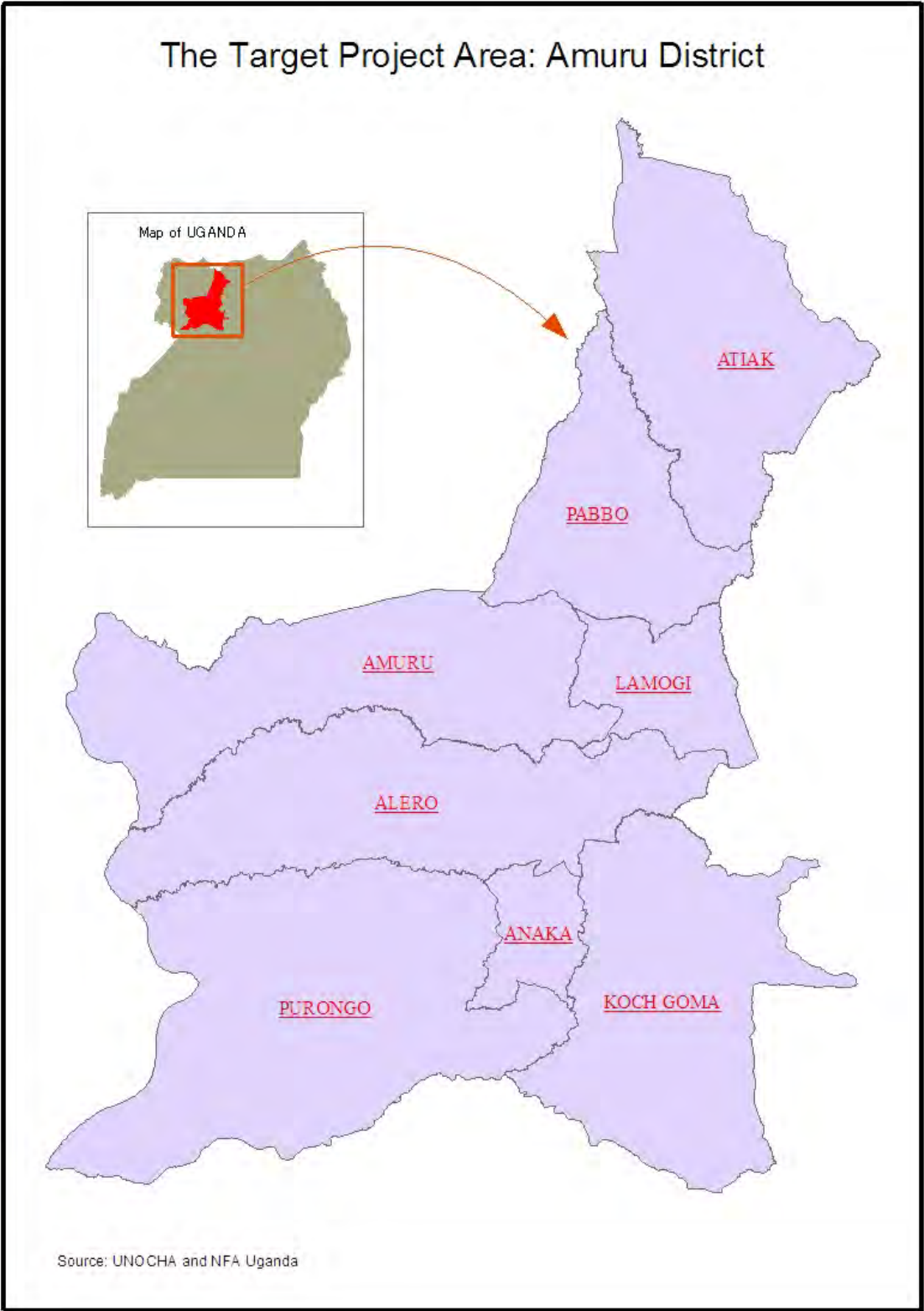
**Table A2-5 List of Water Points to be Rehabilitated in this Project**

Sub county	Parish	Place name	Year of construction	Source of fund	Comment
Alero	Pangu	Langol	2006	ACF	Technical breakdown
	Panyabono	Bar Dege	2009	PAF	Technical breakdown (SW)
	Paibwor	Lulyango	2007	WV	Technical breakdown
	Panokrach	Lebngec	2007	NUSAF	Technical breakdown
	Paibwor	Nwoya	2007	WV	Technical breakdown
Amuru	Pamuca	Ogali	2007	WV	Leakage in pipe and cylinder
	Pailyec	Omee I	2004	AMREF	Pipe disconnection
	Okungedi	Mutema	2008	ICRC	Technical breakdown
	Acwera	Oberabic	2007	UNICEF	Shaky handle, pipe leakage
	Acwera	Omee II	2002	GoU	Technical breakdown
Anaka	Pabali	Pudyek	2002	GoU	Technical breakdown
	Ywaya	Patira	2006	ACF	Technical breakdown
	Kulu Amuka	Pudyek	2007	AMREF	Technical breakdown (SW)
	Todora	Agung	2006	WV	Technical breakdown
Attiak	Bibia	B. Center	2000	Care	Pump part removed
	Pawel	P. Lalem	2007	WV	Pump part worn-out
	Pawel	Kal	2008	PAF	Pump part worn-out
	Pawel	P. Langeta	2000	GoU	Pump part removed
	Pawel	Kait Kati	2006	AMREF	Pump part worn-out
	Pupwonya	Pupwonya	2001	WV	Technical breakdown
Koc Goma	Agonga	Agonga A	2007	WV	Pump part worn-out
	Coorom	Okir	2008	UNICEF	Technical breakdown
	Orum	Goro	1994	AMREF	Technical breakdown
	Kal	Abongo	2000	CPAR	Technical breakdown (SW)
	Kal	Lujikao	2007	UNICEF	Technical breakdown
	Kal	Bunga Mon	2000	CPAR	Technical breakdown
Lamogi	Oboo	Apotokitoo	1998	ACF	Technical breakdown

Sub county	Parish	Place name	Year of construction	Source of fund	Comment
	Guru Guru	Amora	2007	WV	Technical breakdown
	Guru Guru	Otici	2007	ACF	Technical breakdown
	Coke	Odur	2004	AMREF	Technical breakdown
	Pagoro	Coorom	2002	AMREF	Technical breakdown
	Pagoro	Olwal	2003	AMREF	Technical breakdown
	Palema	Awer	1990	AMREF	Technical breakdown
	Palema	Opari	2000	GoU	Pump part removed
	Lacor	Pukure	2003	CPAR	Technical breakdown (SW)
	Lacor	Kati Kati A	1999	LGDP	Technical breakdown (SW)
	Lacor	Okora	2000	CPAR	Technical breakdown (SW)
Pabbo	Lacor	Oboke Olot	2000	LGDP	Technical Breakdown (SW)
	Pogo	Olam Nyo	2001	ACF	Pipe leakage and parts worn out
	Palwong	Jeng Gari	2004	UNICEF	Pipe leakage and parts worn out
	Parubanga	Bira	2006	WV	Leakage in pipe and cylinder
Purongo	Gaya	Otong	2004	UNICEF	Problem in pump cylinder
	Pabit	Center	2004	ACF	Problem in the pump cylinder
	Pabit	Wii Anono	2004	ACF	Pump part removed
	Patira	Kibar	1960	GoU	Technical breakdown
	Paromo	Aparanga	2003	LGDP	Head completely removed
	Pawatomero	Wii Anono	2003	ACF	Technical breakdown

Note: SW= Shallow well; others are all boreholes. In depth investigation is needed for better understand the defect at each water point

**Annex 3 Map of the Project Area**



**Annex 4 Work Schedule of the Project**

No	Activity	Tentative Implementation Schedule				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	Preparation		■			
2	Base line survey		■			
3	Implementation of the Project			■	■	■

## Annex 5 Breakdown of the Project Cost

The unit costs used in the calculation of project cost was the average of quotation collected in December 2009. Taking in to account the fluctuation of price of imported construction material due to change in exchange rate the unit price is raised by a fixed percentage of the quotation. The summary of the project cost is tabulated as follow

### 1. Town water supply project

**Table A5-1 Cost Breakdown of Town Water Supply Project ('000,000 USG)**

Description	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost
<b>1.1 Installation of 3 New pipe water system in Lamogi, Koc Goma and Purongo</b>			
1.1.1 Construction of Deep Well	3 places	38.41	115.23
1.1.2 Installation of Tanks	3 places	93.428	280.29
1.1.3 Supply Line to Tank	3 places	82.31	246.93
1.1.4 Distribution System	3 places	329.220	340.86
1.1.5 pump house and miscellaneous	3 places	40.04	120.12
1.1.6 Solar Panel and submersible pump	3 places	113.62	987.67
<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>2,091.094</b>
<b>1.2 Rehabilitation of 5 pipe water system in Attiak, Pabbo, Amuru, Alero, Anaka</b>			
1.2.1 Refurbishment of tank	5 places	94.55	472.75
1.2.2 Supply line to Tank	5 places	21.17	105.85
1.2.3 Refurbishment of deep well	5 places	11.25	56.25
1.2.4 Rehabilitation of existing pipe	5 places	33.75	168.75
1.2.5 Additional distribution line	5 places	296.3	1,481.5
1.2.6 Solar panel and submersible pump	5 places	113.62	568.1
1.2.7 Miscellaneous	5 places	19.71	98.55
<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>2,951.75</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>5,042.85</b>

### 2. Rural water supply Project

**Table A5-2 Cost Breakdown of Rural Water Supply Project ('000,000 USG)**

Description	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost
2.1. Construction of Boreholes	490	25.00	9,800.00
2.2 Rehabilitation of Boreholes	47	11.00	517.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>10,317.00</b>

### 3. Provision of Equipment

**Table A5-3 Cost Breakdown of Equipment**

Description	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost
3.1 Land cruiser (pick up	2	360.00	720.00
3.2 Motor cycle	4	40.00	160.00
3.3 Bicycles for pump mechanics	51	0.25	12.75
3.4 Tool kits for pump mechanics	51	3.00	153.00
3.5 GPS hand set	4	0.80	3.20
3.6 Personal Computer	2	2.20	4.40
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,053.35</b>

4. Soft Components

**Table A5-4 Cost Breakdown of Soft Component**

Description	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost
4.1 Mobilization and training of water users committee			40.05
4.2 Training of Pump mechanics			53.70
4.3 Design and supervision			537.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>630.75</b>

**Table A5-5 Summary of the Project Cost**

Project name	Total Cost ('000,000 USG)
1. Town water supply Project	5,042.85
2. Rural Water Supply Project	10,317.00
3. Provision of Equipments	1,053.35
4. Soft component	630.75
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>17,043.95</b>

## **Appendix D(2/2)**

### **Project for Provision of Basic School Infrastructure for Returned Internally Displaced Schools (IDS)**

#### **(1) Background Information**

The prolonged conflict that affects Northern Uganda has had crippling impact on education sector similar to other social services. Primary education which is the foundation of Basic Education suffered very severely as the physical infrastructures was damaged and instructional materials destroyed. During the last 20 years of influx of IDP's to camps and other safer places there were also a number of internally displaced schools (IDS) resulted due to the insecurity. On the return of peace to the region in 2007 IDP's began moving back to their original villages at the same time the displaced schools also starts returning at lower pace. However, at the beginning most of the returned schools were lacking the basic school infrastructures such as class rooms, desks, and water and sanitation facilities. This situation still prevails in most of the schools found in Amuru district. In addition, despite the continued return of formerly displaced schools to their original sites, most teachers have retained their residences in the previous IDP camps. Poor living environment in the return sites have discouraged most of the teachers to follow their schools.

As part of Peace, Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) for Northern Uganda the rehabilitation and reconstruction of school infrastructure in Amuru district is found to be one of the priority project for promoting return and resettlement of IDP's in the region. During conflict and recovery process education plays a major role in both life-saving and life-sustaining. It sustains life by offering opportunity, stability and hope for the future during the time of crisis, particularly for children and adolescents. It also helps to heal the pain of bad experience, build skills, and support conflict resolution and peace building.

Most schools have been relocated to their respective original sites through the support of UNICEF and UNHCR. Many teachers however were not willing to go to the sites where the schools are relocated. Relocating schools was supposed to be followed by providing school facilities and good learning environment. As a result series teacher's gap leads to increment of pupil-teacher ratio, lack of accommodation force teachers to commute long distance every day. As the consequence teachers-pupil contact has reduce from the standard 6hr to less than 2hr a day. In addition many students have dropout to long distance and bushy path from their respective home to the schools. Many families also forced to leave their children in the mother camp or transit sites due to lack of school at walking distance from their respective return sites.

## (2) Relationship with PRDP and NDP

The country's Peace Recovery and Development Plan for Northern Uganda (PRDP) initially designed as a "master plan" for Northern Uganda, where the entire development sector stopped for the last 2 decade due to insurgency. PRDP generally target to promote development of the Districts in Northern Uganda achieve national average in major social and economic indicators, such as the ratio of pupil to classroom, latrine, teachers. In line with this, the National Development Plan (NDP) of Uganda (2010 -2014/15) put the education sector project as its priority. In this plan the improvement of primary learning environment in the country are considered the strategy for achieving the objectives of the plan.

## (3) Current Situation of Education in Amuru

Since its inception, Amuru district has been struggling to establish itself and has had to surmount to immense demanding challenges to provide quality education for all. There are a total of 95 government aided primary schools in the district serving over 60,000 pupils. However, the recent survey indicates that over 10% of school going age children (6-12years) is still out of school. These schools are equipped with about 600 permanent classrooms and 90 temporary structures. In some extreme cases there are Government run schools with completely no school facilities where the teacher teaches under the tree. The case in Koc Lii Pakiya primary school is a good example where over 300 students gathered under a tree to get education. However, in this fiscal year most of these schools have got small budget from PRDP to provide with 4 permanent structures.

Even in schools where permanent classroom exists, mostly the classrooms are overcrowded, teachers are insufficient, desks are scares, poor school sanitation facilities, and instructional materials are totally unavailable. The average school condition at sub-county level is summarized in the Table 1 below.

**Table 1 Summary of Education Sector at Sub-county Level in 2009.**

Sub-county	No P/S	No. of Pupil		No. of Teacher		Classroom		Indicator		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Permanent	Temporary	PCR	PLR	PTR
Alero	15	4221	3712	93	42	94	16	88	68	65
Amuru	13	5294	4341	106	24	81	11	133	75	86
Anaka	9	2793	2530	53	22	69	0	71	120	78
Attiak	13	4129	3592	93	14	68	6	93	73	81
Koc Goma	11	3021	3042	73	25	57	12	91	65	86
Lamogi	12	5906	5035	105	60	107	15	83	61	77
Pabbo	13	5357	4599	114	44	61	28	136	107	70
Purongo	9	2190	1933	44	14	58	3	85	59	73
<b>Total/Average</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>32,911</b>	<b>28,784</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>77</b>

Note: PCR= Pupil Classroom Ratio; PLR= Pupil Latrine Ratio; PTR= Pupil Teacher Ratio; P/S= Primary School



The District schools still has a long way to achieving the Minimum Quality Standard (MQS) of education sector in the country. The comparison of these standards is tabulated below in Table 2.

**Table 2 Situation of Education Sector in Amuru District Compare to MQS**

Indicator	MQS of the country	National Average	District Average
Pupil-Teacher ratio	53 : 1	56 : 1	77 : 1
Pupil-Classroom ratio	54 : 1	78 : 1	99 : 1
Pupil-Desk ratio	3 : 1	NA	12 : 1
Pupil-Latrine ratio	40 : 1	20 : 1	78 : 1
Pupil-Text book ratio	1 : 1	1 : 1	6 : 1

Note: MQS = Minimum Quality Standard; Source Amuru District Education Office and NDP

#### **(4) Justification for the project**

It is clear that JICA have undertaken a project for community development for promoting return and resettlement of IDP in Northern Uganda in 2009/2010. As reported in this community development plan education sector project is considered as priority project for promoting return and resettlement in Amuru District. However, Amuru as a new district lacks the capacity to fulfill the entire necessary basic social infrastructure to the community who has returned to their original home from IDP camps. Under PRDP budget and other government partners the district could only manage to provide a fraction of what is needed in the district per year. The case in point is UNICEF where between 2007 and March 2010 it only intervenes in 12 schools out of the 95 primary school in Amuru district. The area requires the attention of the project considering the level of effort and input which is required to achieve the target objective put by NDP and PRDP. The necessity of the project can be justified as follow:

- Districts in Northern Uganda, especially Amuru is among the most affected part of the country during the 20years insurgency, which leads to poor investment made on community basic infrastructure. As the IDP's are returning back to their original home are facing with lack school facilities for their children that discourage the return process of the remaining IDP.
- The district is one of the poorly covered areas in improved learning environment. Unfortunately most of the development partners who were working most of the humanitarian project during the insurgency have already scale down their support to the community and are concentrated in a very small area of the district compared to the huge intervention needed in education sector.

## **(5) Overall Objective**

The overall objective of the project will be to help relocate schools back to their respective original sites and to improve the learning environment of these schools so that it helps in creating a sense of normality for IDP's who have already returned to their home and encourage the remaining IDP's to return to their original home.

The investigation made in Amuru in the preparation of the community development plan found that education sector intervention at all level of the community is a priority project. It promotes the return and resettlement process significantly. Education helps children and community at large to deal with the effects of relocating schools back to their respective original homes and creates a sense of normality. Safe environments that enhance protection of boys and girls are provided through the school system, in much the same way as promotion of tolerance and conflict resolution to the young population. Education is integrated to economic recovery and social reconstruction of IDP, and it is also a tool for engendering participation and respect for human rights.

Therefore, there is a need to revitalize and reactivate the existing primary level learning institution in the district through rehabilitation and construction of the school environment. These might include construction of about 450 classrooms within the existing primary schools, rehabilitation of the schools, provision of school-based teacher accommodation, safe water, sanitation and conducive learning environment.

## **(6) Objective of the Project**

In line with the district education plan the objectives of this project can be stated as follow:

Create conducive learning environment through provision of adequate infrastructures at return site so that the district education sector achieve at least Minimum Quality Standard (MQS)

Enroll and retain at least 90% of the primary school going age children at schools in the return site

Promote the return and resettlement of the remaining IDP who stay in the camp for their children schooling

Strategies to achieve these objectives are

Provision of adequate classrooms to the existing primary school so that pupil-classroom ration reduce from 99:1 to 54:1 (MQS) and overcome high congestion un the classroom

Provision of school based teacher accommodation to all the teachers in the primary schools in order to encourage the teachers to stay in the school compound, increase pupil-teacher ratio from 78:1 to 53:1 (MQS), increase teacher-pupil contact hours from

2 to the recommended 6 hours 45 minutes.

Provision of desks, water and sanitation facilities and other necessary infrastructures so that it will improve the learning environment at the return sites

## **(7) The Outline of the project**

The component of the project can be summarized as follow. The detail explanation and lists of schools are presented in Annex 1

1. Provision of additional classrooms
  - 1.1 Construction of 432 Classroom for 78 existing P/R and 8 newly built ones
  - 1.2 Provision of desks for these 432 classrooms
2. Provision of Water and Sanitation facilities
  - 2.1 New pit latrine for 14 primary schools (Average 12 stance per school)
  - 2.2 Additional Larine for 58 primary schools (Average 10 stance) (PLR = 93:1)
  - 2.3 Construction of Borehole for 17 schools
3. Construction of school teachers accommodations
  - 3.1 Construction of School Teachers accommodations for 46 primary school
  - 3.2 Provision of teachers sanitation facilities

## **(8) The Project Area**

The project area covers the entire Amuru District of Northern Uganda. The map of the project area is presented in Annex 2.

## **(9) Expected Outputs**

It is expected that about 447 classrooms for 89 primary schools will be constructed. 72 primary schools will be provided with sanitation facilities. 17 schools will have improved water points. . 46 schools will be provided with school teachers' accommodation which helps increase teacher-student contact.

The implementation of this project will benefit in general the entire population of Amuru district and in particular it will help the IDP's who have already returned back to their original residential place with their children and those who still keep their children at the camp for schooling. It will also help the children to live with their parents and encourage those IDP's still remaining in the camp to return back to their original residential places.

## (10) Work Schedule

The proposed implementation schedule is between 2010 and 2014. For detail implementation schedule refer Annex 3.

## (11) Summary of Project Cost

The total cost of the project is estimated as 26.6224 Billion UGX. The summary of the project cost is presented in Table below. For the detail breakdown of the project cost refer Annex 4

**Table 3 The Summary of Project Cost**

Project name	Total Cost ('000,000 USG)
1. Construction of Additional Classrooms	16,070.40
2. Provision of Water and sanitation facilities	2,060.40
3. Construction of teachers' Accommodation	8,491.60
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>26,622.40</b>

## Annex 1

There are about 97 primary schools all over Amuru district. Among which about 8 primary schools have no permanent classrooms. Learning is conducted either inside thatched temporary classrooms or under trees. However, the government under PRDP program have already made budget for the construction of new classrooms. The work will be started within this fiscal year. On Average 4 classrooms are planned to be constructed at each schools. The list of these schools is shown in Table A1-1 below.

**Table A1-1 List of Schools Without Permanent Classrooms**

Sub-county	Name of P/S	No. of Pupil		No. of Teacher		Temporary Classroom	Planned Intervention
		Male	Female	Male	Female		
Alero	Biden	119	110	4	0	0	4 classroom by PASDP
Alero	Lungulu	165	155	4	2	6	4 classroom by PASDP
Amuru	Omee	378	301	7	1	8	4 classroom
Anaka	Kulu-Amuka	201	177	6	3	0	4 classroom by PASDP
Koc Goma	Koc Lii Pakiya	131	120	2	0	0	4 classroom by PASDP
Lamogi	Otici	233	135	3	1	7	4 classroom by PASDP
Pabbo	Maro-Awobi	410	320	6	2	0	2 classroom by SFG
Pabbo	Olaa Amilobo	207	203	4	2	5	4 classroom by NUTI
<b>Total</b>		<b>2275</b>	<b>1925</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>26 classroom</b>

Note: P/S= Primary School

The construction of these 26 new classrooms to these schools will make the pupils to classroom ratio (PCR) to 162:1. Therefore, an additional 30 classroom will be necessary to make the school a full primary learning school i.e., P1 to P7. This will bring the PCR to 75:1. The provision of teachers' accommodation, water and sanitation facilities and better learning environment will also be necessary.

In addition to the new schools under construction, the remaining 78 primary schools need adequate learning infrastructures at least to MQS standard. The number of additional classroom needed for these primary schools to achieve the MQS standard calculated using the 2009 enrollment figure is tabulated in Table A1-2 below.

**Table A1-2 The Minimum Number of Classroom Needed for Existing School at Each Sub-county**

Sub-county	No. of P/S	No. of Pupil		No. of Teacher		Classroom		Additional Classroom
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Perm.	Temp.	
Alero	10	3260	2931	67	32	59	4	50 classroom
Amuru	12	5096	4159	101	23	73	11	84 classroom
Anaka	6	2162	2002	41	17	44	0	32 classroom
Attiak	12	3997	3470	90	14	63	6	67 classroom
Koc Goma	9	2696	2702	63	22	47	7	44 classroom
Lamogi	11	5673	4900	102	59	107	8	77 classroom
Pabbo	12	5099	4419	110	42	56	25	92 classroom

Purongo	6	1694	1549	32	11	36	3	20 classroom
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>2967</b> <b>7</b>	<b>26132</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>466</b> <b>classroom</b>

Note: P/S= Primary School; Perm= Permanent; Temp= Temporary

Among these classrooms the district has planned to provide 64 classrooms in the coming fiscal year. The remaining 402 classrooms gap plus 30 additional classrooms for newly built 8 schools which bring the classroom gap at 432 that is needed to be covered by this project. The rehabilitation of these schools shall also include the provision of teachers' accommodations, desks, and water and sanitation facilities.

Table A1-3 to A1-5 shows the lists of schools lacking improved water source sanitation facilities and school teachers' accommodations

**Table A1-3 Lists of Schools in Amuru District without Toilet**

School	Sub-county	Student		Teachers	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1. Alelelele	Alero	145	94	5	4
2. Lungulu	Alero	165	155	4	2
3. Oberabic	Amuru	154	133	4	0
4. Alokolum Gok	Anaka	170	142	2	3
5. Kulu Amuka P/S	Anaka	201	177	6	3
6. Juba Road	Attiak	261	217	10	0
7. Muruli	Attiak	287	197	7	0
8. Okidi	Attiak	281	220	8	2
9. Koch Lii	Koch Goma	327	318	8	1
10. Koch Lila	Koch Goma	260	264	1	1
11. Koch Lila Pakiya	Koch Goma	131	120	2	0
12. Ayila	Lamogi	304	294		
13. Kaladima	Lamogi	601	479	5	4
14. Abbott	Pabbo	279	227	4	2
15. Olinga	Pabbo	241	212	5	3
16. Gotngur P.S	Purongo	85	89	4	0
17. Olwiyo	Purongo	324	264	2	3
18. Oruka	Purongo	108	76	1	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,324</b>	<b>3,678</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>30</b>

**Table A1-4 School without Improved Water Source**

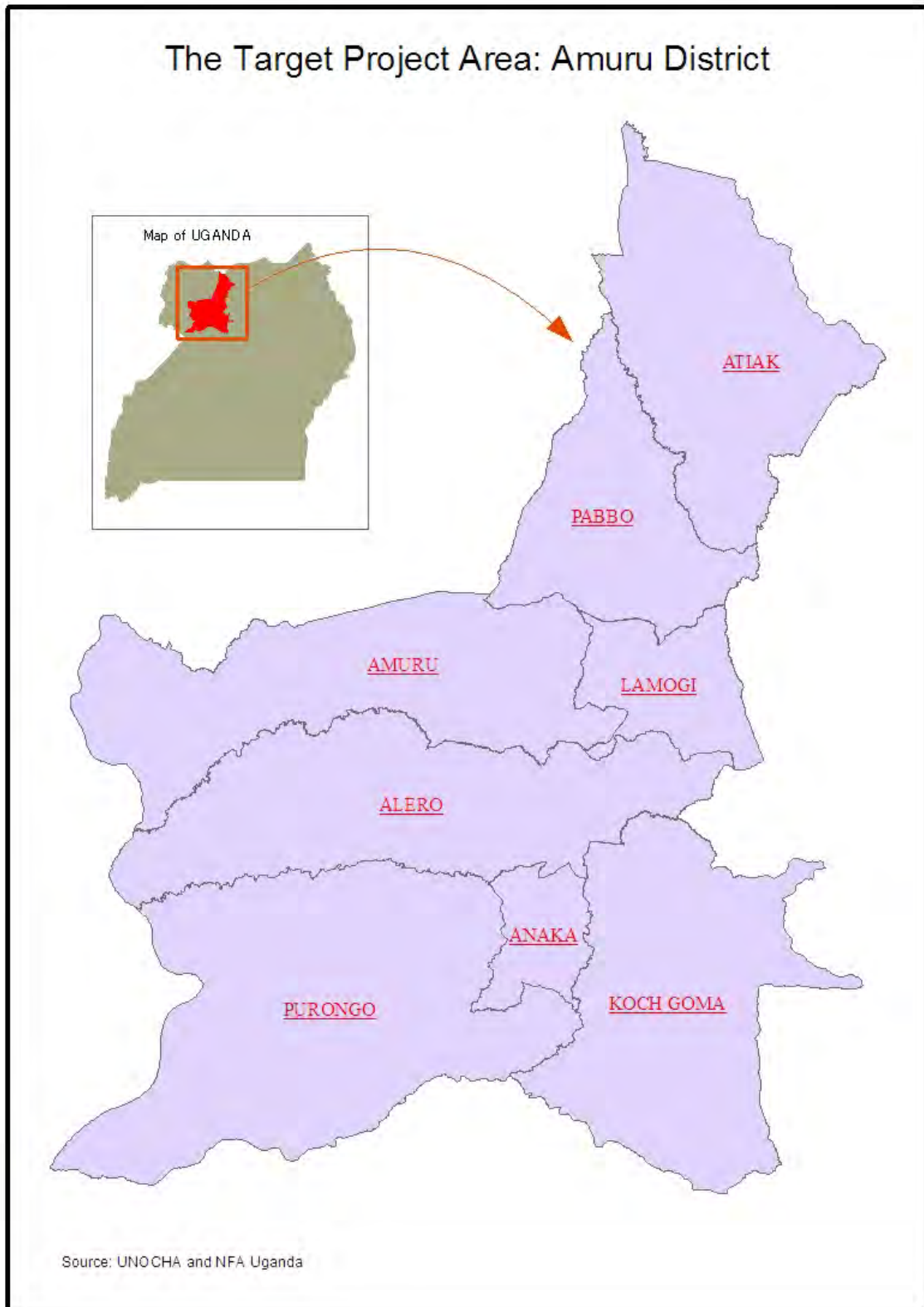
School	Sub-county	Parish
1. Bidin P/S	Alero	Kal Atoo Con
2. Alelelele P/S	Alero	Pangu
3. Lungulu P/S	Alero	Bwobonam
<b>4. Lebngec P/S</b>	Alero	Panokrac
5. St. Kizito Alero Cuku P/S	Alero	Kal
6. Lalar P7 School	Alero	Panyabono
7. Otwee P/S	Amuru	Pailyec
<b>8. Omee P7 School</b>	Amuru	Pailyec
9. St. Kizito Bidati P/S	Anaka	Pangora
<b>10. Otici P/S</b>	Lamogi	Guruguru

School	Sub-county	Parish
<b>11. Kaladima P7 School</b>	Lamogi	Pagoro
12. Maro - awobi P/S	Pabbo	Labala
13. Pogo Ogwera P/S	Pabbo	Pogo
14. Abbott P/S	Pabbo	Parubanga
<b>15. Olaa Amiiilobo P/S</b>	Pabbo	Kal
<b>16. Paraa P.S</b>	Purongo	Pabit
<b>17. Elegu</b>	Attiak	Bibia

**Table A1-5 46 School without Teachers Accommodations in Amuru District**

School	Sub county	Accomm odation	School	Sub-county	Accomm odation
1. Alelelele	Alero	Nil	2. Koch Lii	Koch Goma	Nil
3. Bidin	Alero	Nil	4. Koch Lila Pakiya	Koch Goma	Nil
5. Kinene	Alero	Nil	6. Wilacic	Koch Goma	Nil
7. Lalar	Alero	Nil	8. Agwayugi	Lamogi	Nil
9. Lebngec	Alero	Nil	10. Awer	Lamogi	Nil
11. Nwoya	Alero	Nil	12. Ayila	Lamogi	Nil
13. Ongai	Alero	Nil	14. Coorom Tekwir P/S	Lamogi	Nil
15. Aporwegi	Amuru	Nil	16. Giragira	Lamogi	Nil
17. Labongogali P/S	Amuru	Nil	18. Guruguru	Lamogi	Nil
19. Lacaro	Amuru	Nil	20. Kaladima	Lamogi	Nil
21. Lujoro	Amuru	Nil	22. Abbott	Pabbo	Nil
23. Oberabic	Amuru	Nil	24. Maro - awobi	Pabbo	Nil
25. Okunggedi	Amuru	Nil	26. Olaa Amiiilobo	Pabbo	Nil
27. Oloyotong P/S	Amuru	Nil	28. Olinga	Pabbo	Nil
29. Omee	Amuru	Nil	30. Palwong	Pabbo	Nil
31. Otwee	Amuru	Nil	32. Pogo Ogwera	Pabbo	Nil
33. Kulu Amuka P/S	Anaka	Nil	34. Pogo Okutire	Pabbo	Nil
35. Lamoki	Anaka	Nil	36. St. Andrew's	Pabbo	Nil
37. St. Luke Teeolam	Anaka	Nil	38. Got Apwoyo P.S	Purongo	Nil
39. Abalokodi	Attiak	Nil	40. Paraa P/S	Purongo	Nil
41. Juba Road	Attiak	Nil	42. Pongdwongo	Attiak	Nil
43. Karutu	Attiak	Nil	44. Muruli	Attiak	Nil
45. Olya	Attiak	Nil	46. Okidi	Attiak	Nil

## Annex 2 Map of the Project Area





**Annex 3 Work Schedule of the Project**

No	Activity	Tentative Implementation Schedule				
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	Preparation		■			
2	Base line survey		■			
3	Promotion community school to public school		■	■		
4	Implementation of the Project			■	■	■

## Annex 4 Project Cost Breakdown

The unit costs used in the calculation of project cost was the average of quotation collected in December 2009 three different companies in Gulu. Taking in to account the fluctuation of price of imported construction material due to change in exchange rate the unit price is raised by 150% of the quotation. The summary of the project cost is tabulated as follow

**Table A4-1 Project Cost in UGX**

Project Item	Quantity	Unit cost	Total Cost
<b>1. Provision of Additional Classroom</b>			
1.1 Construction of 432 class rooms	432	32.97	14,243.04
1.2 Provision of Desks (18 desk per classroom)	432×18	0.235	1,827.63
<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>16,070.40</b>
<b>2. Provision of Water and Sanitation Facilities</b>			
2.1 New Pit Latrine for 14 P/S (2 blocks per 6 stance)	14×2	13.80	386.40
2.2 Additional Pit Latrine in 58 P/S (2 blocks per 5 stance)	58×2	11.50	1,334.00
2.3 Construction of Boreholes for 17 P/S	17	20.00	340.00
<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>2060.40</b>
<b>3. Construction of School teachers' accommodations</b>			
3.1 Staff accommodation in 46 P/S (2 blocks each for 2 teachers)	46×2	90.00	8,280.00
3.2 Staffs Toilet (1 block per 2 stance)	46×1	4.60	211.60
<b>Sub Total</b>			<b>8492.60</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>			<b>26,622.40</b>