




**Annex 1 : Photos on the Current Condition of the Urgent
Pilot Projects**

Photos on the Current Condition of the Urgent Pilot Projects

1.1 Lot 1; Mulch Purpose Hall on Amuru District







1.1.1 Overview

	<p>Field Survey Stage (Jan. 2010)</p>
	<p>Completion (Dec. 2010)</p>
	<p>One Year after Completion (Dec. 2011)</p>






1.1.2 Each Facility







Completion (Dec. 2010)	One Year after Completion (Dec. 2011)
	
Front	
	
Rear	
	
Diagonal	

Completion (Dec. 2010)	One Year after Completion (Dec. 2011)
	
Diagonal	
	
Toward Stage in the Hall	
	
From Stage Side in the Hall	

Completion (Dec. 2010)	One Year after Completion (Dec. 2011)
	
Main Gate from inside	
	
Office Space	
	
Mezzanine	

Completion (Dec. 2010)	One Year after Completion (Dec. 2011)
	
Space for Cafeteria	
	
Corridor	
	
Toilet	

Completion (Dec. 2010)	One Year after Completion (Dec. 2011)
	
Solar Panel	
	
Control House for Electric Room	
	
Battery and Inverter in Electric Room	

Completion (Dec. 2010)	One Year after Completion (Dec. 2011)
	
PA System	
	
Desks and Chairs	
	
Plastic Chairs	

1.2 Lot 2; Public Hall on Pabo Sub-county

1.2.1 Overview







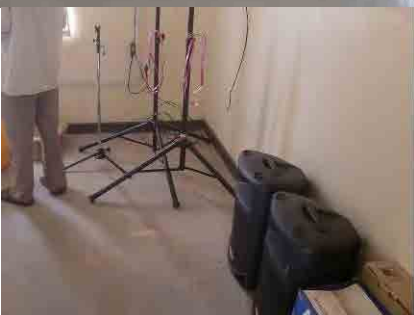
	<p>Field Survey Stage (Oct. 2009)</p>
	<p>Completion (Dec. 2010)</p>
	<p>One Year after Completion (Dec. 2011)</p>

1.2.2 Each Facility

Completion (Dec. 2010)	One Year after Completion (Dec. 2011)
	
Front	
	
Diagonal	
	
Diagonal	

Completion (Dec. 2010)	One Year after Completion (Dec. 2011)
	
Toward Stage in Public Hall	
	
From Stage in Public Hall	
	
Office Space	

Completion (Dec. 2010)	One Year after Completion (Dec. 2011)
	
Coridor	
	
Battery and Inverter in Electric Room	
	
Toilet	

Completion (Dec. 2010)	One Year after Completion (Dec. 2011)
	
Solar Panel	
	
House for Guard	
	 
Desks, Chairs and PA System	

1.3 Lot 3; Staff Quarter on Amuru District

1.3.1 Overview

		Field Survey Stage (Mar. 2009)
		Completion (Dec. 2010)
		One Year after Completion (Dec. 2011)

1.3.2 Each Facility

Completion (Sep. 2010)	One Year after Completion (Dec. 2011)
	
Overview	
	
Front	
	
Rear	

Completion (Sep. 2010)	One Year after Completion (Dec. 2011)
	
Living	
	
Kitchen	
	
Bathroom	





1.4 Lot 4; Staff Quarter on Pabo Sub-county

1.4.1 Overview

	<p>Field Survey Stage (Mar. 2009)</p>
	<p>Completion (Dec. 2010)</p>
	<p>One Year after Completion (Dec. 2011)</p>

1.4.2 Each Facility

Completion (Sep. 2010)	One Year after Completion (Dec. 2011)
	
Overview	
	
Front	
	
Rear	

Completion (Sep. 2010)	One Year after Completion (Dec. 2011)
	
Living	
	
Bed Room	
	
Kitchen	

1.5 Lot 5; Water Facilities on Amuru District and Pabo Sub-county

1.5.1 Overview

			Field Survey Stage (Jan. 2010)
			Completion (Sep. 2010)
			One Year after Completion (Dec. 2011)

1.5.2 Each Facility

Completion (Sep. 2010)	One Year after Completion (Dec. 2011)
	
Solar Panel on Pabo Sub-county	
	
Elevated Water Tank on Pabo Sub-county	
	
Water Supply Stand on Pabo Sub-county	

Completion (Sep. 2010)	One Year after Completion (Dec. 2011)
	
Pimp System on Amuru District	
	
Elevated Water Tank on Amuru District	
	
Control Panel on Amuru District	

Annex 2 : Photos on the Current Condition of the Pilot
Projects



Photos on the Current Condition of the Pilot Projects

1.1 Production & Income Generation Sector



1.1.1 Pilot Project on Improvement of Technical Colleges (PP1)

Completion (Dec. 2010)	One Year after Completion (Dec. 2011)
	
Overview of Workshop	
	
Inside of Workshop	

1.1.2 Pilot Project on Improvement of Farm Roads (PP2)

Completion (Dec. 2010)	One Year after Completion (Dec. 2011)
	
District Road No. 6	

1.1.3 Pilot Project on Agriculture Productivity Improvement (PP3)

Completion (Aug. 2010)	One Year after Completion (Aug. 2011)
	
Seed Distribution	Agricultural Production

1.2 Water Supply Sector

1.2.1 Improvement of Town Water Supply System (PP4)

Completion (Aug. 2010)	One Year after Completion (Aug. 2011)
	
Water Supply Stand	

1.2.2 Installation of Boreholes and Establishment of O&M System (PP5)

Completion (Aug. 2010)	One Year after Completion (Aug. 2011)
	
Borehole	





1.3 Education Sector

1.3.1 Up grading of Community School to Public School (PP6)

Completion (Dec. 2010)	One Year after Completion (Dec. 2011)
	
Overview	
	
Sraff Quarter	

1.4 Health Sector

1.4.1 Capacity Building of VHTs (PP7)

Completion (Dec. 2010)	One Year after Completion (Dec. 2011)
	
VHT	
	
Donated Bicycle	

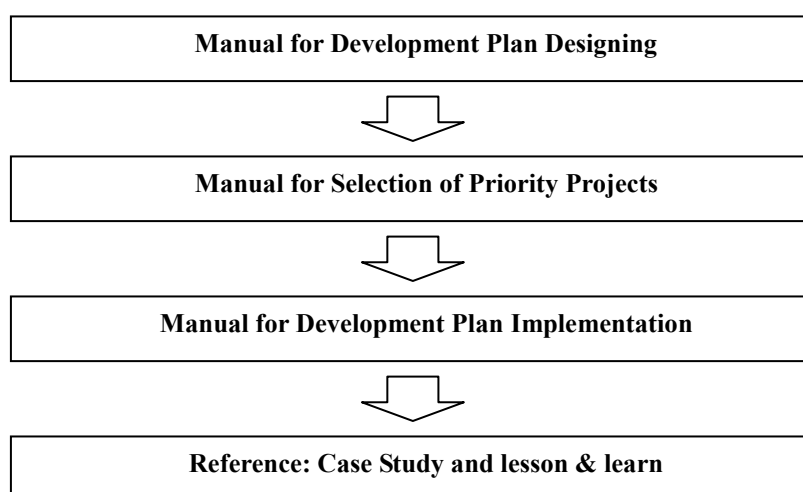
Annex 3 : Manual (Second Edition)

Manual for Development Plan Designing and Implementation

1.1 Outline

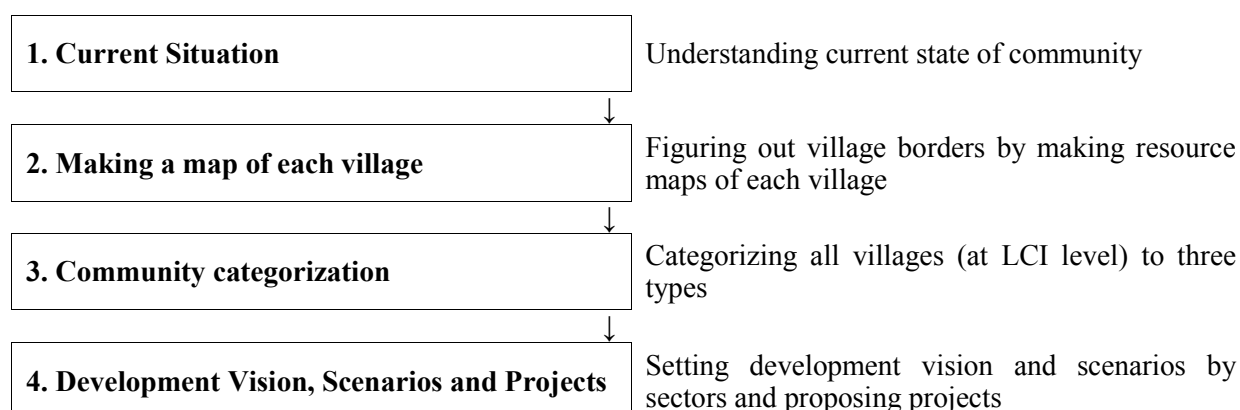
This manual aims at showing the process in efficient development planning by each stage for district, sub-county and parish local officials to follow the steps accordingly. It covers overarching processes of planning and project management: from setting visions and objectives according to the community characteristics, selecting priorities, to land management, selecting contractors and establishing operation and maintenance structure.

Note that this is the second edition of the manual, and it should be updated when required. District Technical Planning Committee (DTPC) should be responsible for adding and revising the contents. The outline of this manual will be shown below.



1.2 Manual for Development Plan Designing

The steps of formulating development plan is shown as follow



For understanding current situation of community, district officers by sectors should prepare questioners and collect information through field survey targeted to farmer's groups (Production and

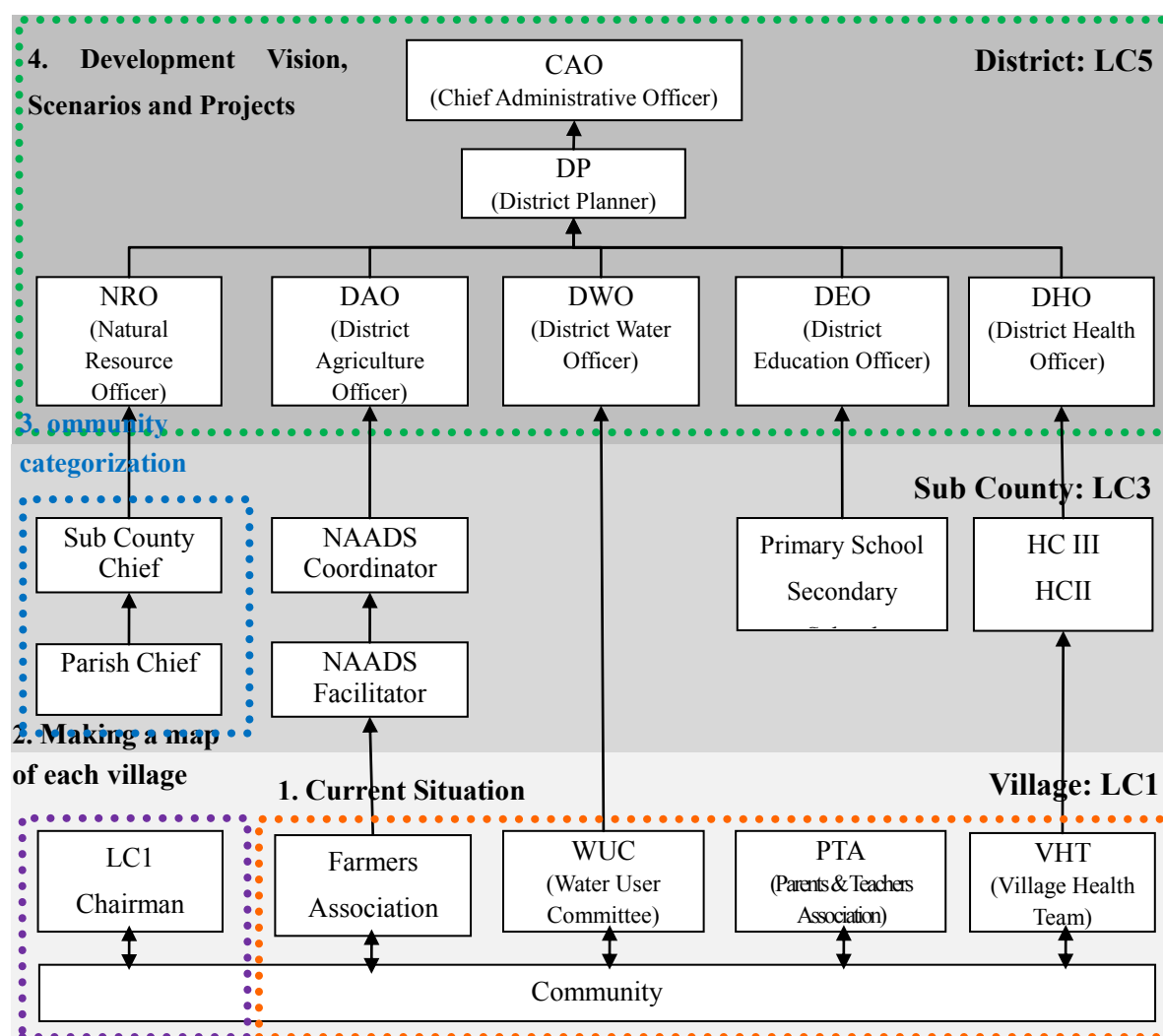
Income Generation Sector), Water User committee (Water Sector), PTA (Education Sector) and Village Health Team (Health Sector). Finally the district officers should compile the information and analyze the current situation of each sector.

For making a map of each village, LCI Chairman, Rwot Kweri and community people will prepare a resource map of each village under supervision of parish chiefs. The parish chiefs should compile the information of villages and making a map at including village borders sub county level.

For implementing community categorization, sub county chief should categorize villages in the sub county to three types using the map which parish chiefs made above noted. The sub county chief should submit the result of community categorization to District Community Development Officer (CDO).

Finally, District Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), District Planner and CDO should set development vision, scenarios and projects to formulate the development plan using the result of analyzing current situation of villages and the maps of community categorization.

The flow of formulating development plan is shown as follow:



1.2.1 Current Situation and Analysis

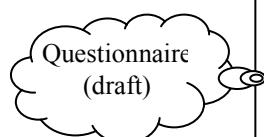
Objective: For preparation of formulating development plan, it is necessary to collect the information such as economic activities, village boundaries, the existing basic infrastructure, the natural potential of the area and the settlement patterns at village level and establish information management system

The methods of collecting information for current situation by sectors are shown as follow:

< Production and Income Generation Sector >

【Preparation and Coordination of workshops for farmer's groups】

- District Agriculture Officer (DAO) makes questionnaire to collect the information regarding to production and income generation, and then distributes the questionnaire to NAADS coordinators.
- NAADS coordinators arrange the date of workshop for farmer's groups through Village Based Facilitator(BVF).



Questionnaire for the Baseline Survey for Production and Income Generation

Date: _____ Time: From _____ To _____

Interview made by _____

Village _____

1. Agricultural Production

		Items	Planted area (units)	Production amount for sold (units)	Price of products which were sold (UGX/units)
1.1	Crops(Rice, Maize, Millet, Sorghum...)				
1.2	Vegetables (Simsim, G-nuts, Tomato...)				
1.3	Fruits (Mango, Banana, Passion,...)				
1.4	Animals (Chicken, Goat, Sheep, Pig,...)				

2. Income

2.1	Main income sources	
2.2	Daily average income	
2.3	Monthly average income	
2.3	Challenges of income generation	

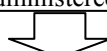
3. Farmers Association Activities

3.1	Number of farmers association	
3.2	Main activity of the group	
3.3	Challenges of the group	



【Implementation of workshop for farmer's groups】

- NAADS coordinator copies the original questionnaire according to VBF.
- VBF mainly assembles the group members administered as NAADS, and organize information.



Share and Management of information between sub county and district】

- NAADS coordinators and VBF compile the information collected at the workshops and submit them to DAO.
- DAO analyzes the information and current situation of agriculture and income in each village.

< Water Sector >

[[Preparation and Coordination of workshops for farmer's groups]]

- District Water Officer (DWO) makes questionnaire to collect the information regarding to water supply, and then distributes the questionnaire to sub county chiefs.
- DWO arrange the date of workshop for Water User Committee (WUC) by each village.

Questionnaire
(draft)

Questionnaire for the Baseline Survey for Water Sector

Date: _____ Time: From _____ To _____

Interview made by _____

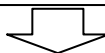
Village _____

1. Water supply

1.1	Water sources for drinking in wet and dry season	Source in wet season----- Source in dry season ----- (Borehole, Shallow well, Unprotected spring, River...)
1.2	Distance to water source	Wet season source-----km Dry season source -----km
1.3	Number of functional /not functional borehole or shallow wells	
1.4	Number of TRKs having borehole or shallow wells?	
1.5	Number of households using the facilities	
1.6	Operation and Maintenance of the facilities	
1.7	Main cause of the facilities broken	

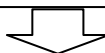
2. Sanitation and Health Condition

2.1	Number of household having a latrine	
2.2	Number of household having a washing hand facility at the latrine	
2.3	Number of household having a drying stand	
2.4	Number of household having a rubbish pit	
2.5	Number of household having a bathing shelter	
2.6	Presence of water bone related disease	
2.7	Action taken against water borne disease	
2.8	Challenges for water and sanitation	



[[Implementation of workshop for WUC]]

- Sub county chiefs copy the original questionnaire according to the number of WUC.
- Sub county chief mobilizes the members of WUC through LCI chairmen and hold workshops to collect the information according to the questionnaire.



[[Share and Management of information between sub county and district]]

- Sub county chiefs and WUC chairmen compile the information collected at the workshops and submit it to DWO.

DWO analyzes the information and current situation of water supply in each village.

< Education Sector >

【Preparation and Coordination of workshops for farmer's groups】

- District Education Officer (DEO) makes questionnaire to collect the information regarding to education, and then distributes the questionnaire to sub county chiefs.
- DEO arrange the date of workshop for PTA by making contact with LCI chairmen and PTA leaders

Questionnaire
(draft)

Questionnaire for the Baseline Survey for Education Sector

Date: _____ Time: From _____ To _____

Interview made by _____

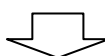
Village _____

1. School condition

1.1	Facilities and materials for the primary school	Number of classroom _____ Number of staff quarters _____ Number of teachers' office room _____ Number of latrines _____ Number of water facilities _____ Number of desk and chairs _____
1.2	Number of pupils going to the primary school from P1 to P7	
1.3	Number of teachers in the primary school	
1.4	Number of pupils who are graduated from P7 and percentage of pupils who completed P7	
1.5	Challenges and difficulties of the primary school	

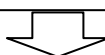
2. Village Educational Condition

2.1	Number of primary school in the village	
2.2	Distance to primary school and road condition	
2.3	Number of school age children in the village	
2.4	Main challenges of children not-schooling in the village	



【Implementation of workshop for PTA】

- Sub county chiefs copy the original questionnaire according to the number of PTA.
- Sub county chief mobilizes the members of PTA through LCI chairmen and PTA leaders, and hold workshops to collect the information according to the questionnaire.



【Share and Management of information between sub county and district】

- Sub county chiefs and PTA leaders compile the information collected at the workshops and submit it to DEO.
- DEO analyzes the information and current situation of education in each village.

< Health Sector >

【Collection of information for HCII and HCIII】

- District Health Officer (DHO) makes questionnaire to collect the information for health centre (HC) and Village Health Team (VHT).
- DHO visits at HC and collects the information according to the questionnaire by observing and interview for HC staffs.

Questionnaire
(draft)

Questionnaire for the Baseline Survey for Health Sector

Date: _____ Time: From _____ To _____

Interview made by _____

Village _____

1. HCII, HCIII condition

1.1	Facilities and materials for the health center	Number of room _____ Number of staff quarters _____ Number of staffs' office room _____ Number of latrines _____ Number of water facilities _____ Number of desk and chairs _____
1.2	Number of doctors and medical staffs in the health centre	
1.3	Supplying of medical materials (drugs, injection needles...)	
1.4	Number of people who come to the health centre in a day	
1.5	Main disease	
1.6	Challenges and difficulties of the health centre	

2. VHT activities

2.1	Number of VHT in the village	
2.2	Frequency of VHT activities in a week	
2.3	Main activities of VHT	
2.4	Report of VHT to HCII or HCIII	
2.5	Sanitation and nutrition condition of people in the village	
2.6	Main challenges of VHT activities	

【Preparation and Coordination of workshops for farmer's groups】

- HCIII and HCII staffs copy the original questionnaire according to the number of villages.
- The staffs arrange the date of workshops for VHT and people in the village by making contact with sub county chiefs and LCI Chairman.

【Implementation of workshop for VHT】

- HCIII and HCII staffs mobilize the members of VHT and collect the information according to the questionnaire.

【Share and Management of information between sub county and district】

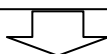
- HCIII and HCII staffs compile the information collected at the workshops and submit it to DHO.
- DHO analyzes the information and current situation of education in each village.

1.2.2 Making a map of each village

Objective: Information, such as village borders, roads, rivers, mountains, agricultural land, boreholes, schools, health centers and settlement areas shall be prepared by the community. Community resource maps will be used as an opportunity for local administrators and district staffs to acquire knowledge of local resources and identify local needs.

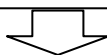
【Preparation of base maps at sub county level】

- Natural Resource Officer (NRO) obtains the data of maps using free map sources such as UNHCR, UNOCHA, World Resource Institute (WRI) etc.
- NRO make base maps at sub county level and hand out the maps to each sub county office.



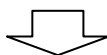
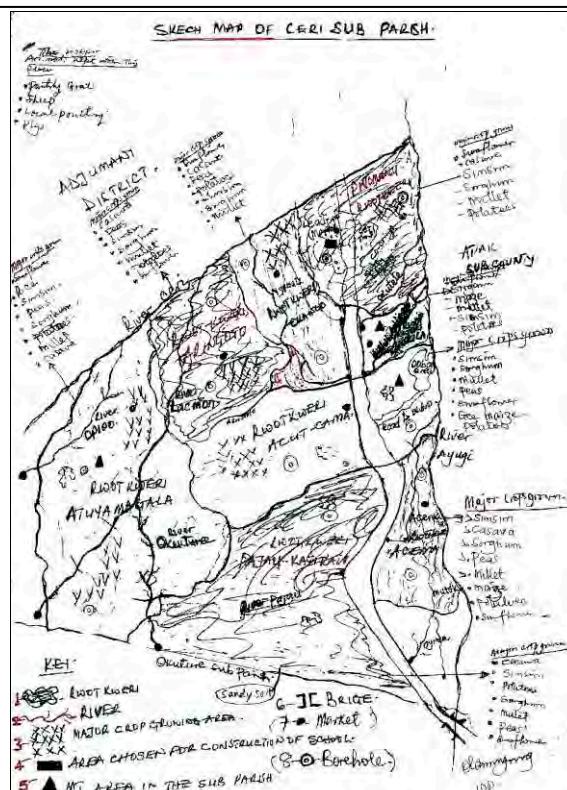
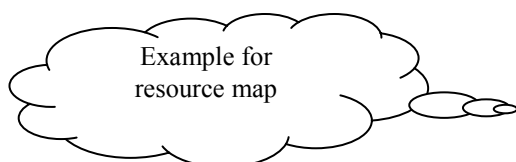
【Preparation and Coordination of workshops at village level】

- Sub county chiefs copy the maps according to the number of villages and distribute them to parish chiefs.
- Parish chiefs and LCI Chairman arrange the date of workshops for each village, and prepare for the papers and stationeries.



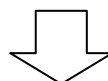
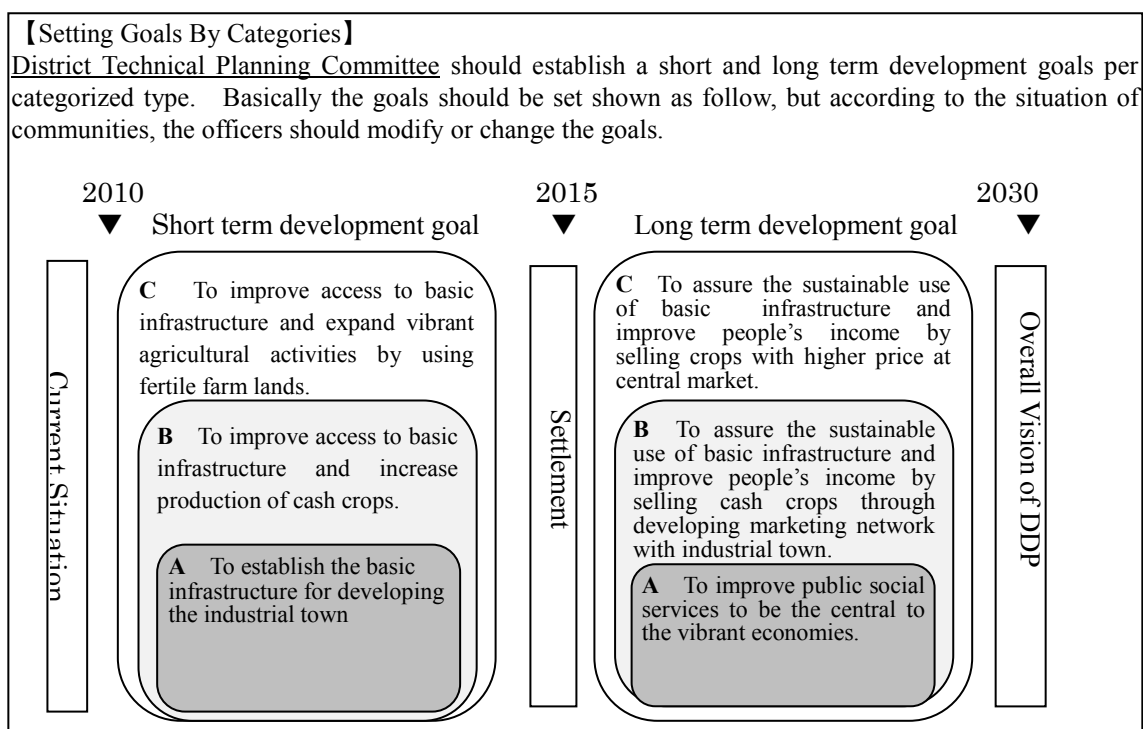
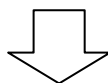
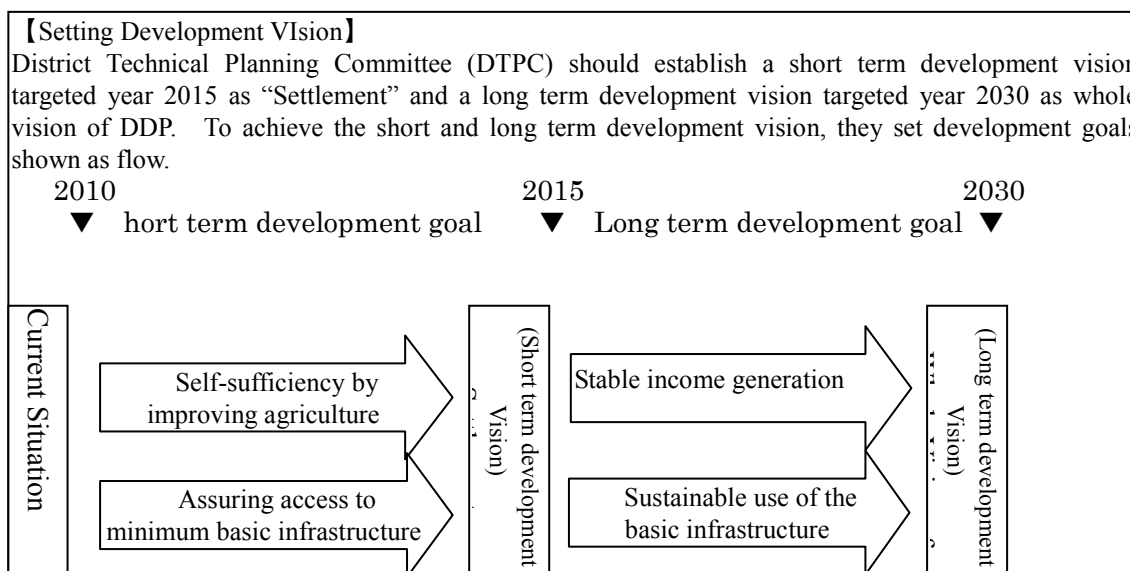
【Implementation of workshop for making resource maps at village level】

- LCI Chairmen, Rwot Kweri and people in villages draw the information show as follow on the maps under supervision of parish chiefs.
- | | |
|---|---|
| a) river, roads, valley, mountains, hills | b) name of Tee Rwot Kweri |
| c) farm land, forest, bush | d) boreholes, schools and health centre |



1.2.4 Development Vision, Scenarios and Projects

Objective: Setting a development vision and scenarios is an important initial point towards which the development plan is prepared. Accordingly, it is necessary to set vision for each category of the community and scenarios for sectors by each category. To achieve the vision and scenarios, specified projects should be proposed.

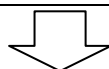


【Target Indicator】

CAO, DP, CDO and District officers of sectors should set target indicators for a short and long term development goals. Basically the indicators should be set shown as follow, but according to the situation of communities, the officers should modify or change them.

		Short term development Scenario	Long term development Scenario
Production & income generation	A	A system of developing secondary and tertiary business by distributing products to the market will be established. As the result, the foundation for improving people livelihood will be established.	More agricultural products will be transported and gather to the central market from Type-C and B villages. As the result, the market will further grow. The service industry will be diversified and commercial activities will further grow. As a result, people will be able to access to various services in the town.
		<Targets> -	<Targets> Annual revenue of the commercial area will rise to 2.4 times higher than the current status
	B	Training on cultivation techniques of cash crops such as vegetables will be provided to farmers. As the result, production of cash crops will be promoted.	A system of group marketing and collecting centers will be established. As the result, farmers will sell group products with higher price to the central market and their daily income will improve.
		<Targets> Annual production of vegetables: 1.8 ton per a household	<Targets> Daily income: UGX2,000
	C	Cultivated land area per household will expand and crop productivities will be improved. As the result, people will have enough amount of produce for self consumption.	A system of group marketing and processing will be established. As the result, farmers will sell products with add value to the central market and their daily income will improve.
		<Targets> Annual production of vegetables: 1.8 ton per a household	<Targets> Daily income: UGX2,000
Water	A	Town water supply systems will be established. Sanitation condition will be improved. Both the people and diverse service sector will have better access to safety water supply.	Town water supply system will be developed. Enough water will be supplied efficiently and effectively to business sectors such as the service sectors that demands a large volume of water supply.
		<Targets> Water supply facilities: 1public tapstand per 150 people. 77percent of coverage	<Targets> Water supply facilities: 1 facility within 200 m for all the people.
	B C	Water supply facilities will be installed. As the result, a greater number of people will have access to safe drinking water and the sanitary conditions will be improved.	More water supply facilities will be installed. As the result every people will have access to safe drinking water.
Education	A	Needed facilities of secondary school will be established. As the result, a system to enroll from rural area who wants to enter a secondary school in the sub-county will be established.	A system to support pupils to advance to secondary school will be established. As the result, educational level in the region will be improved.
		<Targets> Pupil advancement ratio from Type B and C villages will be increased up to the level of Type A village	<Targets> PCR and PTR at elementary schools: 54 PCR and PTR at secondary schools: 40

		Short term development Scenario	Long term development Scenario
Education	B C	Community schools will be promoted to be a public primary school. As the result, pupils will return to their village and be able to study under appropriate education environment.	More primary schools will be established. As the result, every child will have access to appropriate primary education.
		<Targets> Ratio of pupils who go to P/S from their parents home: 100%	<Targets> PCR, PTR: 54, PLR: 40 Access distance to primary school: 2.5km
Health	A	A necessary number of medical staffs at HC II and III will be trained. As the result, people will be able to get basic medical services whenever necessary.	The medical referral system will be established and proper medical services at HC III, IV and hospital will be provided to people. As the result, livelihood of the community will improve.
		<Targets> —	<Targets> Maternal mortality rate: 131/100,000 Infant Mortality rate: 8/1,000
	B C	A necessary number of VHTs will be selected for each area and they will be trained and given proper assistance. As the result, people will be able to get primary healthcare.	More HCII with a sufficient number of medical staff will established and become functional. As the result, people will be able to get proper medical services whenever necessary.
		<Targets> The number of households per VHT: 20 to 30	<Targets> Access distance to the healthcare center: 5.0 km
Livelihood	A B C	Awareness activities for nutrition will be implemented. As the result, the nutrition condition of people will be improved.	Required facilities and equipments for will be installed. As the result, people will be able to live a comfortable living condition
		<Targets> —	<Targets> Coverage of Pit latrine, Bathing shelter, Rubbish pit, Plate rack: 100%

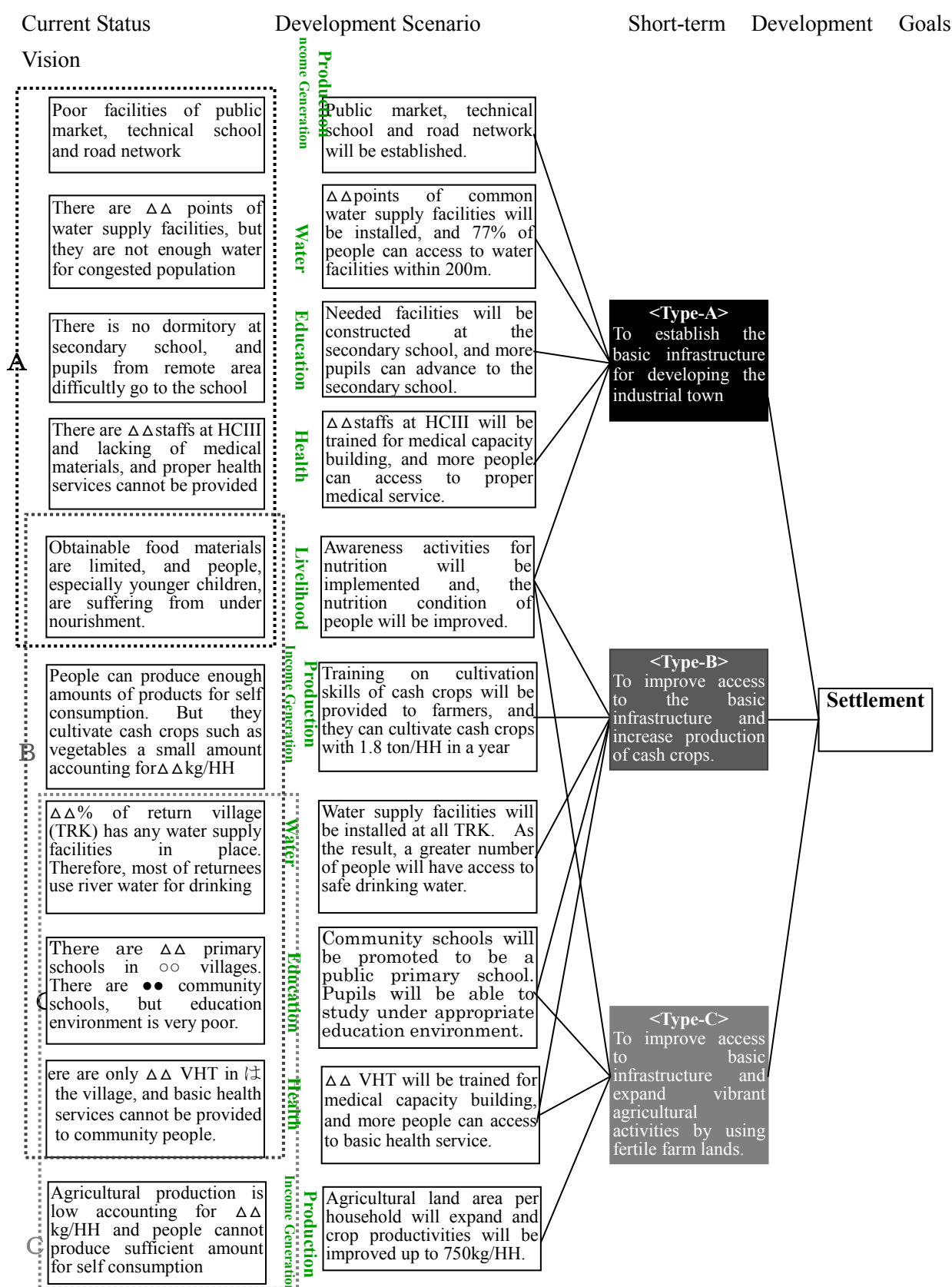


【Projects】

Disrrict Technical Planning Committee should establish specified projects by sectors per categorized type to achieve the target indicators according to development scenarios.

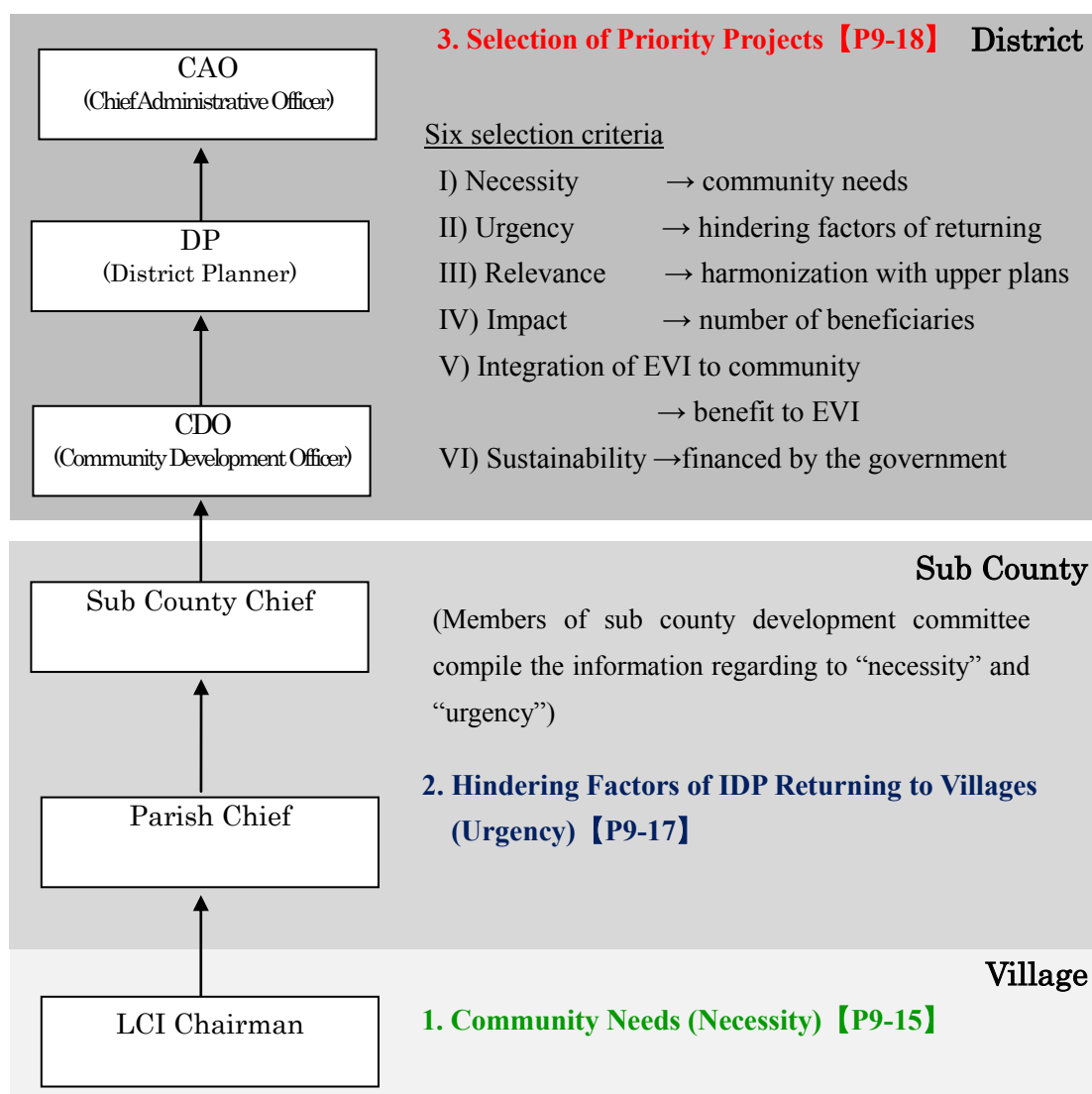
	Sector	Project	
		Short term development	Long term development
A	Production & income generation	Improvement of Technical School Improvement of Central Market Improvement of Farm Roads	Establishment of Marketing Information Network Enlivenment of Secondary and Tertiary Industries Expansion of Central Market
	Water	Improvement of Town Water Supply System	Improvement of City Water Supply System
	Education	Improvement of Secondary School Facilities Improvement of Primary School Facilities	Improvement of Secondary Schools Advancement Ratio Establishment of Primary Schools
	Health	Establishment of Referral System	Improvement of Facilities of Upper HCIII
	Livelihood	Household Hygiene Improvement	Promotion of Town Cleaning Activities
	Administra tion	Enhancement of District Officials-led Activities Enhancement of Sub-county Officials-led Activities	Construction of Parish Hall Utilization of Community Resource Map
B C	Production & income generation	(Type-B) Promotion of Commercial Agricultural Products	Promotion of Group Marketing Installation of collecting centre for group products
		(Type-C) Agriculture Productivity Improvement	Promotion of Post Harvest and Processing Installation of storage for group products
	Water	Improvement of Town Water Supply System	Improvement of City Water Supply System
	Education	Promotion of community school to public school	Establishment of Primary Schools
	Health	Capacity Building of VHTs	Establishment and improvement of HCII
	Livelihood	Nutrition Improvement	Household Sanitation Improvement

To achieve short term vision and development goals per categorized types, district officers analyze present situation of specified community and establish the concrete development scenarios to fill the gap between current status and target indicators.



1.3 Manual for Development Plan Designing

It is clear that in the implementation of community development plan, prioritizing the project is an important aspect of planning stage. It helps identify the most urgent project that has to be implemented in the community and help to manage the scarce resource of the district properly. District Development Committee including CAO, DP, CDO, DE, DAO, DWO, DEO, DHO etc. should score to development projects using six selection criteria and prioritize the projects. The implementation body is shown as follow.



1.3.1 Community Needs (Necessity)

Objective: A project for which beneficiaries have shown strong needs will be considered highly necessary. Beneficiaries’ needs will be deduced from the outcomes of workshops and resource mapping discussed in the first section of the planning stage.

【Preparation and Coordination of workshops for farmer's groups】

- District Community Development Officer (CDO) makes questionnaire to collect the information regarding to community needs and distributes the questionnaire to sub county chiefs.
- Sub county chiefs copy the questionnaire according to the number of villages and distribute them to parish chiefs.

Questionnaire
(draft)

Questionnaire for the Baseline Survey for Needs of Community

Date: _____ Time: From _____ To _____

Interview made by _____

Village _____

1. Advantage and Disadvantage of TRK

Name of TRK	Advantage	Disadvantage

2. Major Crops (rainy and dry seasons) of TRK

Name of TRK	Crops in rainy season	Crops in dry season

3. Main income sources

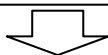
Name of TRK	Income sources

4. Areas They Hope to Strengthen or Develop

Name of TRK	Areas of willing to strengthen

5. Problems and Concerns

Name of TRK	Problems and Concerns



【Implementation of workshop】

- Parish chiefs mobilizes the people in village by making contact with LCI Chairman and Rwot Kweri, and hold workshops to abstract the community needs according to the questionnaire.
- Parish Chief and LC1 Chairman organize the questionnaire and submit it to sub-county chief.

Points to consider implementation of workshop

Workshops should be considered to involve as many stakeholders and people in village as possible with prior announcement for holding workshops through mobilizers in the village. During workshops, local officers or facilitators should take care not to guide attendances much for getting answers or reaching to conclusion and promote attendances to make free opinions or discussion.

Although the team let them speak freely or gave them discussion time on some topics or in some situations, the team made a basic rule that they raise their hand before they ask questions or express their opinions.

1.3.2 Hindering Factors for return and resettlement of IDP (Urgency)

Objective: Hindering factors for return and resettlement of IDP will be considered as problems of great urgency which are to be solved preferentially. Parish chief, who are collecting village information including IDP camp, should interview and hold workshop for Internally Displaced Persons.

【Preparation and Coordination of workshops for farmer's groups】

- District Community Development Officer (CDO) makes questionnaire to collect the information regarding to hindering factors for return and resettlement of IDP and distributes the questionnaire to sub county chiefs.
- Sub county chiefs copy the questionnaire according to the number of villages and distribute them to parish chiefs.

Questionnaire for the Baseline Survey for Needs of Community

Date: _____ Time: From _____ To _____

Interview made by _____

Village _____

1. Plan of return and Return Route

Return Village	Plan of return	Return Route

2. Merit and Demerit of staying in the camp

Return Village	Merits	Demerits

3. Promoting and Hindering factors of returning

Return Village	Promoting factors	Hindering factors

4. Problems and Concerns

Return Village	Issues

【Implementation of workshop】

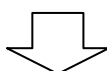
- Parish chiefs mobilize the people in IDP camps and hold workshops to collect information for hindering factors for return and resettlement of IDP according to the questionnaire. The parish chiefs should record the original villages of attendances in order to feedback their opinions to the villages
- Parish chiefs compile the information collected at workshops and submit them to sub county chief.

1.3.3 Selection of Priority Projects

Objective: All projects in the development plan are scored at three levels with six selection criteria as necessity (community needs), urgency (hindering factors for return and resettlement of IDP), relevance (harmonization with upper plans), impact (number of beneficiaries), integration of EVI to community and sustainability (financed by the government).

【Share and Management of information between sub county and district】

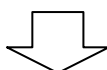
- Sub county chief and parish chiefs compile the information for community needs and hindering factors for return and resettlement of IDP, and then summarize the information by listing up “necessity” and “urgency” per categorized types in tabular form.
- Sub county chiefs submit the tables to CDO.



【Scoring to Projects】

District Development Committee including CAO, DP, CDO, DE, DAO, DWO, DEO, DHO etc. should score to development projects using six selection criteria and prioritize the projects.

Criteria	Criteria Indicator	Evaluation standard:
Necessity	(1) Priority set by the beneficiaries (2) Priority set by the administrative officials	2: The project has a high priority 1: The project has an intermediate priority 0: The project has a lower priority
Urgency	(1) Inhibiting factors for the return and settlement (2) Facilities whose functions and services were impaired by the conflict (3) Time required for realization for the impact of the project	2: The project has a high priority or involves facilities or services whose functions were impaired by the conflict 1: The project has an intermediate priority 0: The project has a lower priority or requires at least five years for its impact to be realized
Relevance	(1) Consistency with the Overall Goal. (2) Consistency with the Project Purposes	2: The project is consistent with the District Development Plan and the Development Plans for the Project area 1: The project is consistent only with the Development Plans for the Project area 0: Others
Impact	(1) Number of the beneficiaries	2: The project has an entire village as its beneficiary 1: The project has a TRK as its beneficiary 0: The project has individual families as its beneficiary
Integration of EVIs to community	(1) Proportion of EVIs among the beneficiaries	2: The project brings direct benefits to EVIs 1: The project brings indirect benefits to EVIs 0: The project offers little benefit to EVIs
Sustainability	(1) Budgetary allocation from the Government of Uganda to the cost of operation and maintenance (2) Operation and maintenance by owners of the projects (community organizations)	2: The project is financially supported by the central government 1: The project is expected to be operated and maintained by a community 0: Others

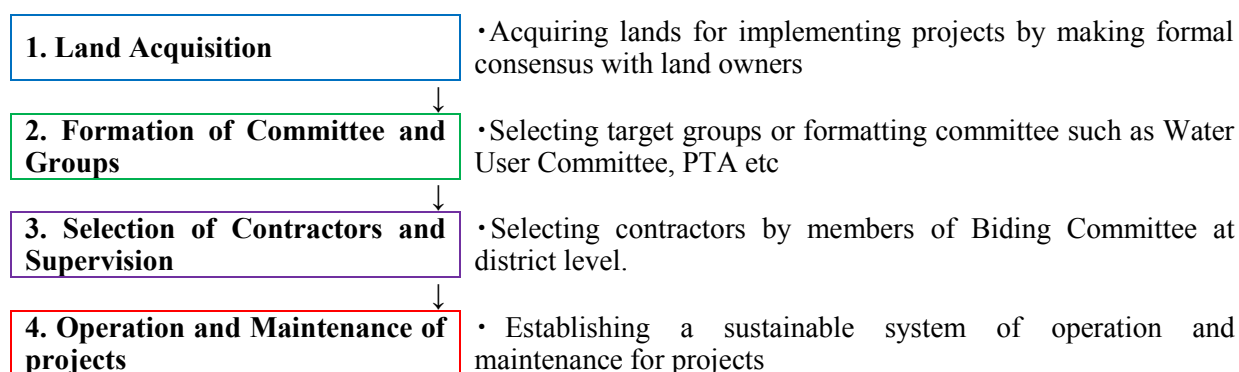


【Selection of Priority Projects】

- District Development Committee compiles a ranking of high scored projects and select around top 5 projects.
 - The committee discuss concrete contents and the scale of projects according to budget of local

1.4 Manual for Development Plan Implementation

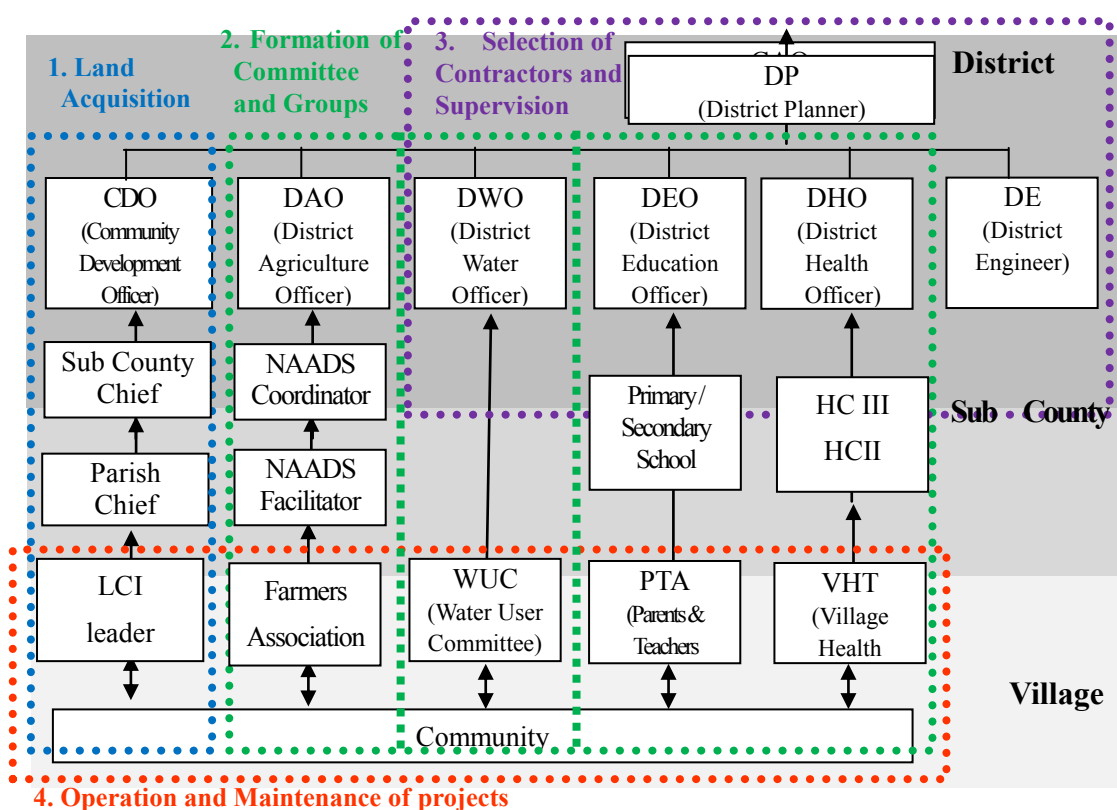
The flow of implementing development plan is shown as follow



For land acquisition, CDO gives instruction to sub county chiefs for content of project and condition of site acquisition, and then parish chiefs and LCI Chairman explain the projects and make formal consensus with land owner under guidance of sub county chief.

For smooth project implementation and expansion of the areas benefiting from projects, project, district officers of sectors support for formulation of groups and committee as working with sub county chief, parish chief and LCI chairman.

For selecting contractors, CAO, DP and District Engineer (DE) set up Biding Committee, and select suitable contractors for implementing projects. Additionally DE takes charge of supervising construction of facilities. Community mainly implements operation and maintenance of projects. District implements monitoring projects and give advices and instruction for community.



1.4.1 Land Acquisition

Objective: Agreements with landowners and community will be required for commencement of any construction facilities to avoid promoting land dispute or the conflict with community.

The processes of acquiring sites for constructing 1) medium scale of infrastructure such as local government facility, school and health centre and 2) small scale of infrastructure such as boreholes are shown as follow.

< Site acquisition of medium scale of infrastructure >

【Sending formal request to land owner】

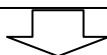
- CAO requests LCV Chairman to prepare a official letter for sending to landowners regarding to request of handover of his land.
- CAO hand out the letter to sub county chief
- Sub county chief sends the letter to landowner through LCI Chairman.



【Explanation to landowner】

- For construction of local government facilities, CDO explain the projects to landowner.

For construction of schools or health centre, sub county chief, parish chief and LCI Chairman explain the projects to landowner under the guidance of CDO.



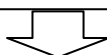
【Consensus with landowner】

- CDO, sub county chief and LCI Chairman discuss the size of site, compensation and presence of graves with landowner and his relatives.
- CDO prepares for an official consensus document including handover of the site and make two copies of the document.
- After consensus building with the landowner, CDO and sub county chief get his signature on two copies of the document. One document is kept by district and another is kept by the landowner.



【Explanation to Community】

- For construction of local government facilities, CDO, in cooperation with sub-county chief, parish chief and LC I chairman mobilize community people and stakeholders and hold a workshop to explain the projects to them.
- For construction of schools or health centre, sub county chief, parish chief and LCI Chairman mobilize community people and stakeholders and hold a workshop to explain the projects to community people and stakeholders.



【Registration of acquired site】

- Members of Area Land Committee investigate the site and decide boarders of the site for project.
- Area Land Committee prepares application form to register the site formally and submit it to district.

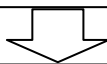
Points to consider land acquisition 1

- Consensus building: It is necessary to contact and discuss the situation with the landowner and his family before bringing the topic to the community to avoid the situation that the community force him handover of his land to project (Case study 1).
- Compensation: It is necessary to discuss the amount of compensation with landowner until he is fully satisfied (Case study 2).
- Transferring grave: There are many case that remains and bodies are buried under the site. It is important to discuss relocation of the remains and bodies with community people (Case study 3).

< Site acquisition of small scale of infrastructure >

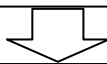
【Implementation of Workshops】

- DWO arranges the date of workshop in the village where borehole will be installed by the project through making contact with LCI Chairman and Rwot Kweri.
- DWO explains the project including types of water facilities such as borehole, shallow well and protected spring, merit and demerit of each type to beneficiaries.
- DWO requests the community to decide the type and select three candidate sites.



【Selection of candidate sites】

Under guidance and observation of DWO and LCI Chairman, the community discusses and selects three candidate site for installation of water supply facilities.



【Consensus building with landowner】

- DWO prepares for an official consensus document including handover of the site and make six copies of the document.
- After consensus building with the landowner, DWO get landowners' signature on six copies of the document.

Points to consider land acquisition 2

It is necessary to involve community staffs of local government in process of selecting sites to avoid the situation that person having strong voice in the community will take advantage of selecting the sites (Case Study 4)

1.4.2 Formation of Committee and Groups

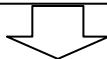
Objective: Team (group and committee) building in the projects will enhance smooth project implementation, increase in the number of beneficiaries, and development of capacity of community. The projects should be implemented so that they strengthen groups' ownership and mitigate the weakness of the groups.

The processes of formation of farmer's group, Water User Committee: (WUC) and PTA are shown as follow.

< Farmer's Group >

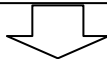
【Investigation of existed farmer's groups】

- DAO discuss the contents of projects and target village with NAADS coordinators.
- Sub county NAADS coordinator and Parish NAADS facilitators investigate presence of farmer's groups or people who want to set up new farmer's groups in the target village.



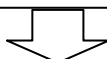
【Implementation of Workshop】

- NAADS coordinator, NAADS facilitator, Rwot Kweri and LCI Chairman discuss the date of workshop
- NAADS coordinator, NAADS Facilitator, Rwot Kweri and LCI Chairman mobilize people and explain the contents of project to them in target village.



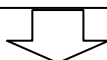
【Formation of farmer's group】

- Under guidance of NAADS facilitator and LCI Chairman.
 - 1) the community discusses and selects the members of farmer's group and
 - 2) assign a chairman, vice chairman, secretary, accountant etc. from the group members



【Registration of farmer's group to NAADS】

- Under guidance of NAADS facilitator and LCI Chairman.
 - 1) the farmer's group collect initial contribution fee from group members and
 - 2) prepare for application form to register the group to NAADS
- NAADS facilitator submits the application form to sub county NAADS coordinator.
- District NAADS coordinator officially registers the group to NAADS association.



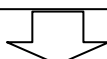
【Formulation of bylaw】

- Under guidance of NAADS coordinator and NAADS facilitator, members of group discuss group activities, constitutions and roles which members have to undertake for the group.
- After the discussion, the members formulate bylaw and share the contents among the members.
- NAADS coordinator copies the original bylaw and submits to DAO.

< WUC >

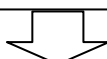
【Implementation of Workshop】

- DWO arrange the date of workshop in the village where borehole will be installed by the project through making contact with LCI Chairman and Rwot Kweri.
- DWO, sub county chief and LCI Chairman mobilize the beneficiaries and explain the project including necessity of associating WUC for sustainable operation and maintenance of water supply facility.



【Formation of WUC】

- Under guidance of sub county chief and LCI Chairman.
- 1) the community discusses and selects the nine members of WUC and
 - 2) assign a chairman, vice chairman, secretary, accountant etc. from the members of WUC.



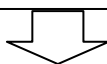
【Formulation of bylaw】

- Under guidance of sub county chief and LCI chairman, members of WUC discuss constitutions and roles which members have to undertake for operation and maintenance of the water supply facility.
- After the discussion, the members formulate bylaw and share the contents among the beneficiaries.
- Sub county chief copies the original bylaw and submits to DWO.

< PTA >

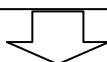
【Holding Workshop】

- DEO decides the date of the workshop in consultation with sub-county chief, LC I chairman, and the head teacher.
- DEO, sub county chief and LCI Chairman mobilize the beneficiaries and explain the project including necessity of associating PTA for sustainable school management.



【Formation of PTA】

- Under guidance of sub county chief and LCI Chairman,
 - 1) the community discusses and selects the members of PTA and
 - 2) assign a chairman, vice chairman, secretary, accountant etc. from the members of PTA.



【Formulation of bylaw】

- PTA, under the guidance of DEO and Sub-county chief, will make constitution regarding the role and operation and maintenance.
- DEO prepares copies of bylaw to restore them in the district office.

Points to consider formulation of committees and groups

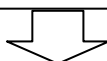
- In order to ensure sustainability of projects, it is necessary to let community residents realize that they own the projects by 1) providing sufficient explanation on purposes of the projects to the beneficiaries 2) participate in the community contribution and make them take responsibility to each and every investment done in the group; 3) Preparation of a written by law governing the benefit and responsibility of the group with the participation of the community and all level government officials; and 4) managing group activities with facilitators assigned from among the community themselves (Case Study 5).
- It is necessary to take into consideration of power balance among the groups and avoid the situation that the group members form same family relations or same clan members (Case Study 6).

1.4.3 Selection of Contractors and Supervision

Objective: During the selection of the contractor, experience in similar works, structure of construction management and state of finance shall be thoroughly investigated. In addition, continuous supervision shall be made on the quality of work been conducted at the site.

【Selection of contractors】

- CAO, DP and DE set up Bidding Committee and discuss the selection of contractors for projects which require to build any facilities.
- District officers of sectors such as DAO, DWO, DEO and DHO should join the bidding committee when relevant projects to each sector are implemented, and they discuss the selection of sites and make schedule of construction.



【Supervision of construction】

- DE takes charge of supervision of construction for the contractors which are selected by the bidding committee
- DE regularly reports the progress and situation of constructing facilities for projects to CAO, DP and district officers of each sector.

Points to consider selection of contractors

Small scale constructions of staff quarters or construction of roads can be conducted by Gulu based contractors. But many contractors do not have enough budgets and manage their works at their full capacity, resulting in delaying or interruption of construction. Therefore, it is important to investigate financial condition and management of budget for selection of contractors (Case Study 7).

Points to consider labor force for construction

Implementation of a project has to contribute to the improvement of livelihood of community and an increase in temporary employment by involving as much local laborers as possible and procuring construction materials locally. When employing local laborers, special consideration should be given to employment of EVIs.

1.4.4 Operation and Maintenance of the Projects

Objective: For securing sustainability of projects, it is important that community members should take the initiative in implementing operation and maintenance of the projects.

The points to consider operation and maintenance of projects by farmer's group, WUC and PTA are shown as follow. District officers of each sector regularly observe progress of the projects and monitor the activities of groups and committees. They give advices and instructions to community.

< Farmer's Group >

- Bylaws of groups should include the following items. The concrete contents are decided after discussion among members.
 - 1) Roles which each member has to undertake for the group management
 - 2) Plan of group activities (ex. Kinds and area of cultivating crops in the group fields, selling products which are harvested in the group fields etc.)
 - 3) Plan of group fund management
 - 4) Supporting system for households who have EVIs in their family
 - 5) Punishment for members who are against to the bylaw or absent from group activities
- Members should regularly review and discuss the contents of bylaw, and revise them.
- DAO, NAADS Coordinator, and NAADS facilitator evaluates weather farmers association work according to the bylaw. Also, they should assist farmers associations when revising the bylaws. If farmers associations face challenges to solve, NAADS facilitator should inform the situation to Sub-county NAADS coordinator in consultation with Parish chief and LC I chairman. If it does not solve the problem, sub-county chief should solve the problem based on further discussion with DAO.

< WUC >

- According to the manual prepared by the ministry of water and environment improving community water source must fulfill certain requirement and procedure. All development partners and the district shall follow the procedure set by the government during the installation of community water point (Case Study 8).
- The summary of these requirement and procedures set by the government are:
 - 1) Need assessment in participatory manner;
 - 2) Application by the community for improved water supply;
 - 3) Formation of WUC at each water point to be improved;
 - 4) Contribution towards the cost of construction
 - 5) Making an O&M plan (including household level sanitation plan)
 - 6) Getting access to land; and
 - 7) Preparation of MoU on responsibility of each stakeholder.
- WUC should regularly review and discuss the contents of bylaw, and revise them.
- DWO evaluates weather WUC conducts Operation and Maintenance of the boreholes. Also, he or she should assist farmers associations when revising the bylaws. If WUCs face challenges, NAADS facilitator should inform the situation in consultation with Parish chief and LC I chairman. If it does not solve the problem, sub-county chief should solve the problem based on further discussion with DWO.

The WUC shall have a self-controlling mechanism for the collection of water fee. This mechanism shall be designed by the district (water engineer and CDO) with the involvement of the beneficiaries. A sample of the self-controlling mechanism proposed by this project is shown below (A water user's fee checking card).

In addition to making audit meeting, according to the agreed by law, the above self-controlling mechanism will help the WUC to manage the money being collected from the beneficiaries. Every member of the water user community shall carry a water user fee checking card. They shall pay monthly water fee to the treasurer and get a mark. The caretaker will check the mark on the card that is marked by the treasurer as a sign of payment. This shall be done every first week of the month. During audit meeting the member shall bring their card as a document for auditing. The collected money shall be deposited on the bank account of the WUC once every three month.

The image shows the first and last pages of a 'WATER USER FEE CHECKING CARD'. The first page (left) contains the title 'WATER USER FEE CHECKING CARD' and fields for District, Sub-county, Village, The River/Kwesi, Name of HH, and Water source (DWD No.). It also includes a section for 'Monthly payment in Ush.' and a note about the card's purpose. The last page (right) contains a section for 'Monthly payment in Ush.' and a note about the card's purpose.

First and last page of the card

The image shows the inside page of the 'WATER USER FEE CHECKING CARD'. It features a table for recording monthly payments. The table has columns for 'Month', 'Checked by', and '2010', '2011', '2012'. The rows are labeled with months from Jan to Dec. The table is divided into two sections: 'Initial Contribution' and 'Monthly checking Card'. Below the table, there is a note: 'Note: TK = Treasurer; CTR = Care Taker. The number shall bring this card every first week of the month for checking by CTR. If this card is not checked by CTR, the household is not allowed to fetch the water.'

The inside page of the card

< PTA >

- Bylaws of PTA should include the following items. The concrete contents are decided after discussion among members.
 - 1) Obligation that parents have to send their children to study in school and punishment when the parents don't send their children for schooling.
 - 2) Supporting system of paying salary for volunteer teachers
 - 3) Obligation that teachers have to attend all classes and punishment when the teachers miss any classes
 - 4) Activities of PTA for operation and maintenance of school facilities (ex. Clearing school, groom school grounds etc.)
 - 5) System of operation and maintenance for educational materials such as desk, chair, textbook, chalks etc.)
- PTA should regularly review and discuss the contents of bylaw, and revise them.
- DEO evaluates whether WUC conducts Operation and Maintenance of the community schools. Also, he or she should assist farmers associations when revising the bylaws. If PTA faces challenges, it should inform the situation in consultation with Parish chief and LC I chairman. If it does not solve the problem, sub-county chief should solve the problem based on further discussion with DEO.

1.5 Case Study and Lessons Learned









	Case Study	Lesson & Learn
1	An extension of land for Lukai community school was needed. During the meeting with the community the owner of the land showed her agreement provided that all the member of the family agreed. The community (specially an outspoken person) seems to push the owner to agree for giving the land during the meeting. A few days after the meeting the landowner complained to the study team about the community behavior. Even if she agreed on giving the land for the development but the way the community pushed her was not welcomed to her.	➤ It is necessary to contact and discuss the situation with the landowner before bringing the topic to the community to avoid the situation that the community force him handover of his land to project.
2	JICA Study Team interviewed a landowner of the planned construction site of the urgent pilot project. The landowner was dissatisfied because the District had never consulted him in advance, in addition he has already offered 67 hectares of land for the Amuru District Office. He said that his family and neighbors could not believe and hate the district officers. For the implementation of the project, the JICA Study Team requested the District to consult the landowner again and build consensus. And then, the District built consensus with the landowner, paid compensation for him and made official document for agreement. As the result, the relationship between the district and the landowner was improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ It is necessary to figure out the land ownerships for construction sites by conducting interview survey to landowners, neighbors, Rwot Kweri and LCI Chairman etc. ➤ It is necessary to explain the detail plan of project, schedule of construction, amount of compensation etc. to landowner in advance, and officially build consensus with the landowner.

	Case Study	Lesson & Learn
3	In the site of planned constructing public service hall and staff quarters for urgent pilot project in Pabbo sub county, IDP camp was established. For construction of the facilities, sub county requested people for displacement from the camp to their original villages. After the displacement of people, it was figured out that there were many remains and bones under the construction site. The Study Team discussed this issue with sub county and decided to conduct traditional ritual cleansing against the remains and bones and evil spirits at the places of origin. As the result, it could assist the community return to their places of origin with peace of mind by bringing the remains of family members back to their original villages.	<p>➤ It is important for the community who are forced to be relocated due to the construction of public facilities to support the return process through implementation of cultural practice.</p> <p>➤ The following points shall be taken into consideration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If it is difficult to provide goats or sheep to individual families during cleansing ceremony, an alternative measure, such as conducting a ritual by clan or group shall be taken. • As community respect traditional chiefs and trust their words, the chiefs can play a significant role in implementing the relocation of the residents.
4	During the installation of water supply system in Lulyango village (Ongai TRK), at first a workshop was organized and consequently the community agrees on the selected site. Once the drilling work is started disagreements pop up between the beneficiaries of the project on the selected site. Even though the main cause of the disagreement traced back to land conflict that exists between two settlements; the major cause was believed to be due to the voice of influential person during the workshop. The Study Team believes that the voice of every member of the community shall be heard during the workshop and also afterwards. Therefore, the Study Team suspended the execution of the work temporarily until the two families settle the matter peacefully. After concert agreement was reached the installation work proceed.	<p>➤ In order to maximize beneficiaries of facility development, efforts shall be made to understand the settlement of the community at TRK level by moving within the area instead of meeting the community at the focal point of TRK.</p> <p>➤ During the preparation of resource map by the community it would be advantageous to include the settlement patterns of the area resulting in the understanding of the smallest level of the community.</p>
5	In this project, workshop was organized with all 8 farmers group in the target TRK. The Study Team, after explaining the purpose of the pilot project, requested the community to decide one group decided to participate in the ox plow project. However, it was proved to be difficult to get a decision by community and they let the decision be made by JICA study team. Although the team initially attempted to promote autonomous discussion by the community themselves, it was rather arduous to select the beneficiaries. The LCI chairman played important role in encouraging them to select beneficiaries group. Finally, they stick to a draw system which was unanimously agreed.	<p>➤ It is necessary to let community residents realize that they own the projects by 1) providing sufficient explanation on purposes of the projects to the beneficiaries 2) participate in the community contribution and make them take responsibility to each and every investment done in the group; 3) Preparation of a written law governing the benefit and responsibility of the group with the participation of the community and all level government officials; and 4) managing group activities with facilitators assigned from among the community themselves</p>
6	In Pukwany village, a borehole installed during the IDP camp has been abandoned for a long period. Initially the owner of the land was the caretaker and his family member secretary and treasurer of the borehole. After rehabilitation, the owner insisted to keep the same arrangement without the involvement of the other community. The Study Team persuaded him that installed boreholes were owned by all the community members. Finally,	<p>➤ In selecting WUC committees, it is advisable that the committee should involve the representatives from all the community according to the settlement pattern and the full consent of the community.</p> <p>➤ It is necessary to take into consideration of power balance among the groups and avoid the situation that the group members form same family relations or same clan members.</p>

	Case Study	Lesson & Learn
	with the involvement of all the community and chairman LC1 a new election was held after the land is officially declared the property of the community with the written consent of the land owner and his families.	
7	The local contractor executing works in Attiak Technical School lacks the financial management capacity. Construction period was delayed due to the fact that the contractor had used the advance payment for other purpose unrelated to the project. Furthermore, casual laborer protested for nonpayment at the end of works, since contractors did not pay remuneration for its laborers and lack money at hand. Inappropriate response of the contractors resulted in catching press attention. Afterwards, JICA study team resolved the problems by paying required amount of money.	➤ QBS (quality based selection) system shall be adapted during the identification of the contractors. During which emphases shall be given mainly to past performance, financial strength of the firm and financial management system and technical capabilities of the company. The price and cost must not be the major selection criteria of the contractor, they may be considered during contract negotiation
8	In Ceri village, the Study Team convinced the community on the need for community contribution for installation of water supply facility. The community agrees accordingly they start collecting the money. However, LCI made WUC to return the collected money back to the community on the basis claiming that other donors did not collect community contribution, why JICA is insisting. The Study Team discussed the issue with LC I and local people through parish chiefs, and explained the importance of operation and maintenance system and local contribution. As a result of this, local contribution was recollected from the member	➤ All development partners and the district shall follow the procedure set by the government during the installation of community water point.

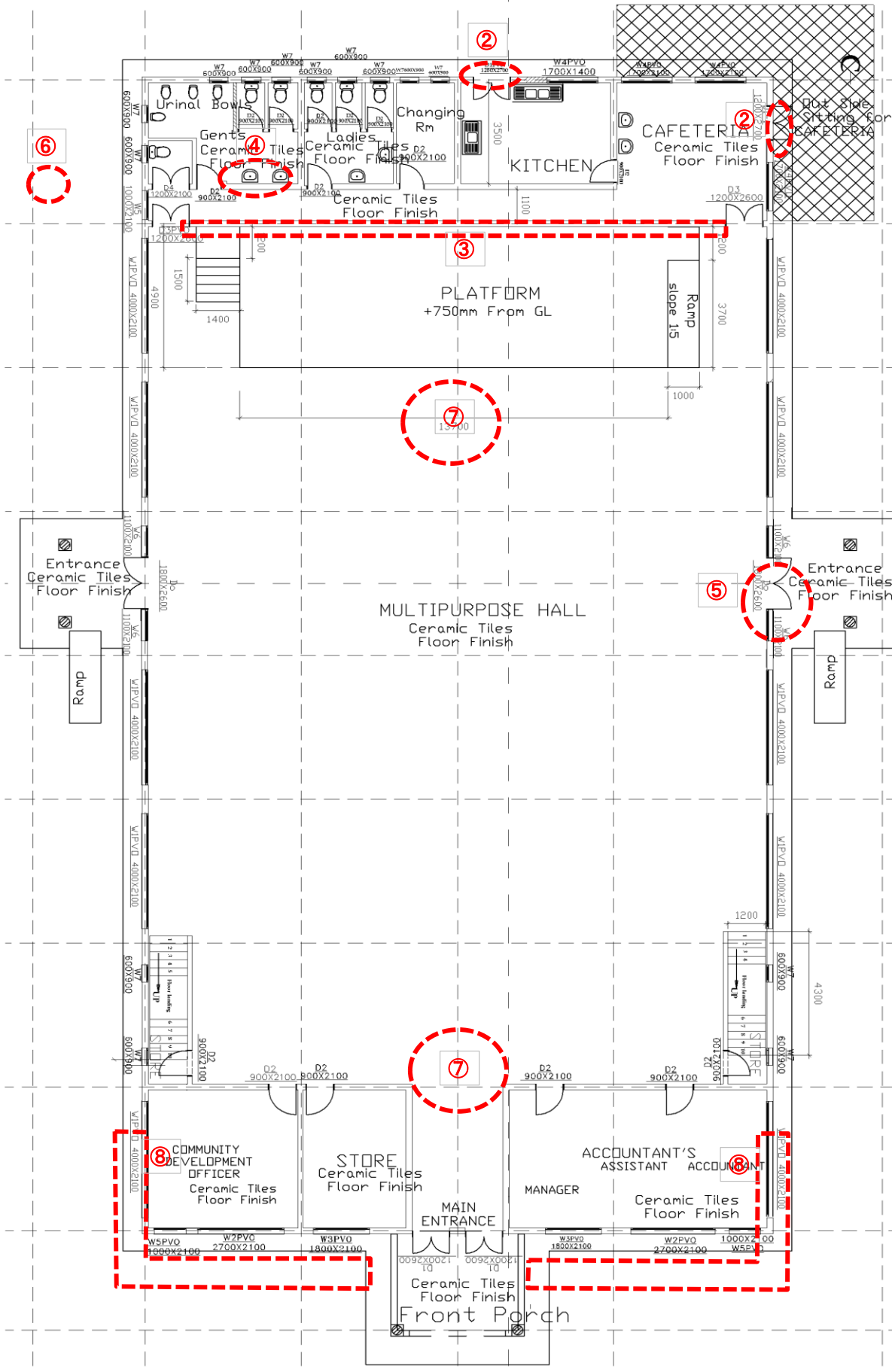
Annex 4 : Result of Defect Inspection and Repair

Lot1 ; Before and After of Amuru Multi-purpose Hall









	Date: Early November	Date: Early December
Photo No : 1 Location : Power control house Problem ; - the roof was damaged by strong wind - Part of cable shorted and burnt with water. Classification of problem ; - Defect for poor work Repair work ; - Additional purlin - Reconnection of power control unit cable	BEFORE	AFTER
		
Photo No : 2 Location : - Security lights outside of kitchen Problem ; - Falling of two security lights Classification of problem ; - Defect for poor work Repair work ; - Deepen screwing & wire fixing	BEFORE	AFTER
		
Photo No : 3 Location : - Roof joint with wall above corridor Problem ; - leakage from roof - leakage trace on wall (picture left) Classification of problem ; - Defect for poor work Repair work ; - Sealing along the joint and mortar covering - Checking after rains and splashing test	BEFORE	AFTER
		
Photo No : 4 Location : - Water pipe for mens toilet Problem ; - Leakages from supply pipe - Leakages from 2 spots Classification of problem ; - Defect for poor work or poor product Repair work ; - replace of pipe and tap	BEFORE	AFTER
		

Lot1 ; Before and After of Amuru Multi-purpose Hall




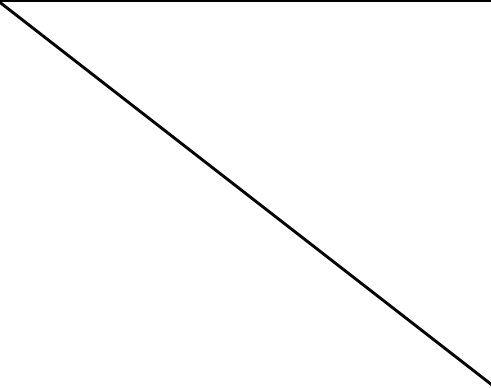
	Date: Early November	Date: Early December
Photo No : 5 Location : - Door lock of side door Problem ; - Not functioning Classification of problem ; - Defect for poor work Repair work ; - Replace of cylinder	BEFORE 	AFTER 
Photo No : 6 Location : - Valve of rain tank Problem ; - Loss of control valve Classification of problem ; - Fault of user Repair work ; - To be repaired by district	BEFORE 	AFTER 
Photo No : 7 Location : - Jack roof and around Problem ; - leakages from two jackroofs Classification of problem ; - Defect for poor work Repair work ; - Fillout gaps of covering ironsheets edge around with sealing materials and mortar - Fillout gaps of roofing sheets joints with sealing materials and rivet - Checking after rains and splashing test	BEFORE 	AFTER 
Photo No : 8 Location : - Windows in office space Problem ; - Rainwarer entering through window joints Classification of problem ; - Design Problem Repair work ; - Wall raised to prevent water entering from window joints - Picture left before painting	BEFORE 	AFTER 










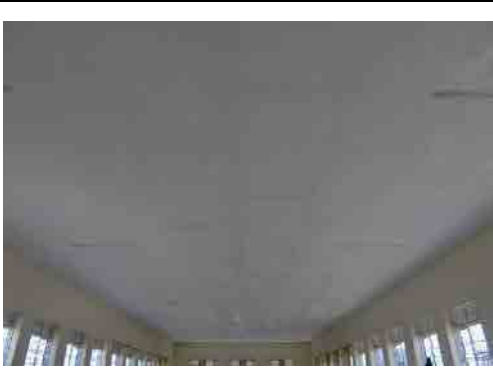
Lot2; Before and After of Pabbo Public Hall

	Date: Early November	Date: Early December
Photo No : 1 Location : - Power control room Problem ; - Functional problem of inverter and charge controller Classification of problem ; - Fault of product and settings Repair work ; - Repair of product and resetting	BEFORE 	AFTER 
Photo No : 2 Location : - Floor of office space Problem ; - Partial cracks on office floor Classification of problem ; - Defect for poor work Repair work ; - Filling with sealing material	BEFORE 	AFTER 
Photo No : 3 Location : - Ceiling of office space Problem ; - Partial cracks on office ceiling - 2 parts Classification of problem ; - Defect for poor work Repair work ; - Finishing with white cement and paint	BEFORE 	AFTER 
Photo No : 4 Location : - Front door and windows Problem ; - Banged and broken by strong wind Repair work ; - replace of window - install of door stopper Classification of problem ; - Design problem	BEFORE 	AFTER 









Lot2; Before and After of Pabbo Public Hall

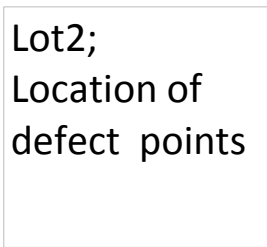
	Date: Early November	Date: Early December
Photo No : 5 Location : - windows Problem ; - nonfunctioning window stays Classification of problem - Defect for poor work Repair work ; - Refixing window stays	BEFORE 	AFTER 
Photo No : 6 Location : - Pipe of mens toilet Problem ; - leakages from drain pipe Repair work ; - Replace of joint parts and rearrangement Classification of problem ; - Defect for poor work	BEFORE 	AFTER 
Photo No : 7 Location : - Toilet Problem ; - broken sitting pan - leakage from drain pipe Classification of problem ; - Fault of user Repair work ; - replace of sitting pan - Replace of joint parts and rearrangement	BEFORE 	AFTER 
Photo No : 8 Location : - Toilet Problem ; - Leakage water can't be drained Classification of problem - design problem Repair work - installment of trap each for men and women toilet	BEFORE 	AFTER 

Lot2; Before and After of Pabbo Public Hall



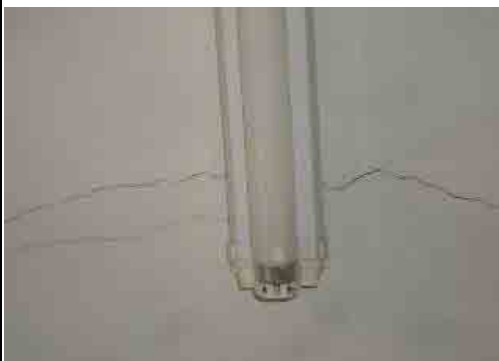





	Date: Early November	Date: Early December
Photo No : 9 Location : - rain gutter Problem ; - raingutter bent Classification of problem - Defect for poor work Repair work ; - replace of defect parts	BEFORE 	AFTER 
Photo No : 10 Location : - Downspout Problem ; - Dislocated downspout pipe Classification of problem - Defect for poor work Repair work ; - Reinstallment of downspout pipes with enough glue	BEFORE 	AFTER 
Photo No : 11 Location : - Ceiling of the hall Problem ; - Leakage from roofing sheets joint gap Classification of problem ; - Defect for poor work Repair work - Closing the joint gaps with raising up the joints from bottom	BEFORE 	AFTER 
Photo No : 12 Location : - Ceiling of the hall Problem ; - Peeling of paints along the joints of ceilingboard Classification of problem - Defect for poor work Repair work - Removing of peeling & floating parts - Repainting	BEFORE 	AFTER 

Lot2; Before and After of Pabbo Public Hall

	Date: Early November	Date: Early December
Photo No : 13 Location : - Stage of the hall Problem ; - Wood chip remained in finishing mortar Classification of problem ; - Defect for poor work Repair work - removing the part and filling with mortar.	BEFORE 	AFTER 
Photo No : 14 Location : - Around septic tank Problem ; poor drainage around the tank Classification of problem ; - Defect for poor work Repair work ; - ditch excavated around tank	BEFORE 	AFTER 
Photo No : 15 Location : - Front gate Problem ; - head of the pillar damaged by transportation car. Classification of problem ; - Fault of user Repair work ; - molded with mortar	BEFORE 	AFTER 
Photo No : 16 Location : - Earth pit for lightning arrester Problem ; - Incomplete backfilling Classification of problem ; - Defect for poor work Repair work ; - Backfilling the hole	BEFORE 	AFTER 



Lot3; Before and After of Amuru Staff House

	Date: Early August	Date: Late September
Photo No : 1 Location : - Floor inside Problem ; - Partial cracks on floor Classification of problem ; - Defect for poor work Repair work - Ciseing and mortal finishing	BEFORE 	AFTER 
Photo No : 2 Location : - Ceiling Problem ; - Partial cracks on ceiling Classification of problem ; - Defect for poor work Repair work - Finishing with white cement	BEFORE 	AFTER 
Photo No : 3 Location : - Apron concrete Problem ; - partial cracks Classification of problem ; - Defect for poor work Repair work ; - Ciseing and mortal finishing	BEFORE 	AFTER 
Photo No : 4 Location : bathroom shower Problem ; - shower head broken off Classification of problem ; - Poor product or work Repair work ; - Replace of shower head	BEFORE 	AFTER 

Lot4 ; Before and After of Pabbo Staff House

Photo No : 1

Location :
- Floor inside

Problem ;
- Partial cracks on floor

Classification of problem ;
- Defect for poor work

Repair work ;
- Red-oxide Floor paint

Date: Early August

Date: Late September



Photo No : 2

Location :
Ceiling

Problem ;
- Partial cracks on ceiling

Classification of problem ;
- Defect for poor work

Repair work ;
- Finishing with white cement

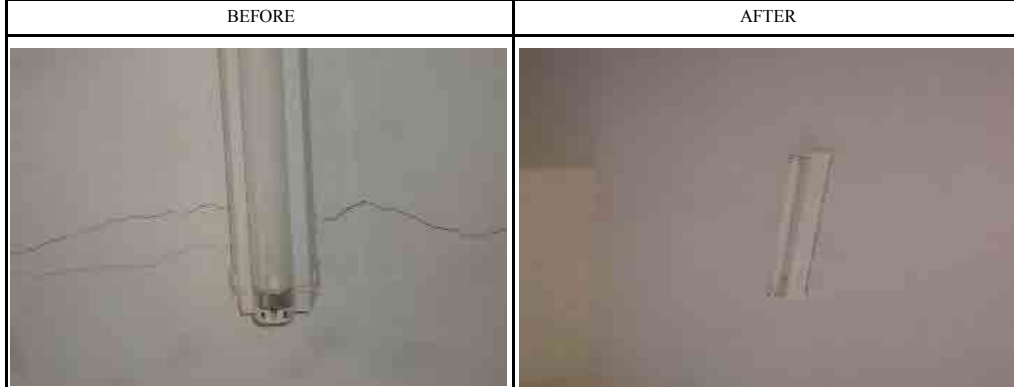


Photo No : 3

Location :
- Apron concrete

Problem ;
- partial cracks

Classification of problem ;
- Defect for poor work

Repair work ;
- Ciseling and mortal finishing



Photo No : 4

Location :
bathroom shower

Problem ;
- broken shower head

Classification of problem ;
- Poor product or work

Repair work ;
- Replace of shower head



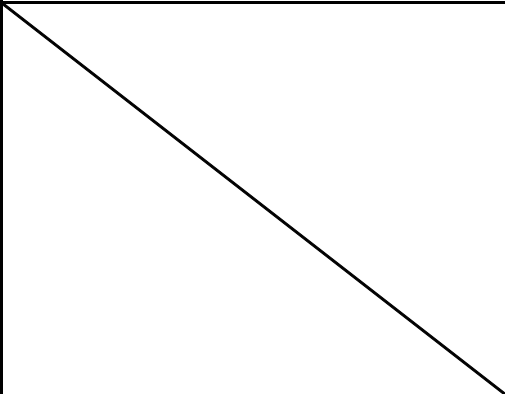

Lot4 ; Before and After of Pabbo Staff House

	Date: Early August	Date: Late September
Photo No : 5 Location : Front door Problem ; Broken handle Classification of problem ; - design problem Repair work ; - replace of handle and installment of door stopper	BEFORE  gfc	AFTER 
Photo No 6 Location : tap of kitchen Problem ; - Leaking from two taps Classification of problem ; - Fault of product and settings Repair work ; - Replace of taps	BEFORE 	AFTER 
Photo No : 7 Location : Shower Problem ; - Peeling of tile and paints Classification of problem ; - Defect for poor work Repair work reinstallation	BEFORE 	AFTER 
Photo No : 8 Location : Problem ; Repair work ;	BEFORE 	AFTER 

Lot5; Before and After of Amuru/Pasbbo Water Supply Facility

	Date: Early August	Date: Late September
Photo No : 1 Location : Pabbo Security light outside Problem ; - not functioning Classification of problem ; - consumption of bulb Repair work ; - replace of bulb	BEFORE	AFTER
		
Photo No : 2 Location : Pabbo - Outside wall Problem ; - Peeling of paints (neglect of undercoating) Classification of problem ; - Defect for poor work Repair work ; - Repainting	BEFORE	AFTER
		
Photo No : 3 Location : Amuru - Head of casing Problem ; - Loosened cable Classification of problem ; - Defect for poor work Repair work ; - Fixing with weatherproof glue	BEFORE	AFTER
		
Photo No : 4 Location : Amuru - outside wall Problem ; - cracks Classification of problem ; - Defect for poor work Repair work ; - Refinishing with mortar and painting	BEFORE	AFTER
		

Lot5; Before and After of Amuru/Pasbbo Water Supply Facility

Date: Early August		Date: Late September	
BEFORE		AFTER	
Photo No : 5			
Location : Amuru			
- Compound of pumphouse			
Problem ;			
Weed overgrown			
Poor Care of facility			
Classification of problem ;			
- Defect for poor work			
Repair work ;			
- Compound of pumphouseHiring worker for operation and maintenance			