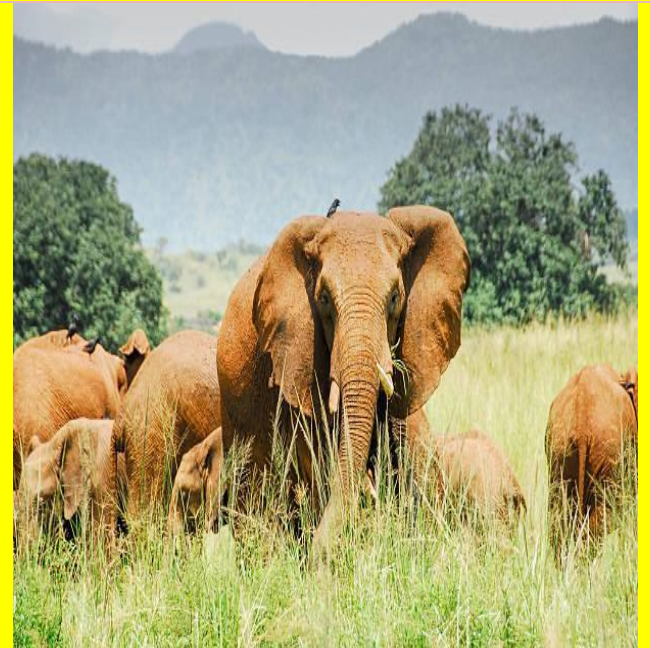


NATIONAL PLANNING AUTHORITY



IMPROVING KARAMOJA 'ERRE' BASED HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY SYSTEMS



DRAFT KARAMOJA REGION DEVELOPMENT PLAN (KRDP)

2024/25-2034/35

APRIL 2024

Preamble

The Karamoja Regional Development Plan is a transformative development plan that seeks to transform the region from a *subsistence agro-pastoralist society to a commercially productive society*. Following a highly participatory consultative process, the issues that have to be addressed to transform Karamojong region include but are not limited to: a) high poverty levels associated with limited wealth creation due to subsistence economy, persistent ethnic clashes/conflicts; and cattle raiding and diminishing cattle population; b) food insecurity and malnutrition arising from unsustainable land use; high incidence of pests and diseases; unpredictable water sources for livestock and crop farming; poor soil retention and unpredictable weather; and land and environmental degradation; c) low value addition and industrialization despite the potential; d) low education levels and limited health care services; e) huge infrastructure gaps and services explained by low road infrastructure density; limited connectivity to electricity to support small, medium and large-scale industrialization; low utilization of ICT services, including mobile money services; d) low level of land registration limiting access to individual land ownership and brewing land conflicts; f) poor urban planning leading to unplanned/uncoordinated urban development and urban sprawling; and g) low penetration of Government programmes; and low gender equality leading to a highly male dominated community that has low respect to the female gender.

It is anticipated that after addressing the above constraints, the Karamoja region will be able to “*achieve a peaceful, productive, socially and economically resilient society by 2035*”. The transformed Karamoja region after 2035 could be summarized in terms of:

- 1) The number of parishes without government aid-primary schools would have reduced from 73 to 23,
- 2) The number of sub-counties without government-secondary schools would have reduced from 44 to 15,
- 3) Nine primary schools for each district and four secondary schools (Napak, Kaabong, Kotido and Nakapiripiriti) would have been transformed into boarding schools with optimal capacities,
- 4) Upgraded Moroto Technical Institute to a technical college and established vocational institutes in Amudat, Nabilatuk and Karenga,
- 5) Tarmacked 541.2kms of roads, upgraded 361 km to first class murrum, constructed 220kms of trade roads and 148kms of security roads,
- 6) Constructed 415.4 km of metered railway from Tororo to Loyoro and Rupa for minerals,
- 7) Constructed Kidepo International Airport and an airfield at Nadunget, Moroto District,
- 8) Designed, constructed and operationalized at least 18 water supply systems for small towns and RGCs,
- 9) Constructed, equipped and staffed HCIV in Amudat and HCIII in Kaabong (Nyakwae, Kalapata, and Kamion sub counties) and Karenga (Kapedo and Labalangat sub counties),

- 10) Elevated Kaabong Hospital to a referral status,
- 11) Crime rate using small arms and light weapons per district (number of crimes per 100,000 persons) reduced from 649 to 256,
- 12) Prevalence of stunting among children reduced from 33 percent to 25.6 percent,
- 13) Reduced unemployment rates in the region from 12.4 percent to five percent,
- 14) All land owned by public institutions surveyed and titled,
- 15) One hundred primary schools and 44 secondary schools constructed, equipped and furnished to optimal functionality,
- 16) Two Presidential Industrial Skilling Hubs constructed and operationalized in Kaabong district,
- 17) Fifty police posts established in hotspot crime prone sub-counties,
- 18) Five cross border communication and surveillance masts to easy tracking and communication to aid joint security and community security surveillance, conflict early warning, timely response and management of conflicts established,
- 19) Increased the number of districts with magistrate facilities and services from three to nine,
- 20) Mindset change conducted to minimize cattle rustling violence and gender-based domestic violence,
- 21) Operationalized an all-inclusive Parish Development Model that is cognizant and hinged to the informal structures in Karamoja region,
- 22) The Karamoja region is anticipated to be food secure,
- 23) Preferred tourist destination in Uganda,
- 24) Increased issuance of customary certificates of ownership (CCO) to communally held land,
- 25) The Northern Uganda Economic Corridor Physical Development Plan extended from only three districts (Kaabong, Abim and Kotido) to cover all the nine districts of the region,
- 26) Utilisation of mobile of mobile money services to increase from 15 percent to the national average of 49.9 percent (as of June 2023),
- 27) Increased percentage of population aged 6-24 years attending school to have increased from 37 percent to 50 percent, and
- 28) Decreased poverty levels from 65.7 percent to the national average of 20.3 percent.

.....

Prof. Pamela K. Mbabazi

Chairperson, NPA

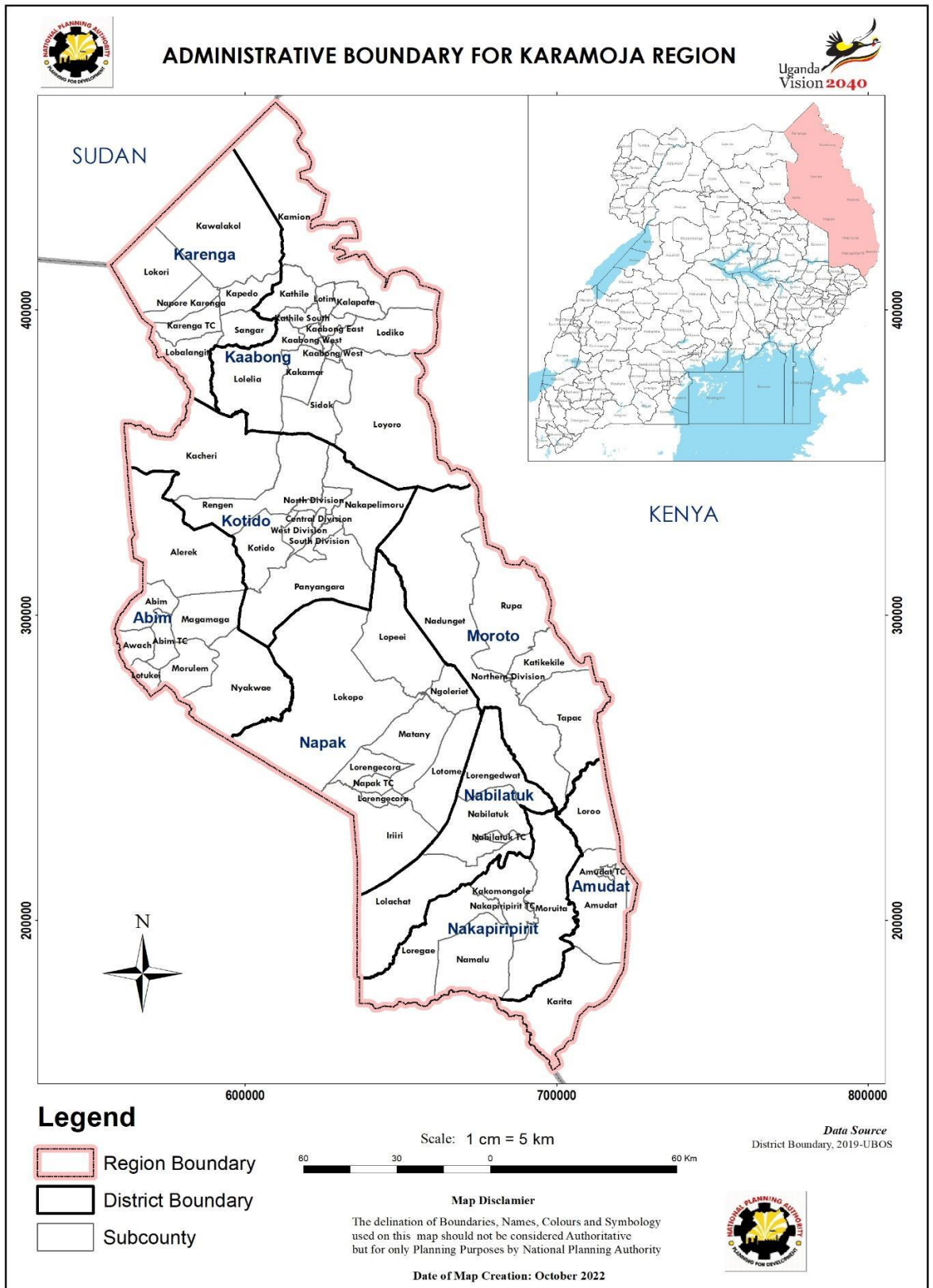


Figure 1: Administrative Boundary of Karamoja region

Vision: “A transformed Karamojong society from a subsistence agro-pastoralist to a commercially productive society”

Goal: “A peaceful, productive, socially and economically resilient Karamoja by 2035”

Theme: “Sustainable peace and agro-industrialization for socio-economic transformation of Karamoja”

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Table1:Karamoja at a Glance, Selected Socio-economic Indicators

No.	Summary Statistics	Data Source, Year	Karamoja			National Average
			2012/13	2016/17	2019/20	2019/20
1.	Population					
	Total Population (Million)	UBOS population Projection, 2021	1.16	1.0593	1.206	44.4
	Urban Population (percent)		20.9		30	25
	Households	Total		209,100		8,975,900
	Population Density (persons per sq. km)				45	183.83
	Dependency Ratio	UNHS,2019/20	134.8	140.6	1/124	1/91.6
	Poverty rate (percent)	UNHS, 2019/20	74.2	60.2	65.7	20.4
	Total Land Area (sq. km)			27,528	241,553	
3.	Local Economy					
	Subsistence economy (percent)	UNHS, 2019/20	57.7		66.3	39
	Unemployment (percent)	UNHS, 2019/20	8.9	16.5	54.9	9
4.	Agriculture					
	Subsistence Agriculture (percent)	UNHS, 2019/20	10.4	41.6	31.1	
8.	Health					
	Infant Mortality Rate	UDHS, 2022			26.1/1000	36
	Under Five Mortality	UDHS, 2022			55.7/1000	52
	Maternal Mortality Rate	UDHS, 2022			588/100,000	189
9.	Water and Sanitation					
	Access to safe water sources (percent)	UNHS,2019/20			83.6	79.3
	Households with toilets (percent)	UNHS, 2019/20	30.6	34.8	31	
10.	Education					
	Literacy rate	UNHS, 2019/20	31.6	26.8	30.4	76
	Women literate	UNHS,2019/20	23.2	21.3	12	72

Table2: Performance of Selected Sustainable Development Goals in Karamoja Region

SDG	Indicator	Karamoja Region	National Outlook
1) No Poverty	Proportion (percent) of people who are poor	65.7	20.3
	Average median monthly income (UGX)	99,000	190,000
2) Zero hunger	Mean dietary Energy Consumption (Kcal/person/day)	2,261	2,393
	Proportion (percent) of food poor households	75	39
3) Good health and well-being	Proportion (percent) that suffered illness or injury	20.2	19.4
	Proportion (percent) of households that are within 5 km of a health facility	19.8	90.3
4) Quality education	Percentage (percent) of persons aged 10 years and above who are literate	30.4	76.1
5) Gender equality	Primary school enrolment and gender parity (percent)	1.09	1.03

SDG	Indicator	Karamoja Region	National Outlook
6) Clean water and sanitation	Access to improved sources of water (percent)	83.6	79.3
7) Affordable and clean energy	Proportion (percent) of households that use clean energy for lighting (Grid electricity, solar, dry cells / batteries)	14.5	58.7
8) Decent work and economic growth	Labour force participation rate (LFPR)	48.4	52.3
	Employment to Population Ratio (EPR)	40.6	38.8
	Unemployment rate	12.4	8.8
9) Industry, innovation and infrastructure	Households that use grid electricity for lighting	8.1	18.9

Source: UNHS
2019/20,UBOS

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACEMP	African Centre for Energy and Mineral Policy
ASCA	Accumulating Savings and Credit Associations
ASM	Artisanal and Small-scale Miners
C&D	Cooperation and Development
CNN	Cable News Network
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease of 2019
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FY	Financial Year
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschafts fur Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GUCC	Gulu University Constitute College
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
KAREDI	Karamoja Regional Development Initiative
KIDP	Karamoja Integrated Development Plan
KRDP	Karamoja Regional Development Plan
Km	Kilometers
LDU	Local Defense Units
LED	Local Economic Development
LGs	Local Governments
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MDAs	Ministries Departments and Agencies
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MoKA	Ministry for Karamoja Affairs
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NBI	National Backbone Infrastructure
NFA	National Forestry Authority
NGOs	Non-Government Organizations
PDM	Parish Development Model
PLWD	Persons Living with Disabilities
POCC	Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges
PPRV	PesteDespetits Ruminant Virus
REA	Rural Electrification Agency
ROSCAs	Rotating Savings and Credit Associations

SACCOs	Saving and Credit Cooperative Organizations
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SNV	Foundation of Netherland Volunteers
STEI	Science, Technology, Engineering and Innovation
TOC	Theory of Change
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education Training
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UDHS	Uganda Demographic and Health Survey
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNHS	Uganda National Household Survey
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNRA	Uganda National Roads Authority
UPDF	Uganda People's Defense Force
USAID	United Sates Agency for international Development
USD	United States Dollar
USE	Universal Secondary Education
UWEP	Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
YLP	Youth Livelihood Program

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Karamoja Regional Development Plan (KRDP) provides a harmonized strategic direction that embraces unique development needs, desires and interests of the people of the region. The KRDP was formulated through a participatory bottom-up highly consultative process to address the key development challenges facing the region. The engagements provided a harmonized strategic direction for the social-economic transformation of the Karamoja region.

Karamoja region is a “priority region” of contrasts. On one hand, it is open knowledge Karamoja endowed with vast untapped potentials, including; the young population (over 65percent below 25 years); agriculture land that supports both pastoral and agro-pastoral activities; potentially viable minerals; tourism resources; and underutilized opportunities-industrial growth given its strategic location for international and cross border trade and services and mineral resources and livestock for value added industries. These potentials if sustainably harnessed, and well exploited, Karamoja region would rapidly industrialize and transform economically thus fast tracking the achievement of Uganda Vision 2040 targets.

On the other hand, Karamoja is characterized by persistent poverty; insecurity associated with inter-ethnic and cross border and natural resource-based conflicts; social and cultural barriers (both inward and outward); harsh climatic conditions and weak governance and administration mechanisms. This makes the region food insecure and lags behind in most key socio-economic indicators compared to the national averages.

This plan seeks to address these contrasts. In particular, the plan envisions a **transformed Karamoja society from a subsistence agro-pastoralist to a commercially productive Society by 2035. Towards this, the plan aims to achieve a peaceful, productive, socially and economically resilient Karamoja by 2035.** In particular, the focus in the next 10 years (2023/24 –2034/35) will be to:

1. Establish sustainable peace and security;
2. Develop livestock and crop production towards value addition and market-oriented practices;
3. Ensure sustainable use and management of region’s natural resources;
4. Increase the stock and access to appropriate social and economic infrastructure and services;
5. Harness positive cultural practices and the traditional systems of the people of Karamoja for national development;and
6. Undertake research and innovation for Karamoja tailor made solutions.

The KRDP will be delivered under a rallying theme of **“Sustainable peace and agro-industrialization for socio-economic transformation of Karamoja”**.

To achieve sustainable peace and security the following are proposed; promote civic military cooperation in peace building and conflict transformation; promote cross border peaceful interaction and co-existence; promote participatory planning, civic education and social

accountability mechanism; strengthen Justice Law and Order System (JLOS) and strengthen family and Social Systems to aid better gender relations.

To develop livestock and crop production towards value addition and market-oriented practices, the following are proposed; increase crop production and productivity, and value chain development, and household consumption; improve livestock production and productivity value chains development; Increase access to water for production; improve market access for livestock, crop and their products; and improve support for diversified livelihoods.

To ensure sustainable use and management of region's natural resources the following interventions are proposed; restore forest and range lands; strengthen land administration and management; build local capacity for mineral extraction and value addition; and develop tourism biodiversity enterprises.

To increase the stock and access to appropriate social and economic infrastructure and services the following are proposed; develop commodity marketing infrastructure for bulking and market access, establish tailor-made education, particularly compulsory boarding UPE schools per 2 sub-counties and USE schools per district and healthcare system for Karamoja; Improve access to safe water, sustainable sanitation and hygiene; develop priority roads that open up Karamoja for trade with neighbouring communities; and develop priority roads for security provision in the region

To harness positive cultural practices and the traditional systems of the people of Karamoja for national development, the following are proposed; develop and market culture and cultural sites; promote and preserve Karamojong culture; and promote social cohesion and social protection

To effectively undertake research and innovation for Karamoja tailor made solutions, the following are proposed; establish research, development and innovation centres; and develop infrastructure for commercialization of Karamoja specific innovations.

The following proposed flagship projects are critical for addressing the food security situation and achieving socio-economic transformation in Karamoja:

1. Construct a man-made lake at Lopeei
2. Bulk water transfer from Lake Bisina
3. Karamoja Seed Project in Kaabong and Nabilatuk
4. Establish a meat processing & hides and skins processing plants in Kotido for value addition
5. Establish an industrial park in Moroto
6. Cement Factory Project in Nandunget and Kinkinkit;
7. Klinker Factory in Moroto;
8. Kidepo International Airport
9. Karenga-Kapedo-Kaboong-Kotido-Moroto Road;
10. Elevate Kaabong Hospital to referral status; and
11. Construct 73 public boarding primary and 44 secondary schools in strategic locations.

For the start, the plan has targeted to implement the following as quick wins;

1. Transform nine (9) primary for each district and four (4) secondary schools from the districts of Napak, Kaabong, Kotido and Nakapiripiriti into boarding schools with capacity of 3000 pupils per primary schools and 2000 students per secondary schools;
2. Upgrading roads to first class murrum (i.e., Kotido-Kaabong-Karenga (150kms), Abim-Kotido (69kms), Patong-Abim (42kms), Napak-Kotido (100kms);
3. Formulating a comprehensive community mobilization strategy to promote peace in the region; and
4. For agricultural production, the targets are to distill four (4) big earth dams in the districts of Abim, Kaabong, kotido, and Napak, rehabilitate 2 valley dams per district and supply of agricultural inputs and tractors in the region.

The estimated cost of the Plan is Uganda shillings 15.1 trillion. expected to come from Government of Uganda, Development partners, the private sector, CSOs/NGOs funding through both direct and off-budget support (Table 3).

Table 3: The KRDP Financing Framework

Funding Sources	On-budget (Ushs. Million)	Off- budget (Ushs. Million)	Total (Ushs. Million)	Percent
Government of Uganda- Central	8,295,740	-	8,295,740	55
Government of Uganda- Local Government	579,136	-	579,136	4
Development Partners	1,049,388	1,574,082	2,623,470	17
CSOs / NGOs	-	1,480	1,480	0
Private Sector	-	3,578,956	3,578,956	24
Academia/Research Organizations	-	12,482	12,482	0
TOTAL	9,924,264	5,167,000	15,091,264	100

The implementation of the KRDP will follow a program-based approach as adopted by the NDP; with a focus on the commodity value chain and a Whole of Government Approach. The intended results are provided in Table 4.

Table 4: Immediate, Medium-Term and Long-Term Results

Intermediate Outcomes (1-2½ Years)	Outcomes 1-5 Years	Impact (7 ½ -10 Years)
1. Improved governance, safety, and economic participation	1.1 Enhanced community safety, security, and adherence to human rights principles	Improved livelihoods and economic prosperity
2. Increased agricultural production, productivity, and local economic development	2.1 Increased production, productivity, value addition and market access	
3. Enhanced protection and productivity of the environment and natural resources.	3.1 Optimal and inclusive use and management of lands, minerals and wildlife resources	
4. Enhanced accessibility to essential goods and services for the population.	4.1 Enhanced access to essential services and increased economic opportunities	
5. Reduced key forms of inequalities and increased well-being of the population.	5.1 Enhanced positive cultural practices for sustainable livelihoods.	
	6.1 Strengthened research and innovation capacity with tangible outcomes	

6. Cascade tailor made researched solutions for Karamoja problems		
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Albeit, policy reforms are required if the results are to be realized and socio-economic transformation effort in the disadvantaged region of the country is to happen and implementation coordination for achieving development results to be effective. These include:

1. Create a water budget for Karamoja, specifically to manage run-off, build dams and reservoirs and channel water to its centre of seepage,
2. Subsidize tuitions for Karamojongs in order to encourage them join education institutions in big number,
3. Strengthen and make the Ministry of Karamoja Affairs (MoKA) operate from Karamoja and revive the Karamoja Development Agency for effective coordination of implementation, and
4. Compulsory boarding Universal Primary Education (UPE) and Universal Secondary Education (USE) with school feeding progress.

The tracking of progress of implementation towards achieving the results will be based on the results and reporting framework provided in annexes (Page 103).

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

Chapter one focuses on the historical aspects and the rationale for the Karamoja Regional Development Plan.

1 Background

1.1 Socio-Political-Historical Context

- 1. Historically, Karamoja has been a “special region” under a dual governance system (central and traditional governments).** Before colonialism, Karamoja was governed by various clan based and tribal traditional system with powers vested in the council of elders. There was no singular ruler. However, the process of state formation had started in Jie under a war lord, General Loriang who had acquired the authority of a King. He had a council of elders that advised him taking the role of a Parliament and had a standing army of eight Brigades. In 1912 the British allied with the Bokora and Iteso to overthrow General Loriang. Thereafter they imposed colonial rule with appointed chiefs until independence. After Uganda gained independence in 1962, Karamoja remained a "special region" under civilian rule. The system of appointed chiefs continued until when the National Resistance Movement (NRM) government came to power in 1986, and introduced the local council system of elected leaders. The system of NRM elected leaders operates alongside the traditional institutions that still wield a lot of power in the rural areas. However, their roles have been changing and their engagement in governance and development is not yet clearly defined alongside the formal systems.
- 2. Furthermore, the central government classified Karamoja as Uganda’s “problem child”.** Karamoja was a hub for the ivory trade, resulting in the introduction of firearms to the Karamojong people. By 1905, Karamoja had 68 trading posts. However, the colonial government declared the region a "restricted area" and closed it off to traders, leading to clashes between Karamoja and the colonial authorities. Conflicts between the Karamojong communities and neighboring groups persisted, fueled by cattle rustling and wars with the post-colonial administration. The political instability following President Idi Amin's ouster in 1979 allowed the Karamojong to acquire weapons from the abandoned armory of Moroto barracks, leading to increased cattle raiding. The establishment of wildlife conservation areas and administrative districts disrupted customary grazing zones and caused disputes over land and natural resources.
- 3. This changed as the NRM government in 1986 prioritized Karamoja for restoration, improved security and rehabilitation.** Disarmament measures implemented by the government, inter-community dialogues and increased participation of women in peace communities resulted in relative peace. Requisite infrastructure for the management of armed conflicts associated with cattle thefts and raids in Karamoja have been put in place, including strengthening the capacity of law enforcement agencies.
- 4. The NRM government with support from development partners intensified service delivery in Karamoja especially after the end of the disarmament in 2010.** Investments have been undertaken in the mining sector, including aerial surveys for detailed geothermal mapping of the entire Karamoja, mineral prospecting and mineral extraction, especially marble, limestone and gold. Hundreds of thousands of Karamojong are involved in Artisanal and Small-scale Mining (ASM) in different parts of the region.

Additionally, governance and service delivery have improved. Four (4) court houses have been built in Abim, Kaabong, Nakapiripirit and Amudat. Sixty-one (61) police stations and police posts were constructed, which greatly enhanced access to justice and enforcing law and order.

5. **Other socioeconomic infrastructure and amenities have also been established.** The total coverage of national roads increased from 163 kms in 2015 to 303 kms in 2022, of which 93 kms are tarmacked. Access to electricity especially in urban areas has increased by 13.7 percent over the past 20 years. Educational facilities, from primary to secondary, and post-secondary technical education institutions have been enhanced. Primary health care facilities, especially health centres II and III have been established in the region. Fifteen health centres II and III were built over the past two decades. Water facilities, including safe water for human consumption, such as piped water supply have been constructed and operationalized in a number of small towns and rural growth centres in the districts of Abim, Amudat, Nabilatuk, Nakapiripirit and Moroto as well as 254 boreholes in rural areas which enabled 80 percent of the population in the region to have access to safe water. Water for production facilities such as 14 large valley tanks of 20,000m³ capacity were constructed in different sub-counties in the districts of Karamoja as well as 36 valley tanks of 10,000m³ capacity at parish levels, and 12 valley tanks of 10,000m³ capacity were de-silted during the KIDP II. In particular, government constructed 05 large strategic water reservoirs in Karamoja between 2010 and 2012. These were: Kobebe dam in Rupa the current Lotisan sub-county, Moroto district with a storage capacity of 2.3 billion liters; Longoromit dam in Kaabong district with a storage capacity of 1.4 million cubic meters; Arechek dam in Napak district with a storage capacity of 2.5 million cubic meters; Kailong with a capacity of 167,000m³ and Kawomeri dam in Abim district; and a total of 80 communal valley tanks have been constructed between the period of 2016 and 2019. There are also quite several valley tanks and sand dams constructed by communities with support from development partners in the sub region that have since silted. Further, the MWE established 07 solar powered irrigation demonstration sites in Karamoja of which most are partially functional and benefiting only 206 people in the locations mentioned above. In addition, 34 windmills were repaired and rehabilitated in Karamoja.
6. **As Karamoja gains stability the private sector has responded positively to invest in Karamoja's vast opportunities.** This has led to a positive change in the hospitality and tourism industry in Karamoja, including several new large and medium size hotels and restaurants that have been constructed in different parts of Karamoja, with the most prominent being Hotel Africana and 7 Ranges Hotel in Moroto; and Rangelands Hotel and Kaabong Resort Hotel, both in Kaabong. Production of food crops such as maize, sorghum, groundnuts and cassava in the region increased overtime, partly due to the decline in livestock numbers and also due to diversification and programmes promoted by government and NGOs. This precipitated some progress in the improvement of the livelihoods of the people of Karamoja.
7. **Despite these efforts, the social welfare of the population in the region continues to be volatile owing to erratic weather patterns and sporadic insecurity.** These directly affect food security and other economic activities in the region. Drought that used to occur every 10 years now occurs every 3-5 years due to effects of climate change (FAO, 2013). Shocks and natural disasters such as prolonged and severe drought in 2017/2018

that extended to early 2019 were experienced. Erratic rainfall led to flash floods in most of low-lying parts of Karamoja in the second half of 2019. Further, locust invasions in 2019 and the outbreak of Coronavirus Disease of 2019 (COVID-19), which led to public health measures such as the first total Lock-Down of March 2020.

8. **It is in this context that the Karamoja regional development plan provides a harmonized strategic direction that embraces unique development needs, desires and interests or aspirations of the people to end subsistence agro-pastoralism in Karamoja.** In particular, the plan is supported by six pillars including: (i) peace and security; (ii) agro-industrialization, food security and nutrition; (iii) sustainable use of natural resources; (iv) economic infrastructure and tailor-made social services; (v) harnessing culture and traditional systems for national development; and, (vi) continuous research and innovations. Implementation of these pillars will contribute to the realization of the goal “**A peaceful, productive, socially and economically resilient Karamoja by 2035**”, as a stepping stone towards attaining Karamoja’s Vision “**A transformed Karamojong society from a subsistence agro-pastoralist to a commercial productive society**”. Over the period, the implementation approach will be intensifying socio-economic transformation and ensuring lasting change through a coordinated Whole Government Approach, designing Karamoja tailored made solutions and services and making the people of Karamoja part of the solutions.

1.2 Rationale

9. **The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995) calls for deliberate and intentional measures for balanced development of Uganda.** In particular, part II (XII) of the National Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy which states that "the State shall (i) take necessary measures to bring about balanced development of the different areas of Uganda and between the rural and urban areas; and (ii) The State shall take special measures in favour of the development of the least developed areas.
10. **At the policy level, the international and national policy frameworks call for leaving no one behind.** The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted by the United Nations in 2015, rally a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity. The Uganda Vision 2040, aims to transform Uganda from a predominantly peasant and low-income country to a competitive upper middle-income country with a per capita income of USD 9,500. The Vision 2040 is premised around strengthening the fundamentals of the economy to harness the abundant opportunities around the country. The opportunities include: oil and gas, tourism, minerals, ICT business, abundant labour force, geographical location and trade, water resources, industrialization and agriculture. Achieving the country’s transformational goal will thus depend on the country’s capacity to strengthen the fundamentals including: infrastructure (energy, transport, water, oil and gas, and ICT); Science, Technology, Engineering and Innovation (STEI); land use and management; urbanization; human resource; and peace, security and defense.
11. **Karamoja’s plight, lagging behind the rest of Uganda in all development indicators, calls for deliberate and intentional strategic foci.** Given that in the last 38 years, the interventions in Karamoja have only reduced poverty from 82percent in 1992 to 66percent

(UBOS, 2021) to date, the average poverty for Uganda in the same period has reduced from 56percent to 20.3percent (UBOS, 2021) requires government and other duty bearers to stop doing business as usual and change the strategy, hence the justification for developing the KRDP.

1.3 Formulation Process and Approach

12. **A bottom-up and a highly consultative approach was used.** Political and technical stakeholders were consulted. These included: Members of Parliament from the Karamoja region, Local Government District Chairpersons, District Resident Commissioners, Chief Administrative Officers, Community Development Officers, Production Officers, Local government Planners and, private sector (the business community), representatives of women and youth, kraal and cultural leaders. The draft Regional Development Plan was subjected to a validation process involving Local Authorities, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Defense and Veteran Affairs, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, Development Partners and other relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs). The purpose of the consultation and validation exercises were intended to gain approval of the political and technical teams, enhance ownership of the plan and ultimately facilitate implementation and monitoring.

1.4 Structure of the Plan

13. The rest of the plan is structured as follows. Chapter two highlights the regional outlook (Karamoja situation analysis) highlighting population characteristics, socio-economic situation and the Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC), and the development issues arising out of the situation analysis that underpin the strategic direction. Chapter three sets out the strategic focus (direction) of the plan that is aligned to the Vision - A transformed Karamojong society from a subsistence agro-pastoralist to a commercial farming productive society. It discusses the vision, development goal, strategic objectives and the theory of change as well as expected results and targets over the 10-year period. Chapter four covers the financing framework, highlighting the financing sources and strategies for resource mobilization. Chapter five focuses on the plan implementation arrangements, coordination framework as well as the communication and feedback strategy. Chapter six presents the monitoring and evaluation framework for the plan including the key stakeholders, process and learning. Chapter seven presents risk management and mitigation measures.

CHAPTER TWO: KARAMOJA REGION SITUATION ANALYSIS

14. Chapter two analyses Karamoja situation highlighting its potentials and challenges.

2 The Karamoja We Know

2.1 The People of Karamoja

15. The people of Karamoja are sparsely populated rural scattered cluster-agro-pastoral /pastoral region. In 2022 the population of Karamoja was estimated to be 1,253,526 people, accounting for 3 percent of Uganda's population. With more than 27,528 square kilometers, the population density is about 44 persons per square kilometer (ps/sq.km) compared to Uganda's average of 183 persons per square kilometer. The district of Amudat (77.2 ps/sq.km) is most densely populated followed by Nabilatuk (51.8 ps/sq.km) and Nakapiripirit (49.5 ps/sq.km). The least densely populated districts are Karenga (20.4 ps/sq.km) and Kaabong (24.8 ps/sq.km) (Figure 1). However, a significant area of Karamoja land (53 percent) is under conservation, including 19 Central Forest Reserves and Kidepo Valley National Park, and wildlife reserves - implying limited land for agriculture production. About 78.9 percent of Karamajong reside in rural areas (Table 5), and like the rest of the country, are predominantly young with over 65 percent aged below 25 years. The settlement patterns in Karamoja are scattered in different small clusters given the nature of the agro-pastoralist community. However, there are concentrations of settlements in the urban areas of Moroto, Kotido, Nakapiripirit and other towns in the region. Table 5 summarizes the population projections for Karamoja region for the periods, 2021 to 2022.

Table 5: Population Projections

District	Total			2021			2022		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Abim	153,500	46,800	106,700	162,900	49,700	113,200	172,000	52,476	119,524
Amudat	134,900	18,600	116,300	140,400	19,300	121,100	146,100	20,084	126,016
Kaabong	125,400	20,700	104,700	128,600	21,200	107,400	141,200	23,277	117,923
Kotido	206,500	89,900	116,600	210,900	91,800	119,100	215,300	93,715	121,585
Moroto	118,500	21,200	97,300	121,200	21,600	99,600	123,000	21,921	101,079
Nabilatuk	89,700	4,300	85,400	93,800	4,500	89,300	98,200	4,711	93,489
Nakapiri- pirit	113,300	4,800	108,500	118,100	5,000	113,100	123,000	5,207	117,793
Napak	158,300	23,500	134,800	161,000	23,900	137,100	163,600	24,151	139,449
Karenga	68,500	18,300	50,200	69,900	18,700	51,200	71,126	19,028	52,098
TOTAL	1,168,600	248,100	920,500	1,206,800	255,700	951,100	1,253,526	264,570	988,956

Source: UBOS Population Projections

16. **Though sparsely populated, the population is growing fast with the highest dependency ratio due to high fertility rates.** Karamoja Region has the highest fertility rate in the country of 7.9 children compared to the National Average of 5.4 children. The population is growing at 3.8 percent per annum compared to the national average of three (3) percent

(World Bank, 2023). At a dependency ratio of 124 (UBOS 2021), Karamoja bears the highest burden of taking care of dependents in the country. It has the highest number of female headed households of 65percent. The high population growth rates and high dependency ratio have partly contributed to the increasing poverty levels, hunger and violence among the populace.

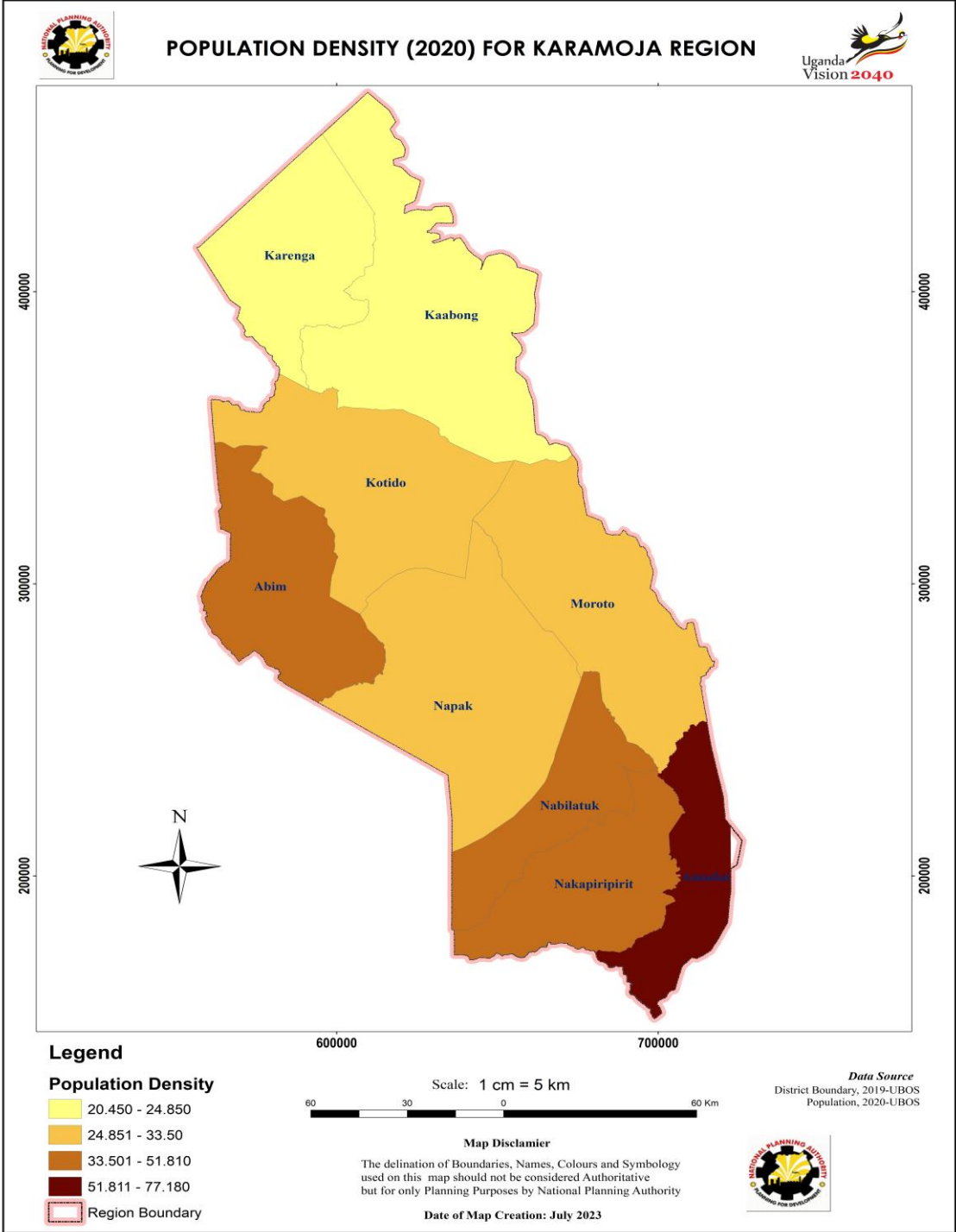


Figure2: Population Density for Karamoja Region 2020

17. The Karamojong are a diversified ethnicity group comprising 14 tribes (Table 6). Nonetheless, the majority of people speak and understand Ngakarimojong which is the

commonly used language for communication. The larger ethnic groups include the Matheniko, Pian and Bokora (which together are known as the Karimojong), as well as the Jie and the Dodoth. The Pokot are part of the Kalenjin ethnic group. The smaller groups include the Tepeth, Kadam, Nyakwae, Ik (Teuso), Napore and Ethur who are the under served in the region and trek long distances for services. All tribes in the geographical boundary of Karamoja are called Karamojong.

Table6: Ethnic Tribes per District

No.	District	Ethnic Groups
1	Karenga	Napore, Mening, Ngikutio, Nyanyia and Dodoth
2	Kaabong	Dodoth and Ik
3	Kotido	Jie and Ethur
4	Moroto	Matheniko and Tepeth
5	Abim	Ethur and Jie
6	Napak	Bokora and Kadam
7	Nakapiripirit	Pian and Kadam
8	Amudat	Pokot
9	Nabilatuk	Pian and Chekwi
	Other ethnic tribes in Karamoja	Kumam, Langi and Iteso

NB: Those recognized in the constitution are 13, 2 (Kadam and Chekwi) are a result of intermarriages, 3 (Teso, Langi Kumam) are settlers from the neighboring communities.

18. **Karamoja is endowed with a rich culture that promotes unity, dependability on each other, connected by a number of clans and sub-clans.** Karamoja is proud to have people with diverse origins. Karamoja culture is still intact due to limited interaction with the outside world. However, the outsiders have tended to focus on the negative aspects of the culture rather than looking at the positive aspects like the good practices of skill in livestock rearing, rich traditional dances, songs, and the food. The Karamojong community is easy to influence once the cultural aspects and domain are well understood and exploited. Nevertheless, persistent negative cultural practices (FGM, early child marriages) have denied both boys and girls-children the right to education and perpetuated violence in communities. There is also increased cases of child neglect due to irresponsible parenting rooted in unequal gender relations and related traditional norms and practices.
19. **The livelihoods of the people of Karamoja are mainly based on livestock and crop production (pastoralism and agro-pastoralism).** Of late there is a growing range of diversified livelihood activities that include mining, stone quarrying and sale of natural resource products, among others. The Karamoja region livelihood zones are highlighted in Figure 2.

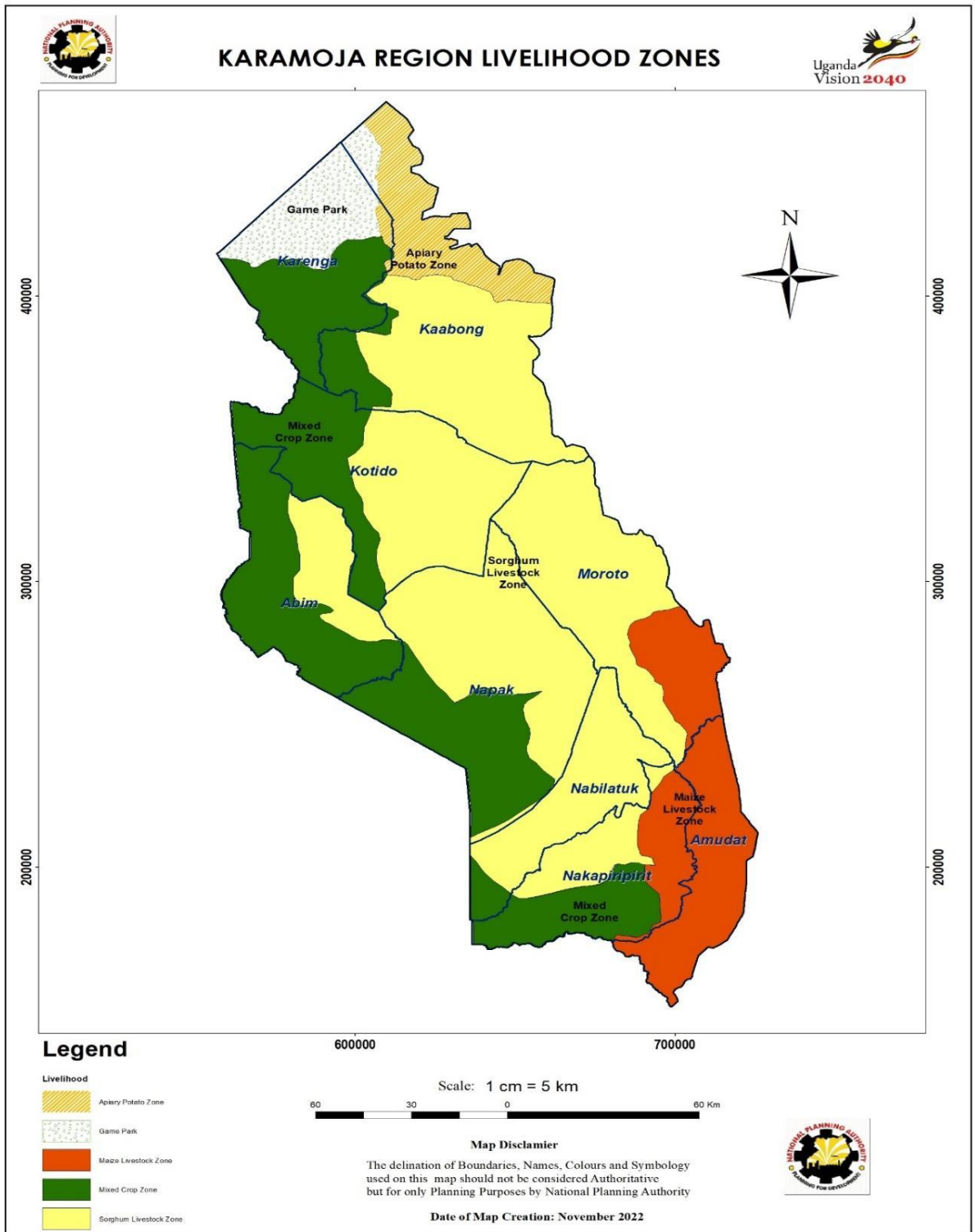


Figure3: Karamoja Region Livelihood Zones

2.2 The Karamoja Potential, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges

2.2.1 Agriculture

20. **Karamoja has significant untapped agriculture potential.** It is one of the potential strategic agricultural zones in Uganda. The region has significant untapped areas and resources that could prove a valuable asset if added to the potential and agricultural land and developed alongside proper infrastructure with community involvement. Agriculture land supports both pastoral and agro-pastoral activities. However, variable and arid climatic conditions do not favor agricultural productions leading to low productivity and food insecurity. Floods wash away the crop fields during the heavy rains; and incidences of crop pests and diseases have remained high. Karamoja is a water stressed area, which limits agricultural production and productivity. Additionally, the insecurity associated with livestock raiding constraints the ability of communities to indulge in crop cultivation and limited value addition.

2.2.2 Tourism

21. **Karamoja has vast untapped tourism potential.** Karamoja is the home of one of the country's most beautiful national parks, the Kidepo National Park; 19 Central Forest Reserves (CFRs)(See *Figure 4*), and three Wildlife Reserves. Kidepo Valley National Park was recognized as the 3rd best among Africa's top 10 best safari parks by CNN in 2018. Kidepo National Park houses 472 species of birds; 86 species of mammals, of which 28 (including Cheetah) are not found in any other parks of Uganda; and 192 trees species. Karamoja's dry montane forests and savannah grasslands contain rare and restricted-range species of birds and mammals which are not found in other parts of Uganda. Karamoja is endowed with tourism assets found in forest reserves and wildlife conservation areas which cover 12percent and 41percent of the total land, respectively, these assets offer untapped potentially lucrative comparative advantage for local economic development. Ecosystem goods and services include watershed values, tourism and traditional grazing ground for the

pastoralists who are allowed regulated entry during the dry season.

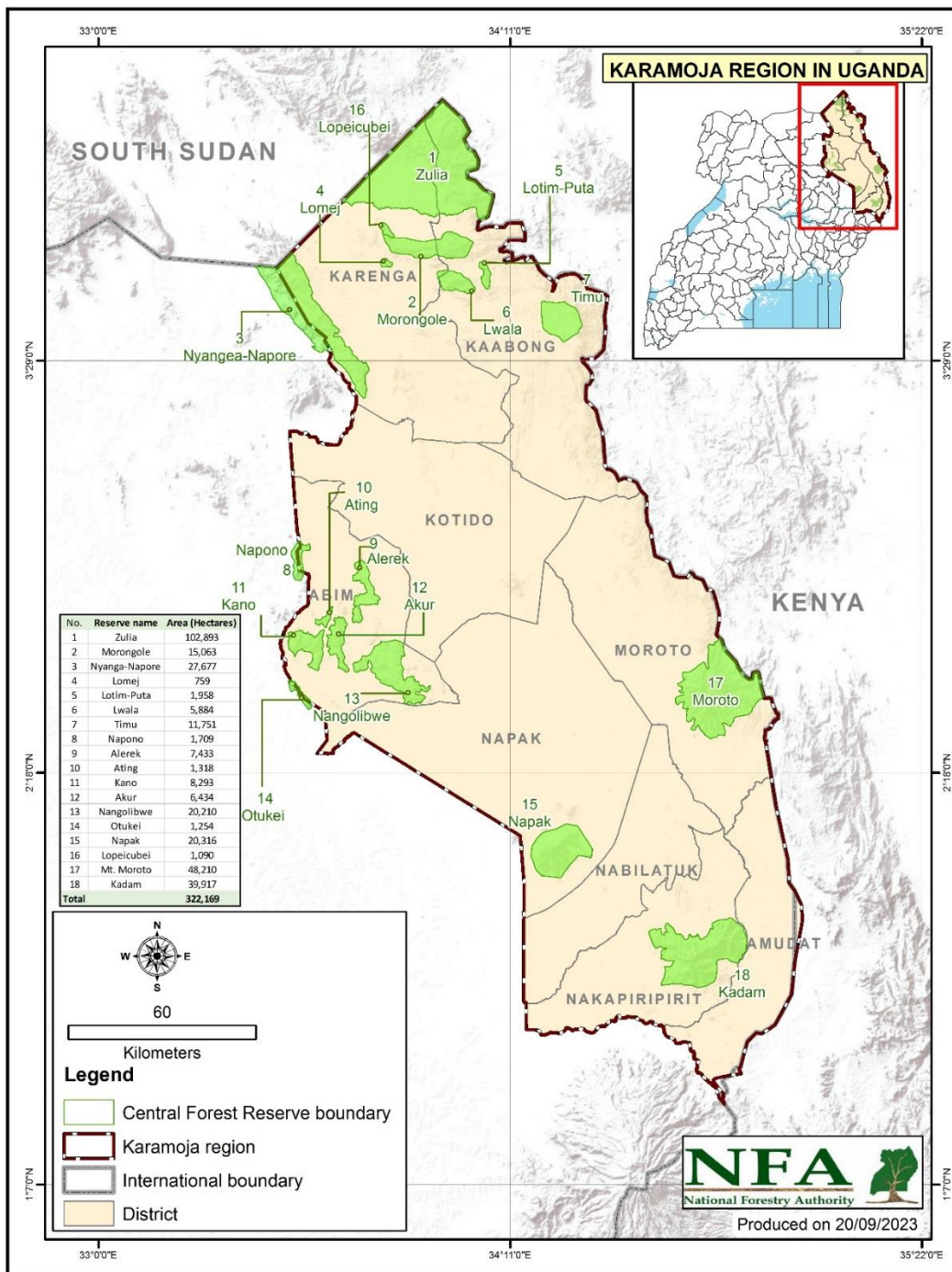


Figure4: Location of Central Forest Reserves in Karamoja Region

22. **Karamoja is also endowed with traditionally intact rich cultures.** These include initiation rites, dance (Karamoja jump dance) which is unique to the region and these are completed with their traditional stool which doubles as a pillow while herding their animals. Map (Figure 5) shows tourism potentials in the region. Karamoja houses rich cultural heritage which is unique to the region such as the Nakapelimoru Village, the largest village in East and Central Africa and the Karamojong dance among others. In addition, Nakapiripiriti ring road provides a unique tourist viewpoint which enables traveler to view 9 districts from one point.

23. There are many private sector-led interventions that have already registered positive change in the hospitality and tourism industry in Karamoja, including several new large and medium size hotels and restaurants that have been constructed in different parts of Karamoja, with the most prominent being Hotel Africana in Moroto; and Rangelands Hotel and Kaabong Resort Hotel, both in Kaabong. The region has inadequate infrastructure and services for harnessing the huge tourist potentials. Tourism in the region is untapped due to insecurity, underfunding, deforestation, limited information on existing tourism sites, poor revenue-sharing systems with the communities, human-wildlife conflicts, and inadequate tourism infrastructure among others which have hindered harnessing the potential.

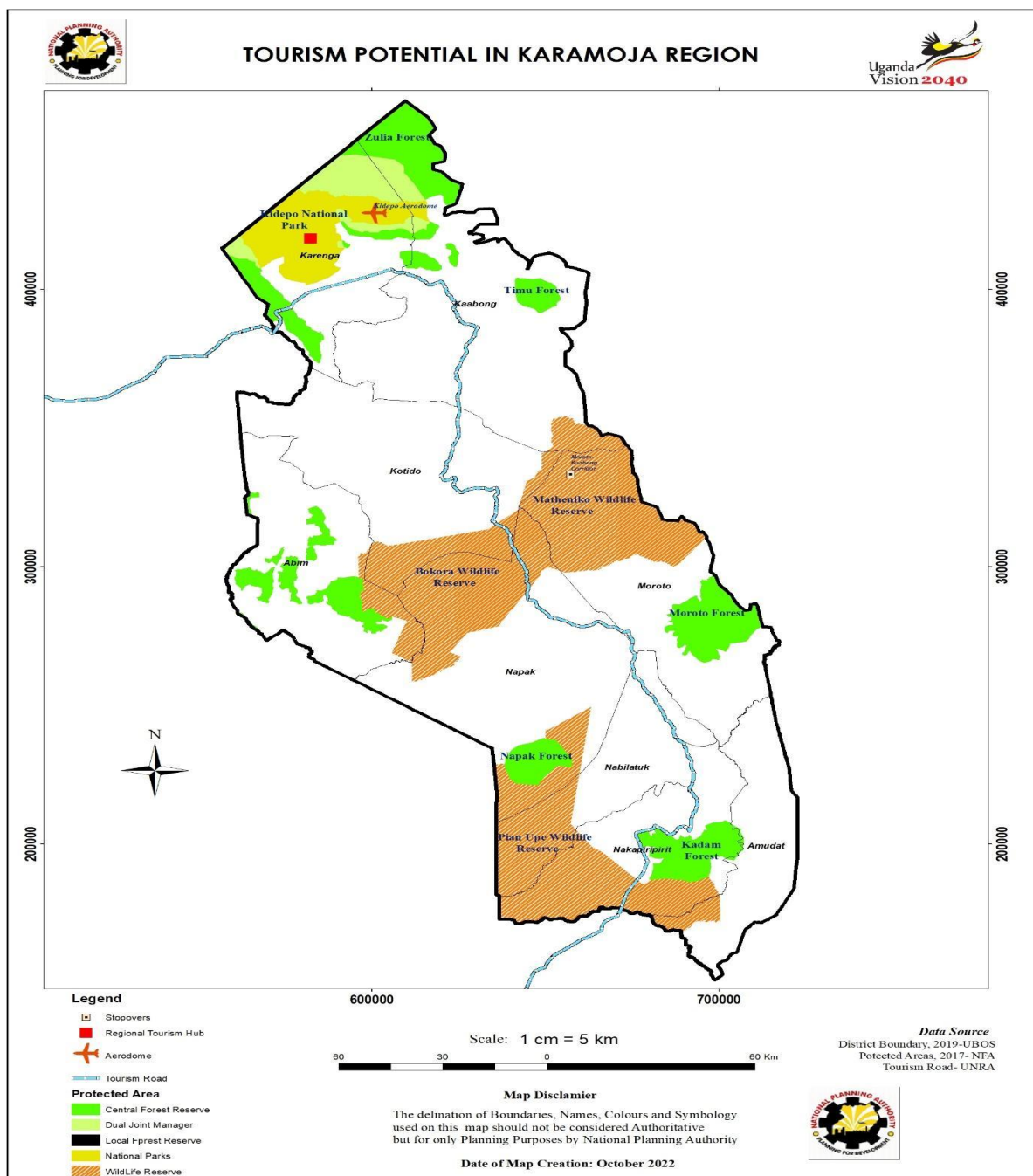


Figure5: Tourism Potential in Karamoja Region

2.2.3 Minerals

24. **Karamoja is endowed with (several) potentially or commercially viable minerals.** Government has undertaken huge investments, including aerial surveys for detailed geothermal mapping of the entire Karamoja, mineral prospecting and mineral extraction, especially marble, limestone and gold. Other minerals identified include; gold, natural gas, chromite, copper and gemstones, which are under-exploited due to improper licensing, lack of local involvement, and inadequate investment in infrastructure. If well harnessed, Karamoja has great potential to rapidly industrialize and attain socio-economic transformation.
25. **Karamoja has attracted both formal international and local commercial companies in large scale mining operations but capital investment has been minimal.** There are also unregistered Artisanal and Small-scale Miners (ASM). Thousands of people (men, women, and children) mainly from Karamoja, and neighboring districts are involved in ASM using very rudimentary technology. Most of Karamojong involved in ASM have lost all their livestock. Mining offers them an alternative source of livelihood. They make a living from either directly participating in mining, or offering cheap but hard labour, and in extremely hazardous, exploitative and poorly regulated operations at large scale commercial mining enterprises or other ASM. Both commercial mining operations and ASM do not make any considerations to ensure the fragile physical environment of Karamoja is protected during mining operations, or restored after operations have ended. No interventions are undertaken to mitigate the social, cultural and other effects of the extractive mining operations.
26. **There is limited mineral value addition particularly within Karamoja, all the minerals extracted are exported to other parts of the country in raw form.** This implies Karamoja misses out on employment opportunities and tax-revenue from value addition, as well as the additional revenues from taxes exacted on value addition, and the economic dividends from increased support manufacturing activities such as accommodation, eating houses and entertainment industry (USAID 2019; UNDP 2018).
27. **The mining sector faces a number of other challenges.** These include; limited financial and human resource capacity especially among the artisanal miners, conflicts between mining companies and communities, insecurity, illegal mining practices mainly because of the use of rudimentary technologies, weak law enforcement, and inadequate infrastructure to support the mining and value addition within the region. The mineral potential in Karamoja region is summarized in Map (Figure 6).

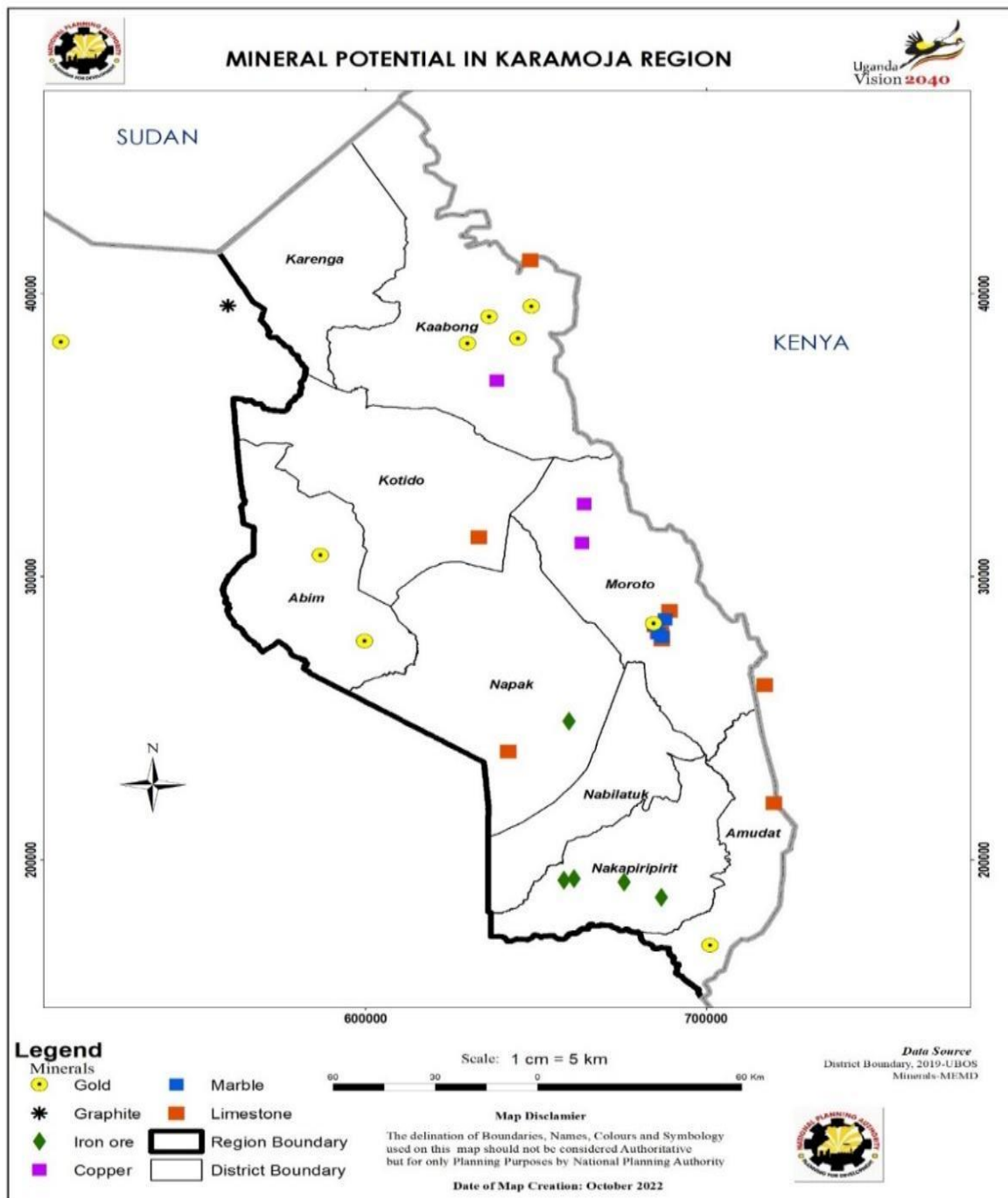


Figure6: Mineral Potential in Karamoja Region

2.2.4 Trade, Industry and Cooperatives

28. **Karamoja is strategically positioned for international and cross-border trade and services.** It is Uganda’s gateway for regional trade with Kenya (east), South Sudan (north), the wider Arab North and Horn of Africa. However, the lack of easily accessible linking roadways impedes the free flow of products and services across borders. Poor market access has an impact on market places throughout Karamoja. Kaabong is however, the most vulnerable district due to its placement at the end of the road for most Ugandan traders in the region. Nonetheless, the government has made attempts to improve transportation

infrastructure by building motorways connecting the region's major towns to major cities like as Soroti, Lira, and Mbale. Furthermore, there are proposals to expand transportation infrastructure into Turkana and Eastern Equatoria. This would improve trade links and export potential for Ugandan firms while also contributing to the region's overall economic development. Trade expanded significantly in the region based on the reduction in violence and cattle raiding since the disarmament process and investments in infrastructure between 2010 and 2018. The major products traded in the region include: livestock (cattle, goats and poultry), sorghum, potatoes, maize, beans, millet, minerals and tourism. However, the resurgence of insecurity in the region has curtailed trade within the region and with the border communities. Peace and security are hence a prerequisite for trade within Karamoja region and between Karamoja and neighbouring districts and countries.

2.2.5 Development Stakeholders and Partners

29. **The Karamoja region receives support from a number of development stakeholders and partners that include international and local organizations and agencies yet results on the ground are short lived.** The major stakeholders and partners include USAID, UNICEF, UNHCR, GIZ, the World Bank, Africa Development Bank, SNV, ENABEL and FAO, Civil Society and Non-government Organizations, including religious organizations and institutions, media, private sector and public agencies and institutions. The development stakeholders and partners are involved in the various sectors such as agriculture, finance, health, education, production and marketing, mining, community development, road and transport, water, environment and tourism, relief, housing, Information, Communication and Telecommunication (ICT) and industry, manufacturing and commerce.
30. **Despite the potentials and opportunities, Karamoja region lags behind in most of key socio-economic indicators compared to the national average** largely because of insecurity associated with inter-ethnic and cross border and natural resource-based conflicts; social and cultural barriers, negative mindset and harsh climatic conditions. The areas where the region lags are highlighted in section 2.4

2.3 The Socio-Economic Situation

2.3.1 Poverty

31. **Karamoja is the second poorest region of Uganda (UNHS 2019/20).** At 65.7percent poverty level only Acholi (67.7percent) region has a higher poverty level compared to the national average (20.3percent). Poverty levels in the Karamoja region have been on the rise, from 60.1percent (UNHS 2016/17) to 65.7percent (UNHS 2019/20). Poverty rates vary by district, with Nabilatuk (87.7percent), Kaabong (87.2percent) and Kotido (84.7percent) being some of the poorest districts in the region. Nevertheless, all the districts in the region post higher poverty levels than the national average. The incidence of income poverty in Uganda worsened during COVID-19 with Karamoja as one of the worst hit regions.
32. **Several factors account for high poverty levels.** They include: persistent insecurity (life and property), limited wealth creation due to subsistence economy (subsistence agriculture 31.1percent compared to 22.2percent, the national average), limited access to quality public services, unfavourable climate conditions, limited exploitation of the regional resources and opportunities to create wealth, limited value addition, unsustainable land use and management.

33. **In particular, high unemployment and informality are rampant.** Unemployment rate is estimated at 12.4percent. The informal sector dominates, employing over 87percent (UBOS, 2015), majority of whom are the youths and women. The region's percentage of people who do not save at all (16.7percent) is higher than the average national figure (13.8percent).

2.3.2 Livelihood

34. **Agro-pastoralism is the dominant livelihood source due to the variable and arid climate. But many households supplement their diets with crop production.** The Region is characterized by arid and semi-arid climate; erratic rainfall patterns, poor soil retention capacity, and lack of vegetation cover leading to acute water shortage in the dry season. This has had a profound impact on the Karamojong who depend on pastoralism and subsistence crop farming. Karamoja region is divided into five livelihood zones i.e., North Eastern Highland Apiculture, Western Mixed Crop farming, South Eastern Cattle Maize, Mountain and Foot Hills Maize and Cattle and the Central Sorghum and Livestock. Across these five livelihood zones, livestock ownership is widespread, and is the most prevalent source of livelihood. Of the estimated 6 million heads of cattle in Uganda in 2008, Karamoja had about 19.8percent of the national cattle herd (2.3 million cattle); 16.3percent of the goats (2.0 million head) and 49.4percent of the sheep (1.7 million head). Most recent livestock population estimate for the region is not available. Because of the one season of rainfall; the Karamojongs move in search of water and pasture especially during the dry season and this creates competition over the scarce resources i.e., water and pasture especially during the drought period thus creating conflict with even the neighboring countries. Livestock mobility is a core-adaptation mechanism in the harsh and unpredictable environments.
35. **Karamoja region has the highest food insecurity and malnutrition levels in Uganda.** The region has been chronically plagued by food insecurity and malnutrition. All nine (9) districts in the Karamoja region have been classified to be in crisis, with about 45 percent of the population facing high levels of acute food insecurity. In particular 8percent of the population are in emergency level while another 37percent is in crisis level. The districts of Kotido (132,000), Napak (83,000), Abim (73,000) and Kaabong (67,000) are the worst hit. The food insecurity situation has remained bad in most of the districts compared to 2022, but has worsened in Abim, Kotido, Nabilatuk and Nakapiripirit districts. The lowest severity (though high by national standards) is in Amudat and Karenga districts, each having 30 percent of the population in crisis or above. Ten percent of the population in Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, Nabilatuk and Napak districts has been classified in emergency state, with all the other four districts each having 5percent of the population classified in Emergency status. On the other hand, Karenga district registered a 5percent reduction in the population facing high levels of acute food insecurity compared to 2022.
36. **Food insecurity in Karamoja is largely driven by unpredictable and disruptive weather fluctuations and civil insecurity.** Crop production is rain-fed, which leaves it vulnerable not only to the highly erratic rainfall patterns but also prolonged and severe drought conditions. The effect of an emerging second season of heavy rainfall from September to November has potential for disruptive effects that aggravate food insecurity outside the usual crop growing season as a result of climate change. The prolonged and severe drought period wiped out 50 - 100percent of crop yields for affected households. Nonetheless, the region produces a wide variety of crops including sorghum, Irish potatoes, maize, beans, millet, cassava, sweet potatoes, groundnuts and cowpeas. However, the frequencies of periods of low or no rainfall at all, as well as moments of heavy rainfall events have also increased mainly between April

and September. Increased rainfall amounts were creating severe erosion in the high-altitude areas and flash flooding in the plains. Many areas of western Karamoja are affected by flash floods, leading to heavy losses as crops are washed away by heavy rains. The region is also affected by high prevalence of diseases, weak infrastructure, high food prices, localized conflicts and civil insecurity, inadequate food access, poor dietary diversity, structural poverty, low-value livelihood options, poor hygiene and sanitation, and morbidity. Insecurity, especially from armed cattle rustlers, remains the most important driver to food insecurity in recent years, in addition to the recurrent climate-related shocks, pests/vectors and diseases, and unprecedented price increases. Low mineral and nutrient soil reserves contribute to low levels of soil fertility and productivity. Soils in Karamoja are acidic. Map (Figure 7) shows soil types of Karamoja region supporting crop production.

37. **Food insecurity is worsened by high incidences of pests and diseases.** Karimajong depend on cattle rearing as their major source of livelihood. However, due to disease and pest outbreaks and pasture scarcity that lead to animal death result in high poverty levels. Livestock diseases include: foot and mouth disease, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia commonly known as goat plague that affects goats, pestesdespetits ruminant virus (PPRV) also known as sheep and goat plague, east coast fever, trypanosomiasis helminthiasis, humpy skin disease and brucellosis.
38. **The region lacks the necessary inputs to support agricultural productions, low adoption of technologies.** There is limited funding and dependency on food items from the World Food Programme (WFP). Poor agricultural practices and unsustainable use of environmental resources such as overgrazing, bush burning, wood cutting and charcoal burning are common in the region. They result in land degradation, adverse climate change, water shortages, poor yields etc.
39. **Malnutrition is rampant leading to high levels of stunting, wasting, and micronutrient deficiencies.** Chronic malnutrition is higher in the Karamoja region than in the rest of the country: 45 percent in Karamoja, compared to the national average of 33 percent. Women aged 15-49 years are highly undernourished with over one-fourth having a low Body Mass Index (BMI), while 43 percent are anemic. Consumption of animal-source foods is limited for children and pregnant women, especially among non-pastoralist households. Dietary diversity remains low, and the minimum acceptable diet of children 6-23 months is unmet. Nearly three in ten children born to mothers residing in Karamoja, were reported as either very small or smaller than average at birth (UDHS, 2011). Given the high prevalence of child illness, especially malaria and diarrhea, proper feeding during illness is critical to reducing chronic malnutrition.

2.3.3 *Water for Production*

40. **Karamoja is water stressed, yet water for production is key for productivity.** The water problem is a major challenge for both livestock and crop production. Rainfall in Karamoja is extremely variable and unpredictable. However, there are both artificial and natural water basins in Karamoja, such as dry season rivers, rock catchments, and swamps that keep water for longer periods. The coverage of water facilities is critical, given the context of Karamoja. It should enable livestock to water 3-4 times a day within 8 kilometers. The disparity in the distribution of water facilities across the region, encroachment, and destruction of micro and macro water catchment areas, and the changing ecosystem increase climate change effects. These challenges have undermined human productivity. The increment of water in investments will significantly increase crop productivity in the region.

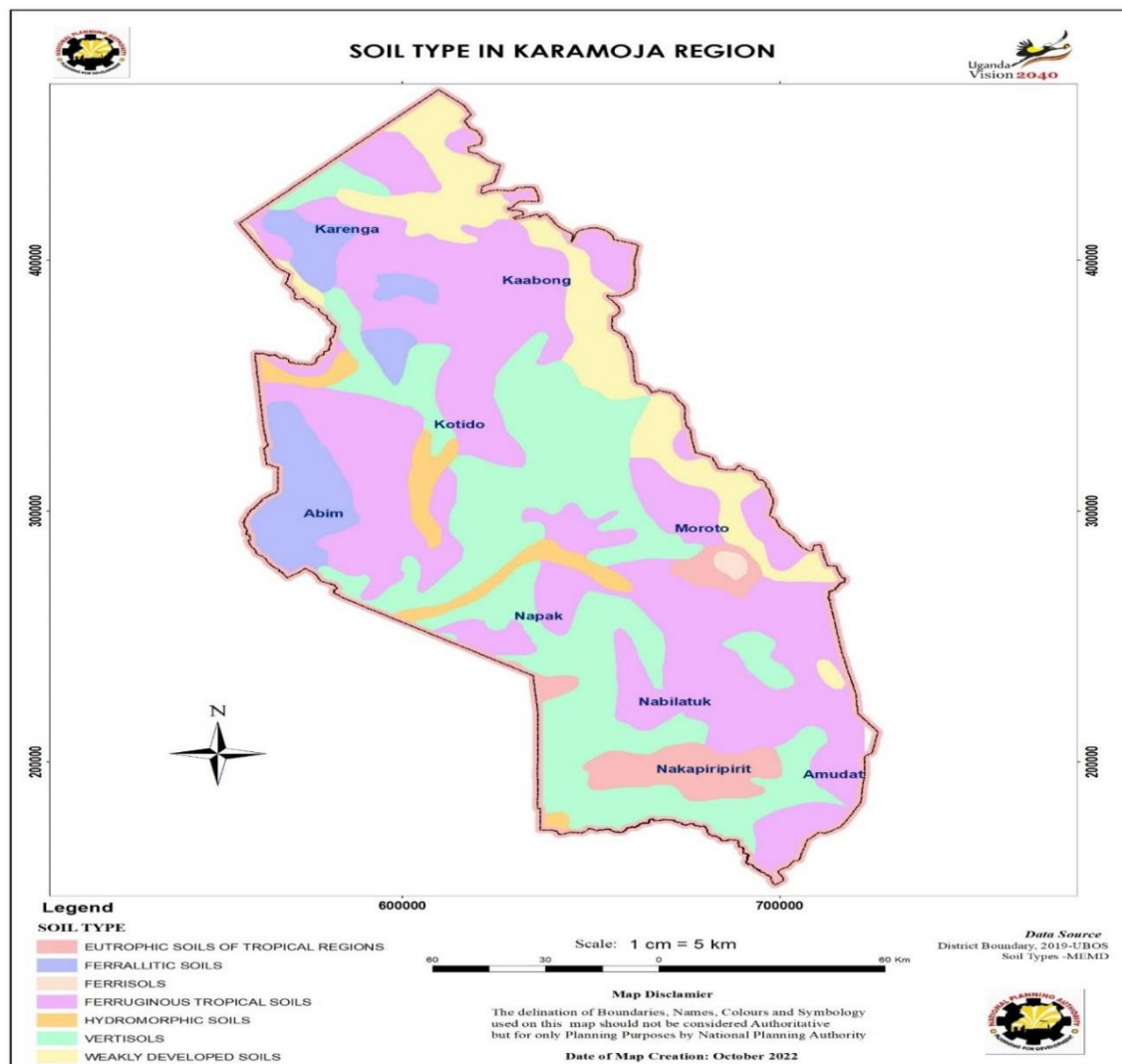


Figure7: Soil Type in Karamoja Region

41. **Despite heavy investments, water for production remains a challenge due to absence of a good water management and Operation and Maintenance (O&M) system.** After the small arms disarmament of 2001 to 2010, the Government and development partners invested heavily in the improvement of agricultural production in Karamoja to increase the proportion of households that grow their own food, as well as strengthen livestock production systems (Table 7). Most of the facilities are partially functional due to absence of a good water management and O&M system. This is problematic because all livestock in Karamoja depends on communal water sources. Access to water has therefore to be properly regulated to give an opportunity to everybody to water their livestock. There is a need to invest in increasing availability of pasture as well as putting in place a system for regulating access to and use of water and pastures to stem pasture degradation. Usually access and use is negotiated between Kraal leaders in a particular area, and water user committees set up by the districts (MWE 2019). The dysfunctionality of such systems has undermined the potential of the WfP facilities to support livestock production.

Table7: Valley tanks and Dams Construct by the Government

District	No. of 10,000 m3 Valley tanks	No. of 20000 m3 valley tanks	No. of Large valley dams	Total No. of water facilities
Abim	10	1	1	12
Amudat	9	3	1	13
Kaabong	17	3	1	21
Karenga	4	3	0	7
Kotido	18	4	0	22
Moroto	11	0	1	12
Nabilatuk	6	2	0	8
Nakapiripirit	4	0	0	4
Napak	10	0	1	11

Source: OWC field report

42. **There are still many areas in Karamoja where large strategic reservoirs are needed (Map, Figure 8).** The north of the Karamoja sub region has been left out in water resource allocation, especially the larger water infrastructure required by people and livestock. Kotido district for over 10 years has not had a large water reservoir despite being a livestock and sorghum production hub in the sub region. Further, the Ministry of Water and Environment and GIZ SCIDA III conducted an assessment that revealed that 4 out of 5 valley tanks of 10,000 cubic meters were silted, and 1 out of 5 of 20,000 cubic meters were poorly desilted with little or no water completely. Moreover, delays in constructions, wrong silting, poor operation and maintenance, low capacities, non-community participation, non-functional water user committees, detached formal and informal water governance systems, encroachment, and destruction of micro and macro water catchment areas have persistently presented water as a major challenge among the pastoralists. Community participation is crucial right from the initial stages; silting, free prior informed consent processes, construction to operation and maintenance of the facilities to increase transparency, accountability, ownership, and sustainability of resources.

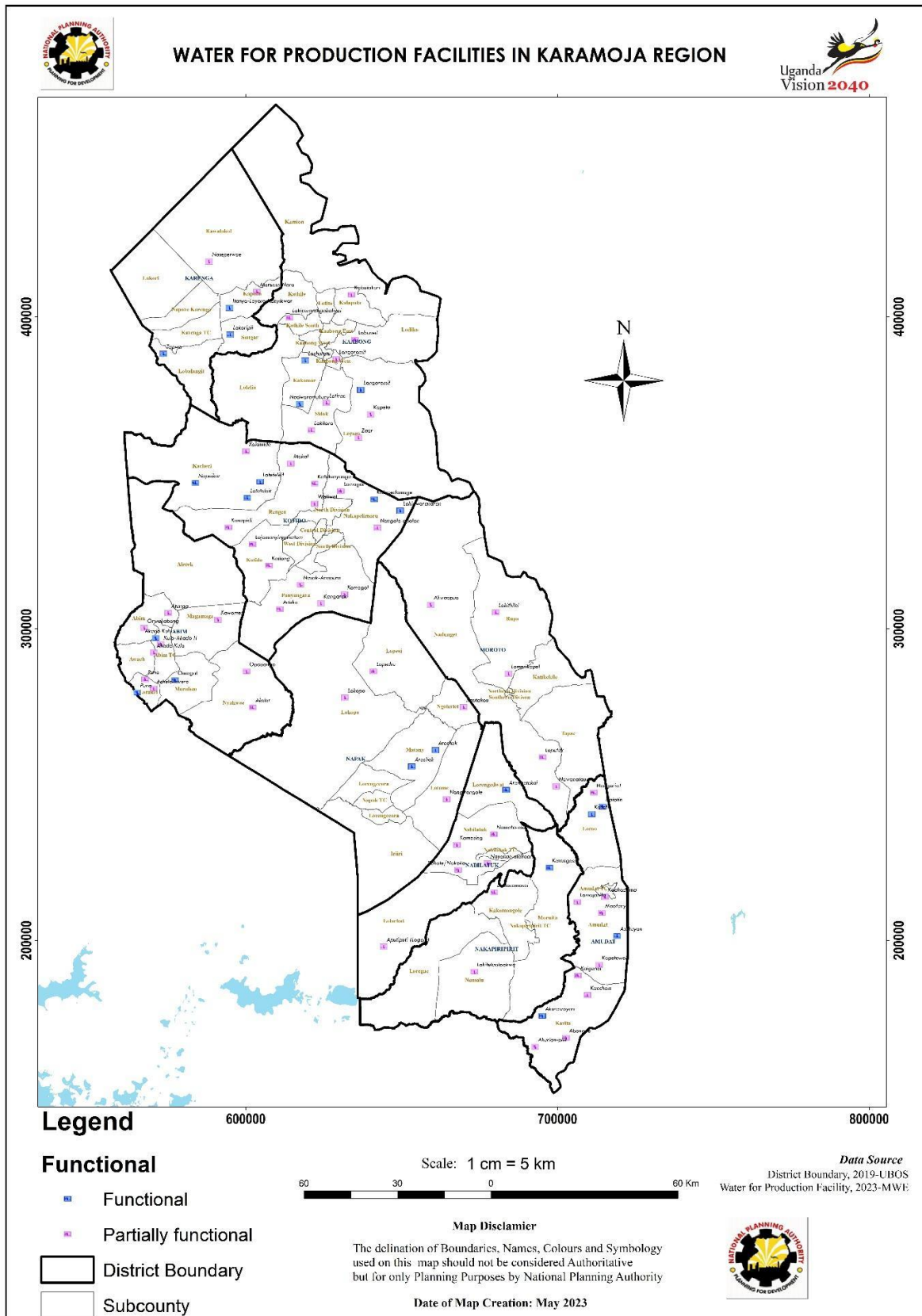


Figure8: Water for Production Facilities in Karamoja Region

Data Source: Water for Production facility, MWE- 2023.

2.3.4 Land, Land Use, and Conservation

43. **Land in Karamoja region is mostly unregistered, communal, and customarily held under traditional authority threatened by development induced land grabbing and disputes.** Formal and informal land management systems operate concurrently in the management of customary tenure. Formal and informal land management systems operate concurrently in the management of customary tenure (Table 8).

Table 8: Land Use and Management

No.	Land Use	Land Area in Sq. km	Percent
1	Land Area under Wildlife Conservation	11,300.00	41.0
2	Land Under Forest Reserves	3,222.00	11.7
3	Built-up environment in towns, mining lands, trading centres and Lake Opeta Water body	1,101.12	4.0
4	Pastures land and cultural and heritage sites	11,543.10	41.9
5	Cropland area	361.81	1.3
Total		27,528.03	100.0

Source: Land Economy, Remigio Achia (MP, Pian) 25.10.2023

44. The elders are crucial in determining which area should be put under which land use. Whereas individual land ownership might not be a main challenge, denial of access to water and pasture certainly affects the livelihoods of many in Karamoja. The low level of land registration in the region has negative consequences on land tenure security and potential investment. The low levels of land registration in Karamoja are associated with high costs of registration especially survey, low capacity for statutory land administration and the lack of staff in the respective district land offices as well as the low level of community awareness on formal land rights. However, in recent years land tenure systems in the region is swiftly changing as individuals have started to secure their own individual land rights, especially in the urban areas. The increasing level of infrastructure development has increased individual land demands and hence increased land speculation and grabbing. This poses a threat to pastoralist livelihoods as increasingly more land is earmarked for agriculture, mining, settlement and conservation. It has resulted in land speculation and grabbing since most of the land in the region is customary owned and not registered. Land disputes lead to human rights violations, conflicts and violence.
45. **Land and environmental degradation are becoming more visible, especially around larger water sources.** The reduction in the cattle population, the insecurity, the demonization of pastoralism has forced people to seek other livelihoods options that do not support the environment such as charcoal burning, and brick laying. Charcoal burning, largely for sale outside of Karamoja, is severely exacerbating environmental degradation. As a result, women and girls have to walk increasingly longer distances in search of water and firewood. The quality of the soil is being impacted, following repeated cultivation and indiscriminate clearance of vegetation cover which exposes it to the risk of increased surface runoff and soil erosion, after torrential rains and flash floods.
46. **Conflict in land use between agro-pastoralism, conservation and wildlife is apparent.** In 2002, Parliament approved degazettement of 14,904 square kilometers (53.8 percent of total land area in Karamoja) from wildlife conservation after being encroached on. This reduced the land area under wildlife conservation to 11,300 square kilometers (41 percent) with 3,222 square kilometers of the land being maintained as forest reserves under the management of

the National Forestry Authority (NFA). The degazettement of the land area under wildlife conservation provided an opportunity for increased common lands for grazing, subsistence agriculture and settlement. However, a significant area of land remains under conservation, including 19 Central Forest Reserves covering 322,169 hectares of the region and Kidepo Valley National Park, which covers 5.3percent of Karamoja region's land area. Other conservation areas, such as wildlife reserves and community wildlife areas, cover a further 35percent of Karamoja's land. Lake Opeta in the Pian Upe wildlife reserve is the only permanent wetland in Karamoja and of importance for the conservation of Mabirds and the dry season grazing it provides for the cattle of certain Karamojong sub-groups and the Pokot people. There is, recognition that the setting aside of conservation areas often disposed livestock keepers of access to land and has aggravated conflict over scarce natural resources.

47. **The National Physical Development Plan (NPDP) provides the major land uses in Karamoja (Figure 9), however, at regional and districts level detailed physical development plans are required.** The NPDP provides for protected areas, strategic agriculture zones, natural resource blocks, settlements and transportation networks. The Northern Uganda Economic Corridor Physical Development Plan extends to Karamoja region. Inthe Karamoja region, the Plan only covers three (3) districts; Kaabong, Abim and Kotido (Figure 10). The other six (6) districts (Karenga; Napak; Moroto; Nabilatuk; Nakapiripirit; and Amudat) are not covered. Only Moroto has an approved District Physical Development Plan in the Karamoja region. Moroto and Kotido municipalities have approved Municipal Physical Development Plans. The failure to prepare and enforce Karamoja specific regional, district, urban and local physical development Plans as provided for in the Physical Planning Act, 2010 has consequences on land use management and development in the region.

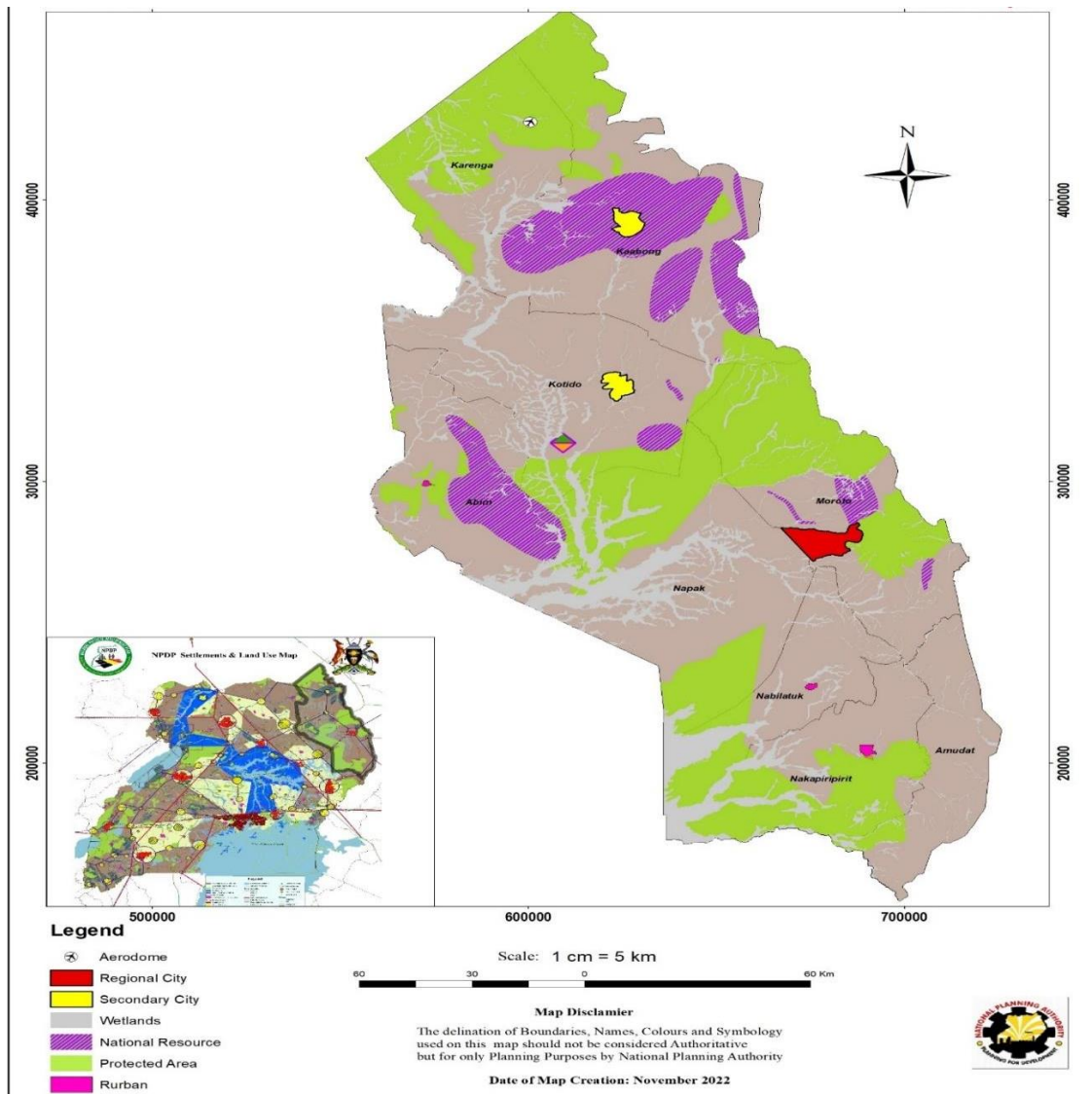


Figure9: Land use in Karamoja Region

Source: Extract from National Physical Development Plan 2020-2040

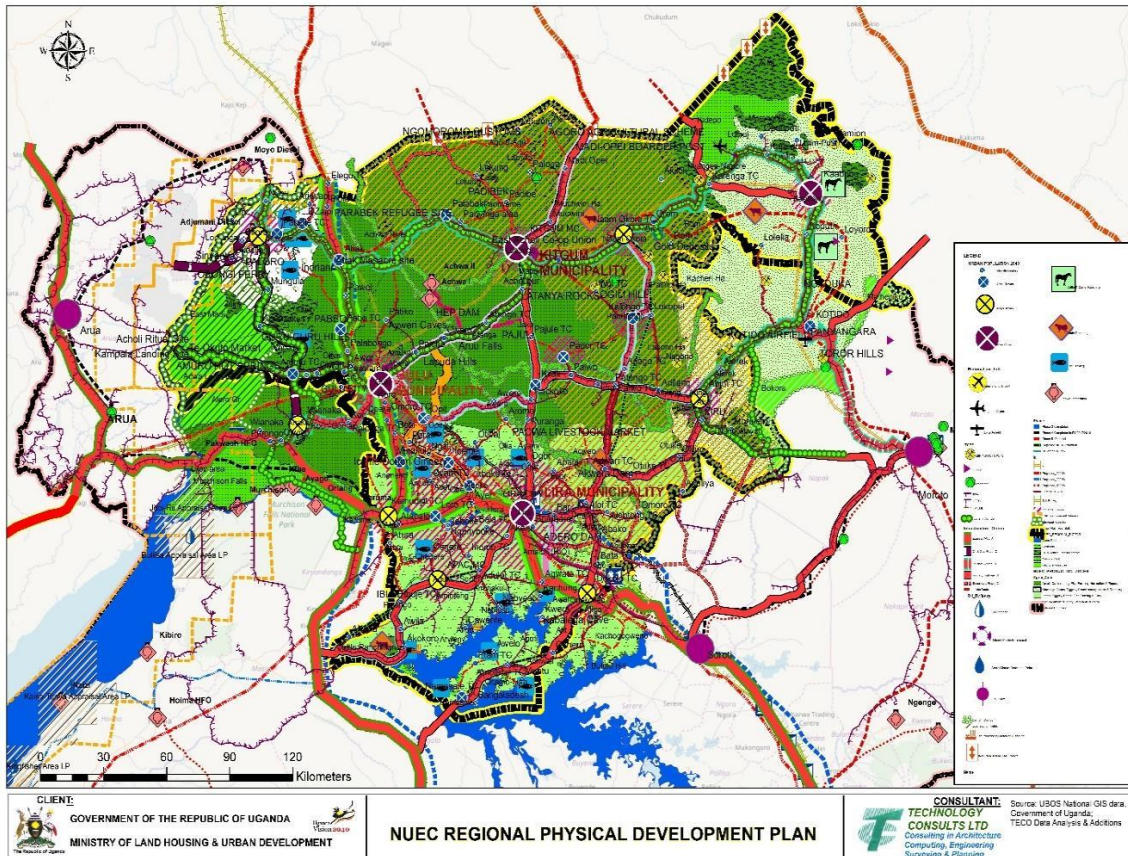


Figure10: Northern Uganda Economic Corridor Regional Physical Development Plan
Source: Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development

2.3.5 Education Progress in Karamoja

48. **Karamoja lags behind the country in the majority of education outcome indicators.** In 2016/17, over 50percent of the population aged 6 to 24 years in Karamoja had never attended school, compared to only 5percent nationally. Only 37percent of the population aged 6-24 years in Karamoja were attending school, compared to 70percent at the national level (UBOS, 2017). Over 73percent of household heads have never attended school, only 1.4percent of women aged 15-49 years have completed primary school, and 12percent of women are literate (UNHS, 2019/20). At 25percent, the region had the lowest literacy rate compared to the national average, 76.1percent. This implies that up to 75percent of the adults in Karamoja were unable to read or write in any language. Over the years, Karamoja’s adult literacy rates decreased from 26.8percent in 2016/17 to 25percent in 2019/20 compared to the national level, which increased from 74percent to 76percent over the same period.

Pre-Primary Education

49. In Karamoja sub-region, Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) centers are run mainly as community-based centers in separate locations close to primary schools; although some primary schools offer ECCE units on site. ECCE teachers are largely unqualified teachers under Uganda’s education structure and are often community members trained as caregivers.

The costs of ECCE are met entirely by parents and CSOs supporting programming in specific districts and/or schools.

In comparison to other regions, Karamoja sub-region has the highest number of children (3-5 years) not accessing pre-primary education. The large population of 3-5-year-old children un-enrolled in ECCE centres have continued to be a potential source of under-aged enrollment in P.1.

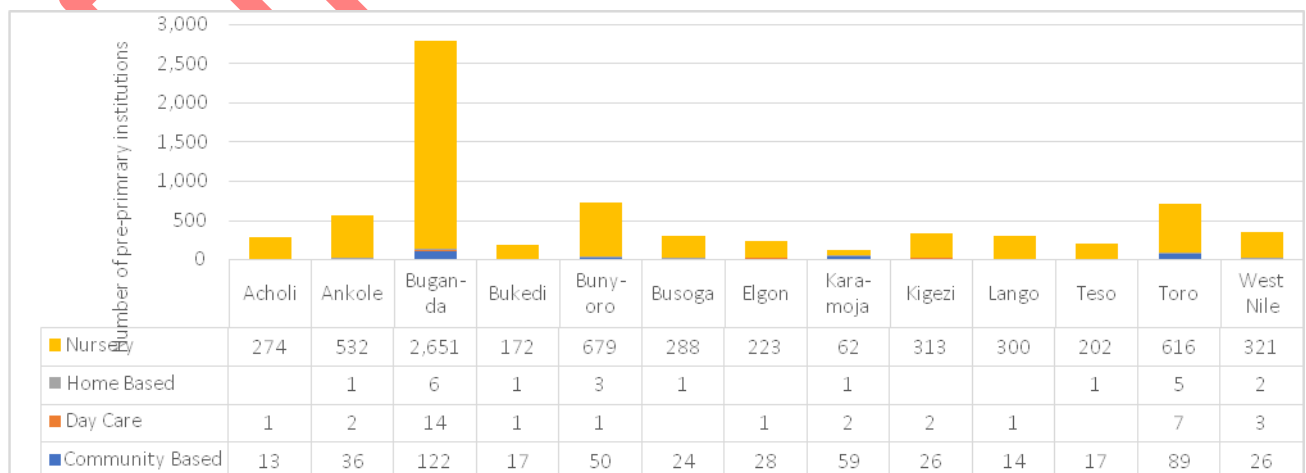
50. According to UNHS (2020), Karamoja sub-region is ranked last in terms of the proportion of children 3-5 years accessing pre-primary education. Table 9 shows that only 16.4 percent of preschoolers are accessing ECCE.

Table9: Proportion of Children Aged 3 Years to 5 Years Attending School

Background Characteristic	Female	Male	Total
Residence			
Rural	38	37.8	37.9
Urban	40.5	37.9	38.7
Sub-Region			
Kampala	38.7	32.4	34.5
Buganda South	46.0	38.6	40.7
Buganda North	44.5	37.9	39.9
Busoga	47.1	38.7	41.0
Bukedi	45.7	41.8	42.6
Elgon	45.9	43.3	43.9
Teso	40.9	38.7	39.2
Karamoja	15.7	17.9	16.4
Lango	40.4	36.2	37.2
Acholi	31.9	29.7	30.4
West Nile	41.0	36.1	37.8
Bunyoro	36.5	37.9	37.6
Tooro	40.7	39.3	39.6
Ankole	41.5	39.6	40.1
Kigezi	38.3	36.8	37.2

Source: UBOS - UNHS 2019/20

The region still lags behind in terms of access to pre-primary schools in comparison with other regions across the country (Figure 11).



Source: Education Abstracts 2017, MoES

Figure11: Number of pre-primary schools by ownership and region;

Nationally, ECCE is typically divided into three annual cycles for children aged 3–5. In Karamoja, the average age for children in ECD programmes is 2–6 years. In places where there is no access to primary schools, children tend to remain in ECD or pre-primary centres until the age of 8–10. In the sub-region, all active ECCE centres are supported and funded by development partners like UNICEF and CSOs like BRAC and Save the Children. Most centers are constructed by community, mostly using mud and wattle. At least, over 20 community based ECCE center are closed annually due to lack of funding to pay the care givers as well as poor hygiene and sanitations. The existence of the centers has, however; contributed to an increased enrolment of children in primary because children develop school readiness skills at an early age that reduces dropout rates.

The pupil-to-teacher ratio (48:1), pupil-to-stance ratio (298:1) and pupil-to-classroom ratio (287:1) are all higher in Karamoja than nationally. National averages for the same indicators are 22:1, 23:1 and 31:1, respectively. These indicators underscore the supply challenges in Karamoja regarding access to ECD services, most notably regarding the understaffing of teachers in Karamoja in comparison to other regions of the country. There are also significant shortages of latrines and classrooms for pre-primary pupils in Karamoja; these indicators are worse in Karamoja than they are in other regions across the country.

Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Education

The region generally has worse school enrollment at primary and secondary school levels. The Net Enrollment Rate for primary school was 42.1percent compared to the national average of 81.1percent. At the secondary school level, the rate was 12.1percent compared to the national average of 27.3percent (UBOS, 2021). In 2020, there were still very few primary schools to the extent that Karamoja’s Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Primary Schools was 58percent (66percent for males and 49percent for females) compared with 109percent at the national level. Low enrolment at primary level is partly due to some parishes (73) not having a government primary school contrary to government policy of having a public primary school per parish (Table 10).

Table10: Parishes without a primary school in Karamoja

S/n	District	Parishes/Wards
1	Karenga	Sangar S/C (Kumet and Nakitemiet/Lotwal Parish); Kakwanga S/C (Naesekapel and Lomaler Parish); Kapedo T/C (Nakorichokei Parish); Kawalakol S/C (Lomej/Natiira, Kokoro, and Naoyagum); Lobalangit S/C (Lodapal, Longoletyanga, and Nakelio Parish); Lokori (Opoti-pot Parish); Kidepo T/C (Kidepo, Kokolio, Nakidiir, and Nataba Wards); Karenga T/C (Karenga Ward); Karenga S/C (Nakitoit Parish)
2	Abim	Arengkithoe, Olem, Arengepua, Angolebwal East, Abuk, Kakweth, Kothidany, Bartanga, Atunga, Oringowelo, Angwee, Oyaro, Okililing, Monyanga, Acwaa, University, District Headquater&Ceme, Kulodwong, Nuthu, Kopua, Kawang, Kobulin, Aridai, Ruka, Lobolwala, Katabok East, Oree, Adwal, Apok,
3	Moroto	Kathebakume, Oima, Okimia, Ocom, Agwata, Camkok, Awokolem, Loka, Aojapiro, Barlyech, Ceme ward, Kathimongor, Gulopono, Yarayara
4	Nabilatuk	Namerisiya, Korinyang, Angaro, Moruangamion, Onakayot, Natopojo, Lolet ward, Naupala ward

S/n	District	Parishes/Wards
5	Kotido	Nagirigirior, Lologoka, Loranyat, Lobanya, Kopor, Kokoria, Kakongolemuge, Kadocha, 405 Brigade, Naadoi, Kapuyon, Kangorok, Lokoonna ward, Kokuwuam Ward, Kalogwel Ward, Kapeikar, Lokwasinyon, Jie Lolelia, Nangelekek, Lokitalaebu South Ward, Lokitalaebu North Ward, Kopusang, Yeele, Lodoket, Lomonina, Modokonyang, Naputir, Logoman, Nakwaalet, Naponga, Kanalobae, Loongor, Kaileny, Langerep, Nakapelimoru Town Board, Thiwakoi, Itakwara, Lolito, Lodera, Kodokei, Totyang, Lokorein, Moruitit, Kotido East Ward, Kotido Rural Ward, Rikitae West, Napisinyang Ward, Kotyang Central Ward, Logwangaita Ward, Mireriae Ward, Nayese Ward, Kadokini Ward, Nakaal Ward, Lokore Ward, Nangayom Ward
6	Kaabong	Kapilan bar west, Central, Biafra, Komuria East, Morunyang, Kitee lore, Lomurita, Lokeruicentre, Kaabong, Kajiir, Sakatan, Lomusian, Pajar, Longoromit, Lokiyekes, Nakatapan, Leeny, Muledo, Morukinei, Morunyang, Lomeruma, Logumasiroi, Kaloboki, Kakutatom, Kosui, Lokarengak, Naryonomoru, Lemugete, Lobatou, Nachukul, Morunyang, Kurao, Moroto, Jerusalem, Teregu, Kachemichem, Nabonyia, Napetakori, Nawadou, Kokosowa and Loitanit.

Source: District Planning Department, 2020

51. **The GER in Secondary Schools in Karamoja was a paltry 8percent (10percent for males and 6.5percent for females) compared with 25percent at the national level.** There are 7 out of the 31 (22.5percent) secondary schools offering Universal Secondary Education (USE). The region has many sub-counties (44 out of 64, ie 68.7percent) without a government secondary school compared to the national average of only 9.3percent without a public secondary school. The sub-counties without a public secondary school by 2019 (Table 11).

Table11: Sub-Counties without a Secondary School

S/n	District	Sub counties without a secondary school
1	Karenga	Kidepo T/C, Kapedo T/C, Lobalangit S/C, Kakwanga S/C, Kawalakol S/C, Kapedo S/C, Sangar S/C, Karenga S/C, and Lokori S/C.
2	Abim	Kiru TC, Atunga S/C, Alerek TC, Opopongo SC, Lotukei SC, Abuk T/C, Morulem SC, Camkok SC, Magamaga
3	Moroto	Nadunget TC, Loputuk, Lotisan
4	Nabilatuk	Nabilatuk SC, Kosike SC, Nakiral
5	Kotido	Kapeta SC, Kacheri SC, Longaroe SC, Maaru SC, Rengen SC, Kamoru SC, Lokwakial SC, Napumpum SC, Loletio SC, Kotido SC, Lokitelabu TC, Nakapelimoru SC, Central Division, North Devision, Panyangara Sc,
7	Kaabong	Kakamar, Loyoro, Lolelia, Lolelia south, Kathile T.C, Kathile, Kathile south, Kaabong East, Kaabong west, Lodiko, Kalapata T.C, Kalapata, Morungole, Timu, Lotim and Lobongia

Source: District Planning Department, 2020

52. **School dropout rates are high in Karamoja.** At least 50percent of the children enrolled in schools in Karamoja region had dropped out before the end of the first academic term (The New Vision, 17th July 2023). The persistent challenges of low enrolment and the absence of flexible alternative education opportunities to meet the real needs of the population have not improved the situation. In some communities, education is not given much value, and children, both boys and girls are withdrawn to support the household livelihood economy. The boys are withdrawn from school to herd, while the girls are retained by their mothers to support them in household chores, garden work and other activities branded as women's work in Karamoja e.g., building houses, weeding, harvesting, collecting firewood, taking care of children. These girls are eventually married off, some at very early ages.
53. **Low formal educational attainment, lack of business skills, low literacy, and limited vocational skills partnered with limited employment opportunities contribute to underdevelopment throughout the region.** This not only increases household vulnerability

but limits the opportunities to diversify livelihoods and engage in the larger economy. The region is host to Gulu University Constituent College (GUCC) in Moroto. This offers the delivery of the Pastoralism Policy Course to all public and private sector service providers in Karamoja and mind-set change role modelling. The region has only seven (7) TVET institutions and one (1) Industrial skills training hub found in Napak District. Out of the seven (7) institutions four (4) are Government owned and the three (3) are private. Amudat, Karenga and Nabilatuk districts have no skills training institutions (Table 12). The established industrial hub at Napak has the capacity of only 240 students per intake. The TVET institutions in Abim, Moroto, Nakapiripirit and Kotido have the capacity of 800 The skills development centres are lagging behind due to a number of challenges namely; inadequate equipment, inadequate human resources (tutors), inadequate infrastructure (lecture rooms, labs and staff houses).

Table12: Distribution on Skills Training Institutions

Districts	TVET Institution	Industrial Hub	Government owned	Private
Abim	2	0	1	1
Amudat	0	0	0	0
Kaabong	1	0	1	0
Karenga	0	0	0	0
Kotido	1	0	1	0
Moroto	2	0	0	2
Nabilatuk	0	0	0	0
Napak	0	1	1	0
Nakapiripirit	1	0	1	0
Total	7	1	4	3

Source: District Planning Department, 2020

2.3.6 Health Care

54. **Karamoja lags behind in all health indicators.** Infant Mortality Rate is at 72/1,000 (compared to national average; 43/1,000), Under Five Mortality is at 102/1,000 (compared to national average; 64/1,000). The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in Karamoja was 588 deaths per 100,000 live births compared to the national average of 336 deaths per 100,000 live births in FY2016/17.
55. **Health Care is characterized by long walking distance to nearest health facility and few doctors.** Only 17 percent of the population in Karamoja were within the recommended 5kms distance to a healthcare facility compared to the national average of 86percent in 2017. Figure 11 provides the locations of the health facilities in the region. Several counties and sub-counties are without a HCIV and HCIII (Table 12). The largest proportion of the population live more than 20 kms to the nearest referral facility. Nearly 20,000 people are served by one health unit, and 50,000 people by one doctor. Many of the newly created administrative units are not served by health facilities. Existing health infrastructure were in a poor state or health service delivery was hampered by a dearth of health workers. The low number of health facilities in the region increase the risk of diseases associated with poor nutrition and hurt the potential for education to make a serious impact on the livelihood possibilities of the sectors that the government of Uganda is trying to promote in Karamoja,

especially in mining and services related to the tourism industry. Attracting and retaining health workers in the region continues to be a challenge due to the remoteness of most areas, and poor incentives and motivation of the staff. Even the few Karamojong health workers who have been trained prefer to work outside Karamoja where terms and conditions of service are better. In addition, utilization of existing facilities is still a challenge due to a combination of factors including, drug stock-outs, poor equipment, absence of health personnel and distances to health facilities.

Table13: Administrative Units without a Health Centre

S/n	District	Counties without HCIVs	SCs without HCIIIs
1	Abim	None	Kiru TC, Atunga S/C, Opopongo SC, Lotukei SC, Abuk TC, Morulem SC, Camkok SC, Magamaga S/C, Awach S/C, Abim S/C, Morulem T/C, Alerek S/C
4	Nabilatuk	None	Natirae, Nabilatuk, Kosike
5	Kotido	Jie, Municipal	Kapeta SC, Kacheru SC, Longaroe SC, Maaru SC, Kamor SC, Lokwakial SC, Loletio SC, Kotido SC, Kanair SC, North Division
7	Kaabong	Dodoth, Ik	Lobongia, Kakamar, Kathile, Timu, Morungole, Kathile south, Lotim, Kaabong west, Lolelia south, Kalapata, Lodiko, Lolelia, Kamion and Sidok.

Source: Districts Planning Department

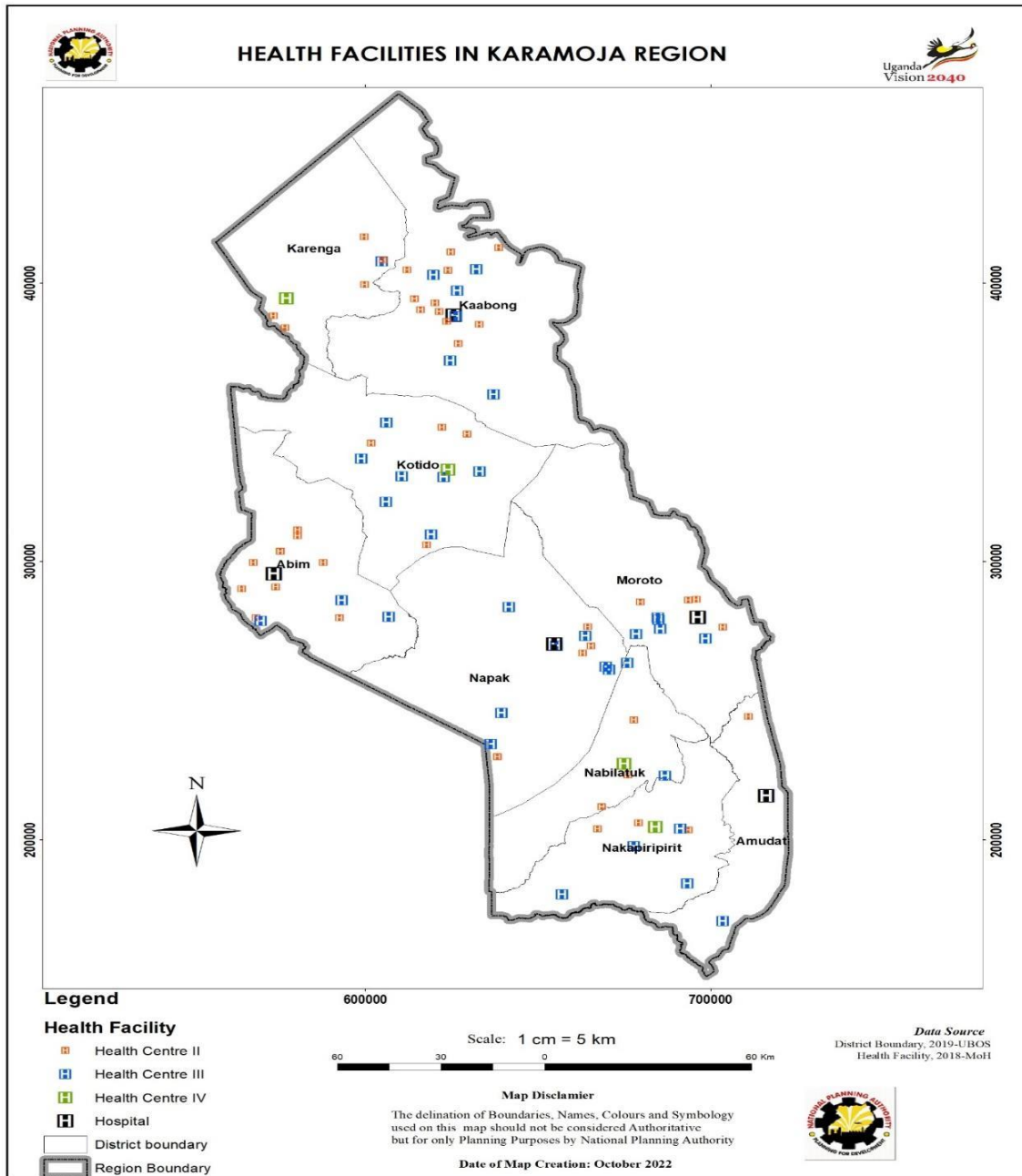


Figure12: Health Facilities in Karamoja Region

2.3.7 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

56. **Adoption of improved sanitation and hygiene practices remains largely problematic in many parts of Karamoja.** Karamoja faces significant challenges in WASH, especially access to sanitation facilities, handwashing and safe fecal disposal behaviors, maintaining boreholes, and treatment of drinking water. Eighty (80) percent of households in Karamoja have access to safe water (primarily deep boreholes; Map (Figure 13)). Pump breakdowns, distance to water sources, and water fees are, however; an access barrier for the poorest households. Availability of water is low; only 17 percent of households use the recommended rate of 15 liters per person per day. Additionally, households frequently use unprotected water sources such as dams, ponds, and open wells and springs, which are oftentimes shared with livestock, across the region. Capacity at local government, water user committees, and mechanic levels is limited across the region. Karamoja has the worst access

to improved sanitation in Uganda (13 percent of households), and the highest percentage of households with no toilet at all (69 percent). The majority of people (66 percent) defecate in the open. Eliminating open defecation has and ensuring functionality of water user committees to operate and maintain water points remain major challenges.

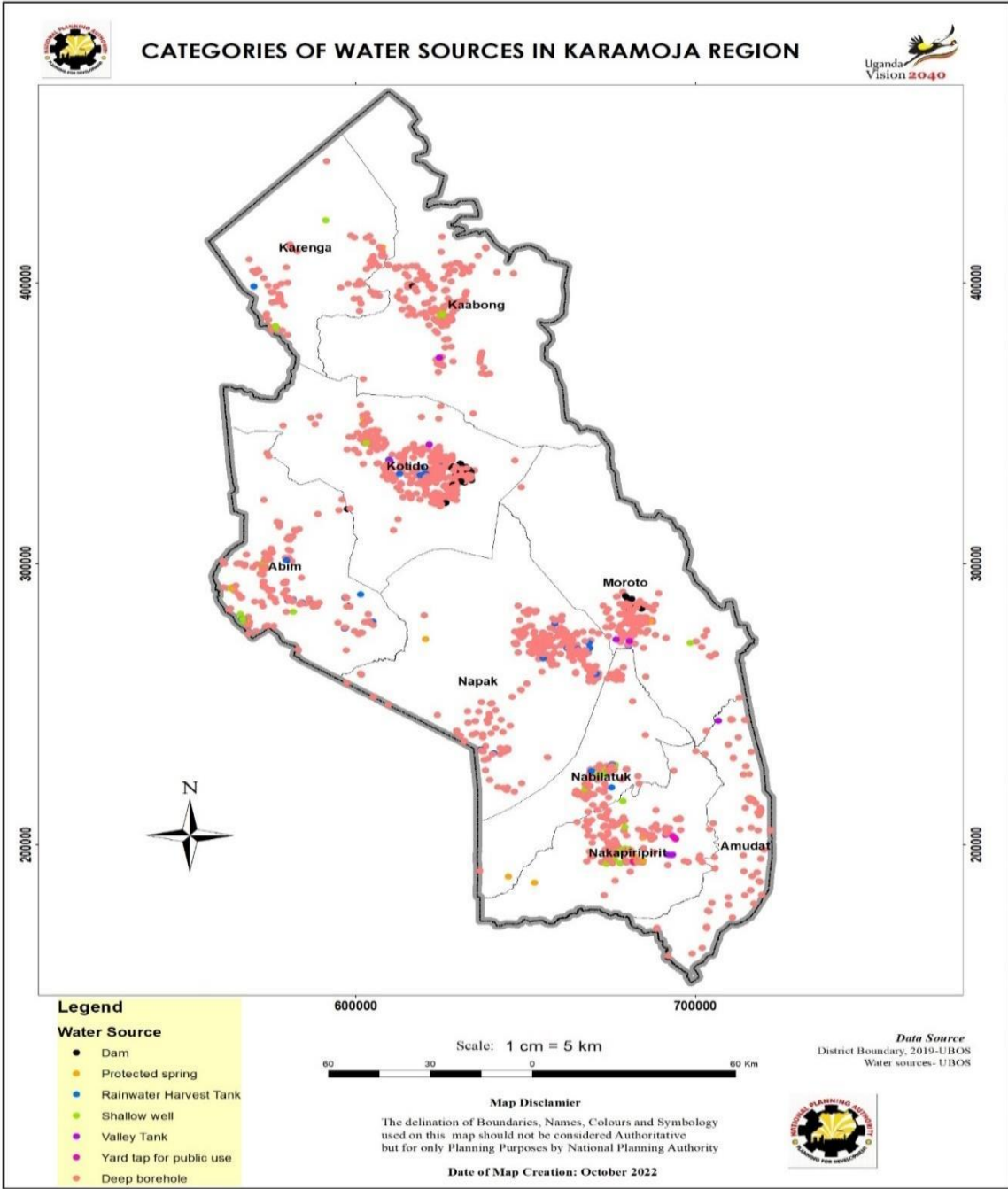


Figure13: Categories of Water Sources in Karamoja Region

2.3.8 Social Protection and Community Development

57. **Sexual and gender-based violence (assault, defilement and rape cases directed towards women) is a major social challenge.** Over 1 in 3 women above 18 years are estimated to experience physical or sexual violence, a situation that worsened during the COVID 19 pandemic. There are noticeable widening labor gaps by gender, low incomes for women, child marriages, and SGBV cases. Poverty is the most prominent cause for physical and

sexual GBV. Women’s changing roles and responsibilities, such as their increasing economic independence from their husbands has resulted in growing tension at the household level making physical and sexual GBV chronic.

58. **Trauma, domestic violence, and alcohol abuse are highly prevalent in the region.** The root causes include: inequality, perceived unfairness, conflict over land and hopelessness among young people and women. Alcohol use in Karamoja is at 48percent, the highest in the country, followed by West Nile at 16percent and Teso at 13percent. (UBOS, 2020). One of the major challenges to community participation and development in Karamoja region is poor mind-set. This is proved by the harmful cultural practices, norms, values and beliefs that promote low participation in key areas which is not changing the living standards of the people as fast as would have been expected.
59. **There is a noticeable exclusion of small groups particularly the Ik.** Their participation rate, especially women’s participation in decision making is low. Indigenous communities in the region are Jie, Bokora, Pian, Pokoth, Lebtur and Matheniko.

2.3.9 Road Infrastructure

60. **Karamoja region has the lowest road density in the country** (Table 13). Karamoja region had the lowest road density followed by the Lango region with 6km/1000 sq km and 8 km/1000 sq km respectively (UNRA database 2020). The details are highlighted in Table 14.

Table 14. Road Distribution in the different regions in Uganda as of 2020

Region	Road Density as of June 2020 (Kms/1000)	Total National Paved Roads (Kms)
Buganda	27	1,594
Rwenzori	34	500
Bunyoro	22	484
Ankole	37	569
Kigezi	55	330
Busoga	15	254
Elgon	30	207
Bukedi	47	194
Teso	18	216
Lango	8	151
Acholi	23	521
Karamoja	6	163
West Nile	13	214
Total	335	5,397

61. **Investment in intra-district roads has increased, though more efforts are still needed.** Poor roads affect the region’s primary tradable commodities i.e., tourism, minerals and agriculture. However, there have been significant investments by the government in

improvement of the road infrastructure in Karamoja, including many previously hard-to-reach areas (Figure 14). Government constructed Karamoja's second tarmac road from Soroti to Moroto (170km), which was launched in November 2020. The first ever tarmac road in Karamoja from Moroto to Nakapiripirit (93km) was completed in 2015 during the implementation of the KIDP1. Approximately 8 kms of roads within Moroto municipality were also tarmacked. Further, upgrading of Muyembe – Nakapiripirit (92km) and Moroto – Lokitanyala (42km) Roads is on-going. Several bridges have been completed including: Lopei Bridge on Moroto – Kotido Road; Nalakasi Bridge on Nalakasi – Arimoi - Kaabong Road; Kaabong Bridge on Kaabong– Kotido Road; Nariamabune Bridge on Ariamoi – Kotido – Kaabong– Kapedo Road in Kaabong District; Multi-Cell Box Culvert at Opot that connects Amuria, Otuke, Abim and Kotido.

62. **As a consequence of improving road network, there is an increase in travelers in and out of Karamoja, opening up opportunities.** Vehicle traffic has increased, as well as a reduction of travel time and vehicle operation costs for travel to and out of Karamoja due to good road surfaces, for both tarmac and marram roads. This has increased exposure of the people of Karamoja to the world outside Karamoja and a better appreciation of Karamoja by the people outside Karamoja. The number of first-time visitors is increasing. The improved road network has led to increased delivery of basic services as well as safety and security. This has increased opportunities of not only increased access to markets, but also trade and investment opportunities in many parts of Karamoja. The opening up of roads leading to neighboring countries has increased cross border trade. Many business enterprises have been established; new hotels built which had increased the hotel accommodation capacity in the region. Availability of accommodation facilities is further expected to boost the tourism sector

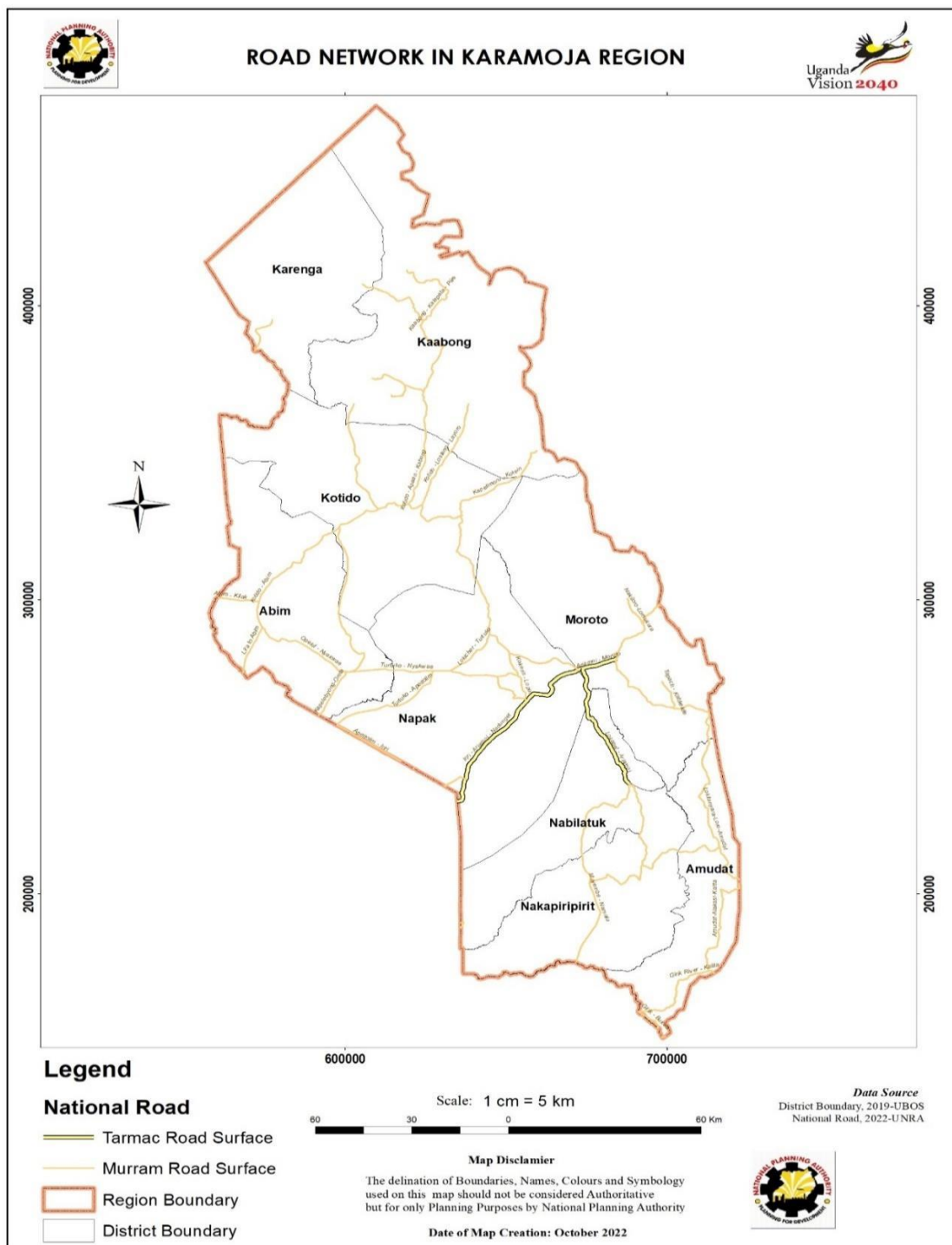


Figure14: Map of Road Network in Karamoja Region

63. **Despite good progress more roads investments are required to adequately tap Karamoja’s opportunities and ensure sustainable security.** Further improvement of the road infrastructure in Karamoja include: Karenga-Kapedo-Kaboong Road (67.5km) from Gravel to Paved (Bituminous) Standard; Kotido-Kaabong Road (69.6Km); Lotoketangisira Bridge on Kaabong-Kapedo Road; Lira-Abim Road; Corner Kilak-Adilang-Abim-Kotido Road (162km), and; Construction of Lions Swamp Crossing along Moroto-Napak-Abim-Pader Road.

2.3.10 *Energy Infrastructure*

64. **Karamoja has limited connectivity to the electricity grid and lacks requisite industrial power.** Only 1percent of the Karamoja households are connected to the electricity grid compared to 18.9percent the national average (UNHS, 2019/20). At 44percent, Karamoja has the highest percentage of households that used ‘other’ sources of energy for lighting, including firewood, cow dung and grass/reeds. However, significant investment has been undertaken by the government to extend electricity to Karamoja. Karamoja was connected to the national electricity grid in 2013, and thereafter, electricity connections were extended to several district towns, namely: Abim, Napak, Moroto and Nakapiripirit. Most of these connections are still concentrated in the urban areas. Besides, electricity cost is still beyond the capacity of the ordinary population to afford. Much efforts were undertaken by the Rural Electrification Agency (REA) to connect as many households, businesses and institutions to the national electricity Grid in Karamoja as possible. A total of 4,174 households, businesses and institutions are connected to the national grid in Moroto district (39 were commercial enterprises; 2,001 were domestic consumption; five (5) were for street lighting, and; four (4) for medium industrial enterprises). In Nakapiripirit district, a total of 1,110, including the following: 30 for commercial enterprises; 1,079 were domestic consumption; and; one (1) for a medium industrial enterprise). In Abim district, 10 commercial enterprises; and 768 households were connected to electricity. In Kotido district, including the following: three (3) for commercial enterprises and 235 households were connected to the national electricity grid. In many emerging urban centres where connection to the national grid has been undertaken, many business and commercial enterprises have been established ranging from grind milling, welding plants, salons, video vending outlets, restaurants, hospitals/health units, schools, among others. The connections have contributed to the transformation of many Karamojong communities. Map (Figure 15) shows electricity grid network in Karamoja region.

2.3.11 *ICT (Information, Communication and Technology) Infrastructure*

65. **Karamoja registers the least under-utilization of mobile money services in Uganda, only 15percent of the population utilize these services compared to the national average of 51percent.** There is generally low usage of ICT assets and communication gadgets at household level in Karamoja. These include: Television (1.3percent); radio (11.2percent); mobile phones (28.8percent); Computers/laptops (0.8percent); use of computer for person age 10 years and above, (0.7percent) and internet usage (1.9percent), mainly used for networking and financial transactions on mobile money. Use of mobile money services stands at 15percent. This is partly due to poor telecom network coverage, lack of financial and digital literacy among the population. The major service providers for private access to the internet are mobile telecom companies such as MTN, Airtel, Uganda Telecom and Smile that are contributing to increasing tele-density. Almost all Local Governments, Municipalities and Cities are connected to the internet through the optical fiber cable-based network under the National Backbone Infrastructure (NBI) Project. Traditional communication infrastructure for TV and Radio is available and accessible by the local communities.

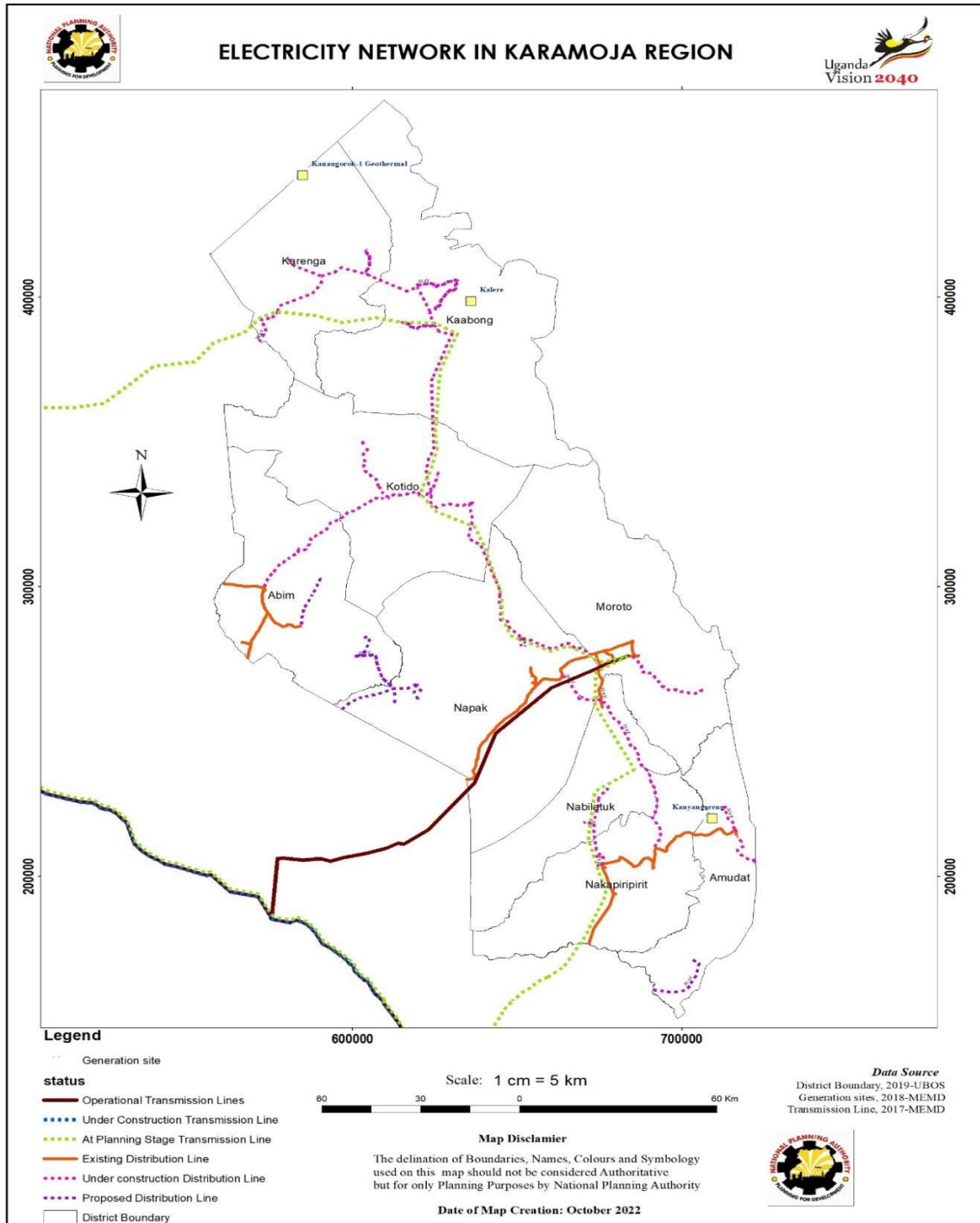


Figure15: Electricity Network in Karamoja Region

2.3.12 Urban Development

66. **Urbanization is not well-guided and there is hardly any development control.** The rapid mushrooming of trading centres is haphazard resulting in urban sprawl and inefficient land use management. Urban planning to meet the requisite infrastructure for the growing urban population in Karamoja region is still inadequate and needs the concerted effort of all relevant stakeholders, for example, the urban form in the region is of low density, characterized by poor-quality housing structures and informal settlements, which, together

with the poor infrastructure (roads, housing, electricity, etc.) makes production activities or businesses expensive, and is unattractive to investments. Until recently, Karamoja region had no physical planners and no physical planning committees, however, even with their recent establishment, the technical capacities to deliver on the physical planning and urban development matters is limited.

67. **Karamoja region is host to the proposed Moroto city which is earmarked (Vision 2040) for regional city with a niche in minerals' development.** The city is envisaged to serve as a center for production, services, knowledge and innovation, thus contributing to the growth and sustainable development of Karamoja region, and Uganda. The proposed city presents an opportunity for livelihood diversification but also creates demand for provision of services and the need to strengthen rural-urban linkages through food and agricultural value chains, given the expected increase in consumption and shift in consumption patterns.

2.3.13 Private Sector Investment

68. **The region provides enormous opportunities for private sector investments.** A number of private sector players have established businesses in the region, ranging from large and medium size hotels and restaurants, banking services, agency banking, supermarkets and fuel refilling stations. But most of these services are urban based services Map (Figure 16). The region is also buoyed with private sector activities related to mining of especially limestone minerals. This employs many artisanal miners especially the youth and women. Key challenges facing private sector investment in the region include; limited financial literacy, limited access to financial resources, insecurity and limited financing for long term ventures among others.

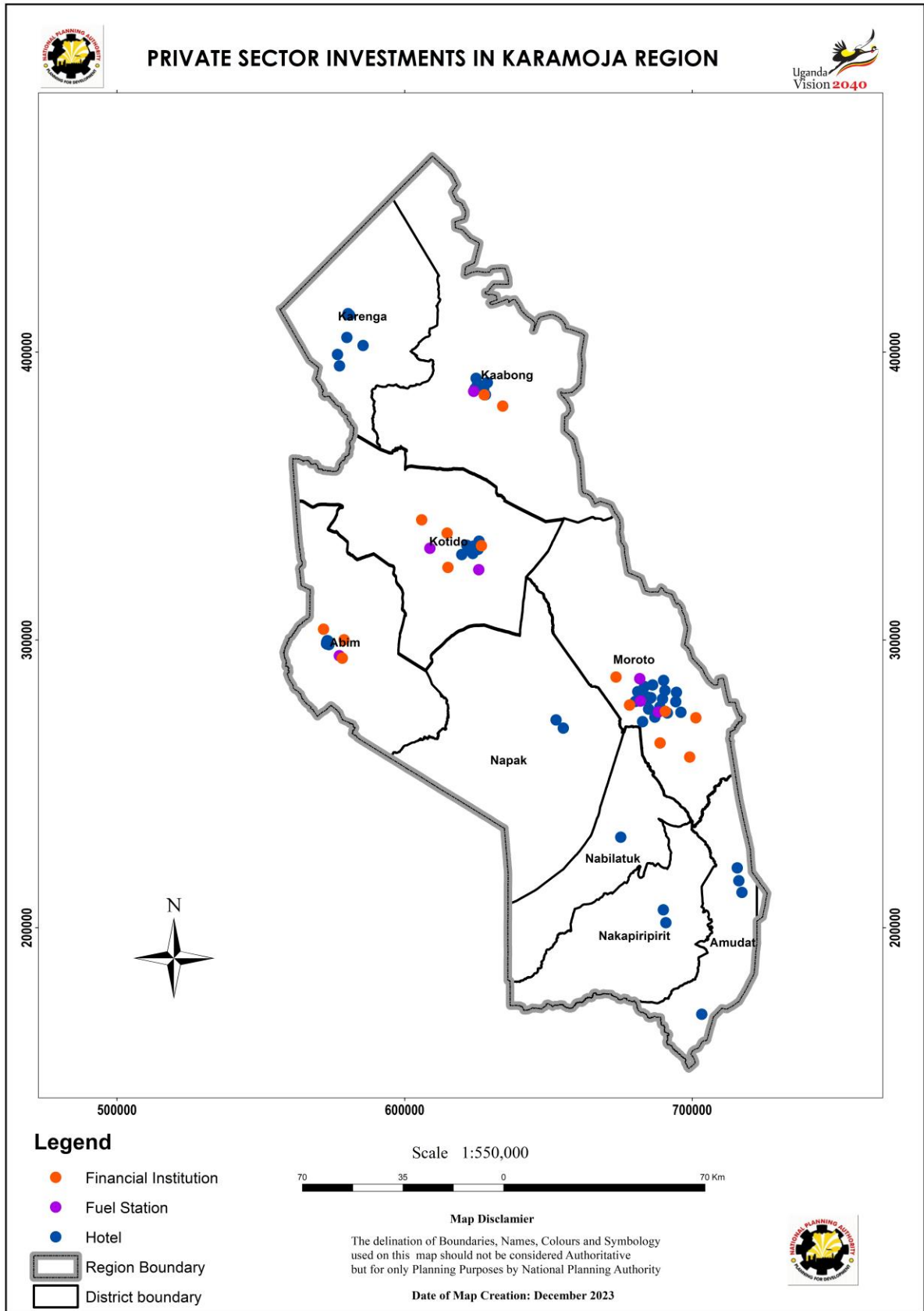


Figure16: Private Secor Investments in Karamoja

2.4 Climate Change

69. The region has had challenges with environmental degradation i.e. over grazing, deforestation, bush burning, charcoal burning, among others. As a result, there has been an increase in average temperature of 1.3°C, increase in the average number of days with extreme heat from 20 to 28 percent between 1960 to 2023 particularly between the month of June and August, reduction in annual rainfall between 15 to 20 percent with shorter rainy seasons. It is projected that there will be increases in minimum temperatures region wide by 1.8 to 2.1°C and increase in number of days with extreme heat by 15 to 43 percent. Districts with the highest projected increases include Moroto, Kaabong, Amudat and Nakapiripirit (USAID,2017)

2.6 Governance and Security

2.6.1 Governance

70. **Karamoja is governed by two isolated/parallel systems; the ineffective distrusted formal and the highly organized powerful informal traditional system.** These two systems do not trust each other. General distrust of well-intended interventions undermines credibility of the Government. The two systems lead and mislead the population leading to uncoordinated governance. Each has its social service centers that seem antagonistic to each other. The formal health services do not recognize informal health services. The formal education services do not recognize the informal nurturing that is ritualistic and delinks the children informal education services. The informal governance system seems highly organized, more trusted by people, spiritualistic and patriarchal in nature. It ignores the government/formal decisions on livelihoods and modern approaches. It views the formal leadership as highly corrupt, tribalistic, politically divisive and dishonest. This isolates people from government service delivery. Those isolated resort to criminal activities to earn a living.
71. **The informal justice system is male dominated, often gender blind and biased due to cultural discrimination.** There is a lot of gender-based violence that goes unattended to. The informal justice system in Karamoja is ineffective and selective - blind to gender justice, this structure is male dominated, patriarchal and oppressive to females - with normalized structural domestic violence. Informal justice system is a prerogative of male dominance. Most of the decision makers of Karamoja; such as the council of elders, are male dominated and so do not fairly provide women with fair hearing during dispensation of justice. Women are particularly vulnerable in situations of conflict and suffer differently from men, as they are responsible for caregiving and are not always able to escape during raids. Conflict exposes women to gender-based violence both in and outside the home, and it undermines the possibilities for women to develop economically, socially and politically.
72. **The formal justice system is highly commercialized and favorable to the rich.** The formal system is very expensive to the ordinary rural person since it is being influenced by bribery, corruption and nepotism. There is a lot of legal fora shopping in Karamoja as a desperate measure in which victims have found themselves trusting the mediation institution that does not guarantee justice in the phase of powerful crime perpetrators. The most affected are the vulnerable poor households, women, children and disabled. The vulnerable poor populations prefer to let victims endure the injustice due to the high costs of justice dispensation in Karamoja. There are also limited justice centers in Karamoja; three (3) out of nine (9) districts have magistrate facilities and services. The insecurity further compromises the

justice systems since lawlessness, corruption and selective justice is applied based on money and power where the vulnerable and innocent continue to suffer even more.

2.6.2 Security

73. **The security situation in Karamoja is fragile, with intra and inter-ethnic tension and livestock raids, contributing to unresolved conflict and resentment.** Conflict-resource based, ethnic, wildlife and cross-border conflict in Karamoja is a confluence of mutually reinforcing factors, including but not limited to, communal violence, ethnic and clan related warfare, food insecurity, poor human development, displacement, and a deteriorating natural environment. To a significant extent these factors constitute a perennial, almost structural, set of conflict dynamics in Karamoja. Incidents of habitual crime keep unfolding, as capacity of law-and-order enforcement was being improved.
74. **The Karamoja region's borders remain insecure and porous between northeastern Uganda, South Sudan, and northern Kenya (linking to Somalia).** The Karamoja region is characterized by frequent re-resource-based conflicts mainly in the dry season pastures along the border regions As illustrated in Map (Figure 17), the border regions experience the greatest impacts of the conflicts due to abundance of dry season pasture.

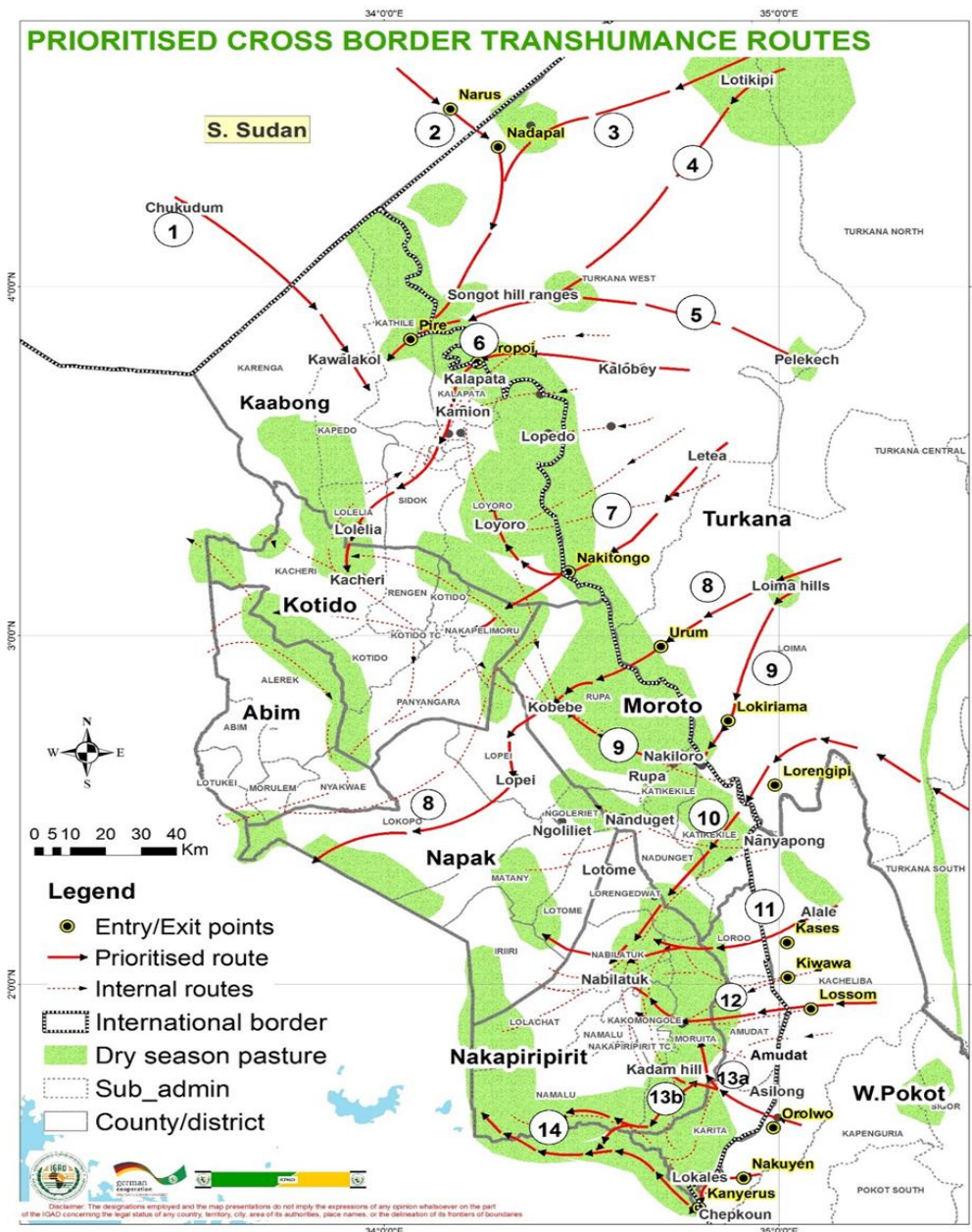


Figure17: Cross border humance routes

76. Persistent conflict in Karamoja has eroded the society and undermined progress. The cause of these conflicts and insecurity are due to poor governance, livestock-based violence called raiding, limited justice dispensation system in Karamoja, distorted cultural governance institutions, Gender Based Violence, poor cross border collaboration and poor family and society cohesion. In particular, there are four (4) structural factors impacting in persistent conflict and underdevelopment in Karamoja; the 4S-Guns. **First**, the Sounding Gun, relates to physical violence of cattle rustling, domestic violence, robbery, land grabbing, and child labour and neglect, unattended human development and trauma healing in post conflict situations (widows, victims, orphans). **Second**, the Silent Gun, relating to alcoholism and failed justice dispensation which have continued to frustrate the population and silently kill them. **Third**, the Salient Gun, relates to persistent poverty due to poor investments attitudes, poor governance, corruption, relief dependence while, dependence on fragile and stressed livestock based economy, and undeveloped industries for sustainable and progressive

development. Lastly the **fourth**, the Stray Gun, relates to the reserved and restricted land resources resulting into human wildlife conflicts.

75. **Cattle raiding and competition for water and grasslands have been the primary source of violence between pastoralist groups within Karamoja and the neighborhood.** Historically, raiding had three major motives. Firstly, was creating a better economic base and enhancing one's social status in the society. Secondly, the territorial control of grazing areas and access to adequate water for livestock. Thirdly, increasing one's herds as an insurance against unforeseen calamities such as drought, famine, and cattle epidemics.
76. **Cattle rustling violence is a manifest in structural inequity and unequal distribution of power.** Cattle rustling violence is an ancient practice that was culturally assimilated, nurtured, glorified and normalized in the cultural lifestyle of the Karimojong. Livestock is known as the Karimojong Bank that needs serious protection either from individuals or government for economic opportunities. Cattle rustlers target livestock as a means to acquire wealth or improve their economic status.
77. **The current disappearance of livestock from Karamoja has led to mistrust between governments with the Karimojong.** The current form of cattle rustling has been a very complex one in nature, including highly commercialized raiding with a multi-stakeholder negative collaboration of raiders, leaders "my voter my criminal", business people, and errant security personnel, use of digital raiding, motorized raiding, collaborative raiding by multi-stakeholders, militarily aided raiding by errant security officers through giving of ammunitions, uniforms and hiring of guns.
78. **Another driver of conflicts in Karamoja is failure by government to integrate the Karachuna in government programmes such as EMYOOGA, UWEP, YLP, CDD, Parish Development Model (PDM).** These programmes do not target *Karachuna* nor their households since they were known as wrong elements in the community. Proliferation and availability of Small Arms and Light Weapons has led to re-radicalization of *Karachuna* into armed cattle violence in Karamoja, where individuals who had previously disengaged from cattle violence have become involved in armed activities again. These SALWs are from: porous borders (South Sudan, Kenya, Errant security officers who hire, sell and give uniform to the raiders, the Local Defense Units (LDUs) that deserted have continued to connect with some errant officers to collaborate and raid livestock due to the fact that they were denied to access their salaries and business people hire guns and ammunitions to the raiders.
79. **Insecurity in Karamoja has led to the loss of livelihoods options and opportunities, a leading cause of poverty.** Due to insecurity the livestock is lost in unknown locations. The insecurity confines people to less fertile areas. Conflict prevents communities from making productive use of the rangelands, limiting opportunities for production, and timely access to areas of production. Food insecurity is the most far-reaching impact of conflict, as it reduces incentives to invest in production. Conflict contributes to environmental degradation through heavy tree cutting and charcoal burning as a mode of coping and adaptation to the hunger and famine situation. The impacts of conflict are widespread and devastating, affecting livelihoods, food and nutrition security, environmental degradation, livestock health, and gender dimensions. There is lawlessness with excessive looting, untold killings, depletion of livestock population, increasing land grabbing, land degradation, domestic violence, road robbery and thugs' criminality, corruption, inter and intra-ethnic violence, human rights abuses, failed parallel formal and informal governance systems, threatened economic

investments, exodus of development partners, persistent and chronic poverty and underdevelopment.

80. **The NRM government successfully undertook disarmament campaigns in 2001 and 2006, by 2009 to 2018 there was relative peace in Karamoja but these efforts were not sustained.** By the end of 2019 the situation had “spiraled out of hand”. The problem was made worse by a foot-and-mouth outbreak in some areas, and then by COVID-19, both of which disrupted the legitimate cattle trade and left young men idle. The current form of insecurity has been a very complex one in nature, including commercialized raiding, use of digital raiding, motorized raiding, collaborative raiding (multi-stakeholder negative collaboration), military aided raiding (military stores negatively used).
81. **Despite the social, economic, governance and security challenges, Karamoja is endowed with vast untapped opportunities and potentials.** These include; the young population (over 65percent below 25 years) - skills development, labour force, etc.; agriculture land that supports both pastoral and agro-pastoral activities; more than 50 potentially viable minerals; tourism resources; sustainable energy sources such as wind, solar and biogas; and underutilized Opportunities - Trade, industrial growth given its strategic location for international and cross border trade and services and mineral resources and livestock for value added industries. These potentials if sustainably harnessed, and opportunities tapped, Karamoja region would enable it to rapidly industrialize and transform economically thus contributing to Uganda Vision 2040.
82. **To sum up the issues that require addressing include;** a) High poverty levels associated with limited wealth creation due to subsistence economy, Persistent ethnic clashes/conflicts; and cattle raiding and diminishing cattle population; b) Food insecurity and malnutrition arising from unsustainable land use; high incidence of pests and diseases; unpredictable water sources for livestock and crop farming; poor soil retention and unpredictable weather; and Land and environmental degradation; c) Low value addition and industrialization despite the potential; d) Low education levels and limited health care services; e) huge infrastructure gaps and services explained by low road infrastructure density; limited connectivity to electricity to support small, medium and large-scale industrialization; low utilization of ICT services, including mobile money services; d) Low level of land registration limiting access to individual land ownership and brewing land conflicts; f) Poor urban planning leading to unplanned/uncoordinated urban development and urban sprawling; and g) low penetration of Government programmes; and low gender equality leading to a highly male dominated community that has low respect to the female gender.

CHAPTER THREE: THE STRATEGIC DIRECTION

83. Chapter three highlights the strategic direction for transforming Karamoja from a subsistence agro-pastoralist to a commercially productive society in the next 10 years (2023-2035).

3.1 Vision, Goal, Development Theme and Objectives

84. The Karamoja Regional Development Plan (KRDP) presents the aspirations of the region for the next 10 years aimed to transform the region from its status quo to the level of other regions in the country.

1. **Vision** “A transformed Karamojong society from a subsistence agro-pastoralist to a commercially productive society”
2. **Goal** “A peaceful, productive, socially and economically resilient Karamoja by 2035”
3. **Development Theme** “Sustainable peace and agro-industrialization for socio-economic transformation of Karamoja”

85. To achieve the goal of a peaceful, productive, socially and economically resilient Karamoja by 2035, the focus will include: **1. Peace and security; 2. Agro-industrialization, food security and nutrition; 3. Sustainable use of natural resources; 4. Productive economic infrastructure and tailor-made social services; 5. Harnessing culture and traditional systems for national development; and 6. Continuous research and innovation.**

3.2 The Strategic Objectives

86. The strategic objectives of the Plan are to:

1. Establish sustainable peace and security;
2. Develop livestock and crop production towards value addition and market-oriented practices;
3. Ensure sustainable use and management of region’s natural resources;
4. Increase the stock and access to appropriate social and economic infrastructure and services;
5. Harness positive cultural practices and the traditional systems of the people of Karamoja for national development; and
6. Undertake research and innovation for Karamoja tailor made solutions.

3.3 Strategies

87. Aligned to the six strategic objectives in section 3.2 are a number of key strategies to achieve the overall goal “A peaceful, productive, socially and economically resilient Karamoja by 2035”. Table 15 shows the mapping of strategies with strategic objectives.

Table 15. Alignment of key Strategies with the Objectives

Strategic Objective	Strategies
1. Establish sustainable peace and security;	1.1 Enhance MODVA capacity to consolidate peace and security in the region 1.2 Enhance regional security cooperation with the neighboring countries 1.3 Strengthen capacity for effective delivery of justice, law and order 1.4 Strengthen governance institutions, family, and society cohesion. 1.5 Promote participation, mutual accountability and transparency

Strategic Objective	Strategies
2. Develop livestock and crop production towards value addition and market-oriented practices	2.1 Develop agricultural production infrastructure and facilities with involvement of communities 2.2 Promote sustainable agricultural practices and use of environmental resources 2.3 Commercializing agriculture through mechanization, irrigation, increased use of fertilizers, improved seed varieties, modern animal husbandry and agronomic practices 2.4 Develop large water strategic reservoirs and invest in increasing pastures 2.5 Maintenance of water for production facilities
3. Ensure sustainable use and management of the region's natural resources;	3.1 Support public and private sector investments in tourism products and marketing 3.2 Undertake mineral exploration, exploitation and value addition, 3.3 Regulate mining operations for both the artisanal miners and commercial mining companies 3.4 Climate Change adaptation and mitigation measures for sustainable management of the environment resources
4. Increase the stock and access to appropriate social and economic infrastructure and services;	4.1 Develop and expand transport infrastructure to promote regional trade, tourism and security provision 4.2 Improve access to tailor made social services 4.3 Skilling, apprenticeship and mentorship of the Karachunas for their employability (attitude, ideology and Patriotism) 4.4 Expand social protection safety nets 4.5 Connect households, government and business institutions to clean, reliable and affordable energy 4.6 Expand ICT infrastructure and services in the region
5. Harness positive cultural practices and the traditional systems of the people of Karamoja for National Development;	5.1 Promote patriotism and commitment to national development agenda 5.2 Harness the rich culture of the Karamojong
6. Undertake research and innovation for Karamoja tailor made solutions	6.1 Promote research and innovation for improved service delivery in the region

3.4 The Theory of Change (TOC)

88. The theory of change outlines how and why the Karamoja region is expected to **transform from a subsistence agro-Pastoralist society to a commercially productive society as the desired change**. This change will happen, with a focus of first achieving the goal, “A peaceful, productive, socially and economically resilient Karamoja” as the foundation in the medium to long term. Central to this goal is strengthening the fundamentals for harnessing the potentials in the region and exploiting available opportunities. Conditions (outcomes) for achieving the desired change are expressed as If-Then statement below, which translate as:

- IF** Community safety, security, and adherence to human rights principles are enhanced;
- IF** Livestock and crop production and productivity are value addition and market oriented;
- IF** Land, minerals and wildlife resources are used and managed sustainably;
- IF** Economic infrastructure improved and social services are tailor made for the Karamoja region
- IF** Cultural and traditional value systems of the Karamojong people are harnessed for sustainable livelihoods and national development;
- IF** Karamoja Research and Innovations are tailored to address local challenges; and

THEN the people of Karamoja will **be peaceful, productive, socially and economically resilient by 2035** and able to transform from a subsistence agro-pastoralist to a commercially productive society, in the long term.

Contributions of the Actors to the Outcomes include the following:

- i. A coordinated regional approach towards peace and security;
- ii. Necessary production facilities and related services are provided around *Erre* (home), *Nawi* (grazing area) and along the transhumance mobility routes;
- iii. Lands, minerals and wildlife resources are exploited with involvement of the people of Karamoja to transform their livelihoods;
- iv. Infrastructure development and services in the Karamoja region are responsive to the social, economic and cultural dynamics and needs;
- v. The Government, private sector and development partners commit resources to implement the plan; and
- vi. Capacity built across all levels to implement the plan.

The assumptions for change to happen include the following:

- i. All duty bearers (Actors) promote, protect and fulfill human rights and use evidence in service delivery;
- ii. The people of Karamoja have the necessary inputs and skills for increasing production, productivity, value addition, and have access to local and foreign markets;
- iii. The local population collaborate and participate in the sustainable exploitation of environment and natural resources;
- iv. Youths have acquired competitive skills for increased employment opportunities and labour productivity;
- v. The people are involved/participate in the design and implementation as response to the real felt needs and intention; and
- vi. Interventions/Actions are grounded on lessons and researched local solutions.

89. Illustration of the TOC leading to desired results is provided in Figure 17.

A. DESIRED CHANGE BY 2035:
 "The people of Karamoja are peaceful, socially and economically productive and resilient by 2035"

B. IMPACT: Improved livelihoods and economic prosperity in the Karamojong region society

C. OUTCOME:
 5. Enhanced positive cultural practices for sustainable livelihoods.

ASSUMPTION:
 5. The people are involved/participate in the design and implementation as response to the real felt needs and intention.

ASSUMPTION: 1. All duty bearers promote, protect and fulfill human rights and use evidence in service delivery

C. OUTCOME:
 1. Improved community safety, reconciliation, security, and adherence to human rights principles

MEDIUM- LONG TERM
C. OUTCOME:
 2. Increased agricultural production, productivity, value addition and market access

ASSUMPTION: 2. The people of Karamoja have the necessary inputs and skills for increasing production, productivity, value addition and interesting to access local and foreign markets

C. OUTCOME: 4. Increased access to social services and economic opportunities

SHORT- MEDIUM TERM
C. OUTCOME: 3. Sustainable and inclusive use of natural resources

ASSUMPTION: 3. The local population collaborate and participate in the sustainable exploitation of environment and natural resources

ASSUMPTION: 4. Youths have acquired competitive skills for increased employment opportunities and labour productivity dynamics

C. OUTCOME:
 6. Improved research and innovation capacity

ASSUMPTION: 6. Interventions/Action are grounded on lessons and researched local solutions

C. CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUTCOMES:
 i. A coordinated regional approach towards peace and security
 vi. Capacity is built across all levels to implement the plan

C. CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUTCOMES:
 ii. Necessary production facilities and related services are provided around Erre (home), Auwi (grazing area), and along the transhumance mobility routes

C. CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUTCOMES:
 iii. Lands, minerals and wildlife resources are exploited involving the people of Karamoja to transform their livelihoods
 iv. Infrastructure development and services in the Karamoja region are responsive to the social, economic and cultural dynamics and needs

C. CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUTCOMES:
 vii. The Government, Private Sector and Development partners commit resources to implement the plan

Figure18: Illustration of the Theory of Change (TOC)

90. Measures of success of this Plan will be based on the results (impacts and outcomes) and indicators at different levels provided in Table 16. Figure 15 provides the interventions under 6 pillars for implementation leading to the results (outcomes and intermediate outcomes).

Table16. Change Results and Key Indicators at Goal Level

PLAN LOGIC	Indicator	Data Source, Year	Baseline FY2019/20	5 Year Target	10 Year Target	Results
Goal: A peaceful, productive, socially and economically resilient Karamoja by 2035						
Impact: Improved livelihoods and economic prosperity	Proportion of households in subsistence agro-pastoralism (percent)	UNHS 2019/20	31.1	24	16	Agro-pastoralism gradually reduces to less than 20 percent of households
	Proportion of households in commercial farming (percent)	UNHS 2019/20	-		50	
	Average Monthly Nominal Household Income (Ugx)	UNHS, 2019/20	99,000	190,000	297,000	Average monthly household income to increase 3 folds
	Population Below the poverty line (percent)	UNHS, 2019/20	65.7	45.3	32.9	Poverty level to reduce by half
	Proportion (percent) of food-secure households:	UNHS, 2019/20	25	39	75	3 in 4 households attain food security
	Dietary Energy Consumption (Kcal/person/day):	UNHS, 2019/20	2,261	2,327	2,393	Dietary Energy Consumption to increase tangent to the national average level of 2019/20
Final Outcomes	Literacy rate		30.4	45.6	60.8	Literacy rate to increase by a factor of 2
	Unemployment rate	UNHS, 2019/20	12.4	10.4	8.8	Unemployment level to drop by 3.6 percentage points, to the national average level of 2019/20

PLAN LOGIC	Indicator	Data Source, Year	Baseline FY2019/20	5 Year Target	10 Year Target	Results
PLAN LOGIC	Indicator	Data Source, Year	Baseline FY2019/20	5 Year Target	10 Year Target	Interventions/Projects
Objective 1: Establish sustainable peace and security;						
1.Improved community safety, security, and adherence to human rights principles	Crime rate using small arms and light weapons per district (number of crimes per 100,000 population)	UPF Crime Report, 2022	151	100	50	Promote civic military cooperation in peace building and conflict transformation
	Incidences of trafficking in persons					Promote cross border peaceful interaction and co-existence
	Proportion of human rights complaints registered against security forces that are investigated and resolved					Promote participatory planning, civic education and social accountability mechanism
						Strengthen Justice Law and Order System (JLOS)
					Strengthen family and Social Systems to aid better Gender relations	
Objective 2: Develop livestock and crop production towards value addition and market-oriented practices						
2. Increased agricultural production, productivity, value addition and market access	Value of annual cereal production (MT)					Increase crop production and productivity, and value chain development, and household consumption Karamoja Seed Project in Kaabong and Nabilatuk
	Prevalence of undernourishment	UDHS, 2016	45	33	25.6	

PLAN LOGIC	Indicator	Data Source, Year	Baseline FY2019/20	5 Year Target	10 Year Target	Results
	(percent)					
	Prevalence of stunting among children under five years (percent)	UDHS, 2016	35.2	22.3	14.3	
	Livestock population per 1000 population		6,000	9,000	12,000	Improve livestock production and Productivity value chains development Establish a meat processing & hides and skins processing plants in Kotido for value addition
	Water storage capacity (Million Cubic meters) per hectare of cultivated land	MWE	4.8	7.2	9.6	Increase access to water for production Water project-Lopee man-made lake
	(Measure for Market Access)					Improved market access for Livestock, crop and their products
	Prevalence of household enterprises (percent)	UNHS?				Improve support for diversified livelihoods
Objective 3: Ensure sustainable use and management of the region's natural resources						
3.Sustainable and inclusive use of natural resources	Percentage of land area under conservation (wildlife, forest and national park)	2017	46.6			1. ;
	Forest cover (Percentage of Total Land Area)	2010	11.6	15.6	20	Promote Forest and rangeland restoration

PLAN LOGIC	Indicator	Data Source, Year	Baseline FY2019/20	5 Year Target	10 Year Target	Results
	Wetland Cover (Percentage of total land area)					Strengthen land administration and management as a basis for better land use
						Build local capacity for mineral extraction and value addition Cement Factory Project in Nandunget and Kinkinkit; A Cement factory Project in Moroto Klinker Factory in Moroto
						Promote and develop tourism Biodiversity enterprises Kidepo International Airport
Objective 4: Increase the stock and access to appropriate social and economic infrastructure and services;						
4. Increased access to social services and economic opportunities	Unemployment rate (percent)	UNHS, 2019/20	12.4	8	5	Develop commodity marketing infrastructure for bulking and market access
	Net enrolment rate in primary education (percent)	UNHS, 2019/20	58	76.5	95	Establish tailor-made education system for Karamoja Construct 73 public boarding primary and 44 Secondary schools in strategic locations
	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	UDHS, 2022	72	54	36	Establish tailor-made healthcare system for Karamoja
	Maternal Mortality Rate (per	UDHS, 2022	588	399	189	

PLAN LOGIC	Indicator	Data Source, Year	Baseline FY2019/20	5 Year Target	10 Year Target	Results
	100,000)					
	Safe water coverage, percent	MWE	80	85	90	Improve access to safe water, sustainable sanitation and hygiene
	Proportion of households that use grid electricity for lighting (percent)	UDHS, 2022	13.7	16.2	20	Optimise the Rural Electrification Programme
	National Road density	UNRA/ MOWT, 2020	6	10	13	Develop priority roads that open up Karamoja for trade with neighbouring communities Karenga-Kapedo-Kaboong-Kotido-Moroto Road; Develop priority roads for security provision in the region
Objective 5: Harness positive cultural practices and the traditional systems of the people of Karamoja for National Development;						
5.Enhanced positive cultural practices for sustainable livelihoods.	Proportion of developed cultural heritage resources					Develop and market culture and cultural sites
	Alignment of the cultural development initiatives to the national plan					
	Intercommunity violence (number of cases reported and prosecuted)					
	Adult literacy rate by gender (percent)	UNHS, 2019/20	30.4	59.3	75.5	Promote and preserve Karamojong culture

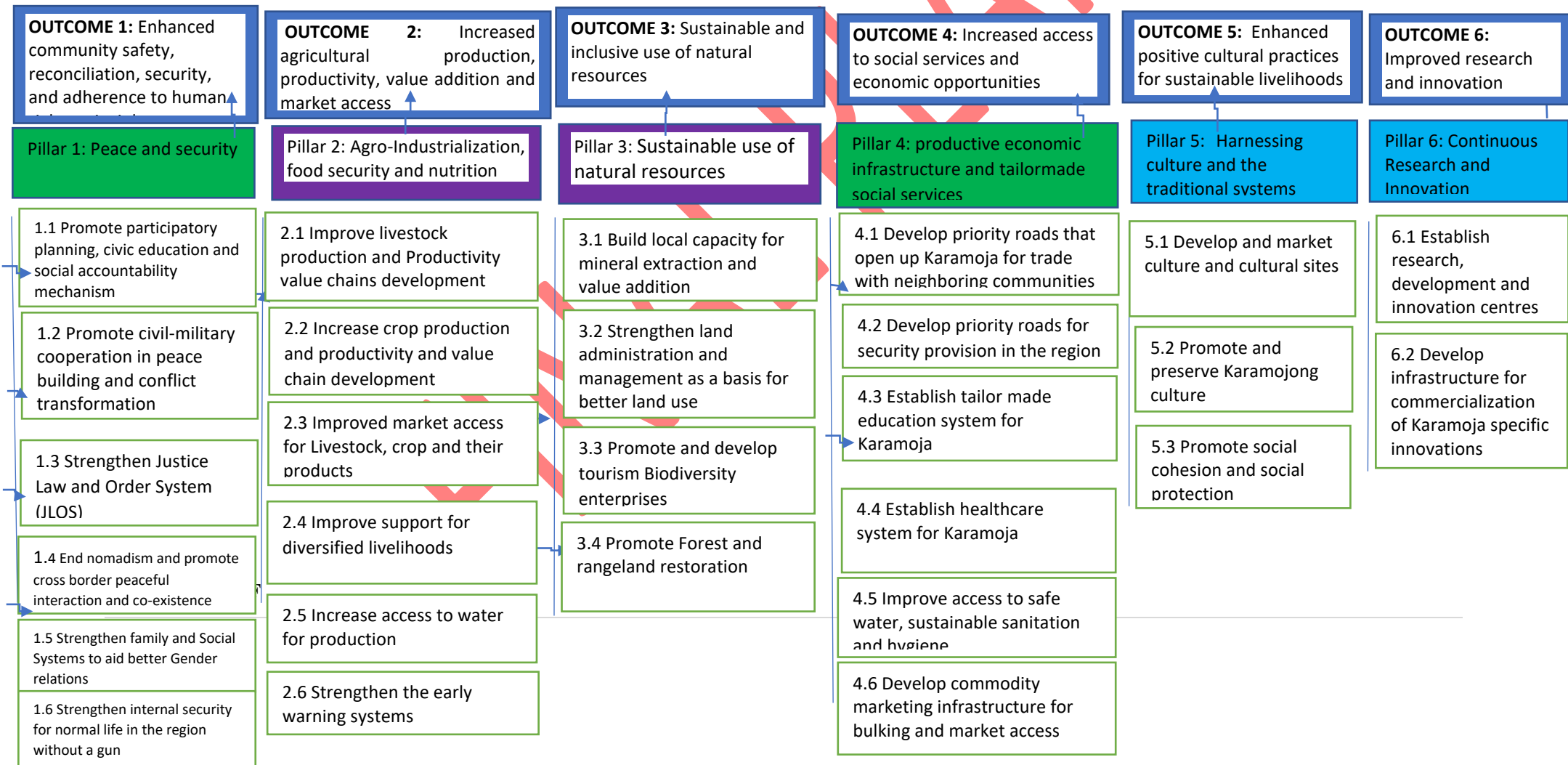
PLAN LOGIC	Indicator	Data Source, Year	Baseline FY2019/20	5 Year Target	10 Year Target	Results
	Gender Based Violence (number of cases reported and prosecuted)	UPF Crime Report, 2022	802	401	200	Promote social cohesion and social protection
	Number of approved Local Government development plans that are aligned with the national development plan	2022, NPA	9	11	11	Support LGs to develop LGDPs that are aligned to the Regional development Plan and National Development Plan
	Informal sector (percent)	UNHS, 2019/20	87	66.8	44.2	Advocate for the rights of marginalized groups (women, youths, marginalized ethnic groups) within the cultural and traditional systems
Objective 6: Undertake research and innovation for Karamoja tailor made solutions						
6.Improved research and innovation capacity	Number of research institutions in Karamoja sub-region		1	3	3	Establish research, development and innovation centres
	Number of research projects funded and completed in Karamoja sub-region		-	10	15	Develop infrastructure for commercialization of Karamoja specific innovations
	Percentage of innovations developed and adopted that have a positive impact on the socio-economic transformation of the sub-region		-	5	5	

91. In the context of the desired goal, the pathways provide a strategic framework that outlines the causal relationships between the planned interventions/strategies and the desired outcomes.

Vision: "A transformed Karamojong society from a subsistence agrop to a commercially Productive society society"

Goal: "A peaceful, productive and resilient Karamoja by 2035"

Development Theme: "Sustainable peace and agro-industrialization for socio-economic transformation of Karamoja"



92. Key Actors aligned with the expected results- intermediate outcomes and outputs (Table 17)

Table17. Alignment of Key actors with results (Intermediate outcomes and Outputs)

#	Intermediate Outcome	Output	Key Development Actors
	Quick Wins (Immediate actions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Strengthen both human and institutional Capacity for all the Local Governments in the region ii. A comprehensive Community mobilization strategy developed and implemented iii. Karachunas skilled and integrated iv. Kobulin Rehabilitation Center upgraded to a comprehensive learning centre v. Displaced Karamajongs families in Teso resettled in Karamoja vi. Street children from Karamoja Region resettled vii. UBC FM coverage expanded to reach Norther Karamoja viii. Distill 2 valley tanks per district and supply of agricultural inputs and tractors in the region. ix. Upgrading roads with low-cost-sealing (i.e., Kotido-Kaabong-Karenga (150kms), Abim-Kotido (69kms), Patong-Abim (42kms), Napak-Kotido (100kms); Moroto-Kotido road (100km) and Moroto Municipality roads (22km) x. Transform 9 primary schools for each district and 4 Secondary schools from the districts of Napak, Kaabong, Kotido, and Nakapiripiriti into boarding schools with a capacity of 3000 pupils per primary school and 2000 students per secondary school; 	
1.	Improved governance, safety, and economic participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 (110) civic education and social accountability sessions conducted on good leadership and citizenry in Karamoja 1.2 (10,000) IEC materials on good leadership and citizenry produced and disseminated 1.3 (360) Barazas organized to promote social accountability mechanisms related to leadership, service delivery and good citizenry. 1.4 (1080) Media engagements supported to advocate for good governance, human rights, participatory planning, and social accountability mechanisms. 1.5 (6300) leaders trained on good leadership, human rights, social accountability and participatory planning 1.6 (4800) Anti-Stock Theft Units established along the border ethnic communities in collaboration with peace committees. 1.7 (1800) Karachunas mobilized through Karachuna-to-Karachuna outreach for peacebuilding and disarmament efforts. 1.8 (1000) individuals who voluntarily disarmed and reintegrated through reconciliation processes. 1.9 (6200) monitoring and peace committees established, trained, and operationalized from the village to regional levels to handle alternative conflict resolutions in accordance with local council regulations, by-laws, and ordinances. 1.10 (10) annual peace and cultural events commemorated. 1.11 One digital conflict management surveillance units implemented 1.12 (10) livestock registers updated at the village, parish, sub-county, county, and district/regional levels using an online application to support conflict management. 1.13 (900) Karamoja women peace forums and community peace dialogues organized. 	Government, Civil Society, Researchers

#	Intermediate Outcome	Output	Key Development Actors
		<p>1.14 (50) projects implemented to promote peace along the border ethnic communities.</p> <p>1.15 (4) Joint Local Organizations (JLOs) established in Karamoja.</p> <p>1.16 (50) police posts established in sub-counties with high crime rates.</p> <p>1.17 Policing programmes supported</p> <p>1.18 (2) rehabilitation centers for juveniles established</p> <p>1.19 (12) council of elders trained on referral pathways</p> <p>1.20 (2) rehabilitation centers established and managed across Napak and Kotido to cater for the needs of the traumatized population</p> <p>1.21 5 Cross Border Peace and Conflict Impact Assessments conducted to inform interventions across borders.</p> <p>1.22 (50) cross-border connectors for peace (water sources, pasture, markets, vocational schools, health units, roads, electricity, transport network, sports centers) established to promote cross-border peaceful coexistence and collaboration.</p> <p>1.23 (5) cross-border communication and surveillance masks established for tracking, communication, joint security, community security surveillance, conflict early warning, and timely response to conflicts.</p> <p>1.24 (500) UPDF (Uganda People's Defense Forces) deployed along the borders of Amudat, Moroto, Kaabong, and Karenga.</p> <p>1.26 5 Cross-border frameworks and protocols implemented.</p> <p>1.27 A border immigration point operationalized</p> <p>1.27 (10) community-based ETAMAM established for alternative conflict resolution mechanisms, including approaches such as Ekeno, Ekal, Ekitoe, Ekokua, Akiriket, Ameto, and Reconciliatory approaches (Mumah and Kilot Ngakan).</p> <p>1.28 (54) women social centers established to support Gender Action Learning Systems (GALs)</p> <p>1.29 (481) awareness campaigns conducted on culture to promote understanding of gender equality and the importance of respectful relationships, along with the demobilization of harmful cultural practices such as early child marriage, female genital mutilation, high dowry, and female marginalization.</p>	
2.	Increased agricultural production, productivity, and local economic development.	<p>2.1 (9) regional pasture and fodder demonstration centers established across the 9 districts</p> <p>2.2 (1,350) Acres rangeland land restored and reseeded with pasture</p> <p>2.3 (1350) Acres of Grazing land mapped for communal grazing</p> <p>2.4 (2) livestock breeding and multiplication centers established in Karamoja</p> <p>2.5 (35) Metallic Kraals constructed across the districts of Karamoja</p> <p>2.6 (1090) Community Animal Health Workers equipped</p> <p>2.7 Periodic disease, pest/parasites preventions and controls conducted across the region</p> <p>2.8 A livestock laboratory and diagnostic center constructed in Kotido</p> <p>2.9 (12) Strategic Dipping tanks constructed in Karamoja Pastoral zones</p> <p>2.10 (20,000,000) Cattle branded in Karamoja</p> <p>2.11 All veterinary drugs assessed for quality in the region</p> <p>2.12 (9) ago veterinary input shops established</p> <p>2.13 Bi-annual mass livestock vaccinations carried out (2 each year)</p>	Government, Private sector, Civil Society, Local Communities

#	Intermediate Outcome	Output	Key Development Actors
		2.14 One Regional Gene bank established in Nabuin 2.15 (226) Multipurpose nursery demonstration sites established for dry land pasture, forage and fodder (2 per sub-county) 2.16 (4) Urban milk coolants and collection centers established in Karamoja (Kaabong, Napak, Amudat and Abim) 2.17 (9) Ranching cooperative established (one per district) 2.18 (2) honey collection centers established in Kaabong and Amudat 2.19 Breeding centers restocked 2.20 (10,000) goats distributed to small holder farmers for food security 2.21 10,000 sheep distributed to small holder farmers for food security 2.22 (10,000) poultry distributed to small holder farmers for food security 2.23 (90) dairy cows and heifers distributed to lead farmers in the region 2.24 A meat processing & hides and skins processing plant in Kotido 2.25 Capacity of public and private sectors actors built for agricultural extension. No of public and private sector extension workers trained 2.26 (168,000) individuals mapped and registered into cooperatives 2.27 (339) extension workers recruited and posted in the respective sub-counties 2.28 (9) agro input dealer shops established in the region (1 per district) 2.29 NABUIN breeding center supported 2.30 Seed scheme systems established in Karamoja (Kaabong and Nabilatuk) 2.31 Smallholder farmers in the green belts supported with bulking facilities 2.32 (3) Mini scale oil seed processing machines procured and established in Karamoja (Abim, Karenga and Napak) 2.33 (6) seed multiplication demonstration centers established in the green belts with smallholder farmers in (Abim, Karenga, Kaabong, Nabilatuk, Kotido, Amudat) 2.34 (2) Agricultural Mechanization Units established in Karamoja (Karenga and Nabilatuk) 2.35 Commercial farmers supported with tractors 2.36 (270) tractors provided in Karamoja (at least 30 per district) of Karamoja 2.37 (20,000) Ox Ploughs provided to farmers in region 2.38 (100,000) hoes distributed to farmers 2.39 (20,000) oxen distributed to farmers 2.40 (20,000) rakes distributed to farmers 2.42 (20,000) watering cans distributed to farmers 2.43 (100,000) bags of fertilizers distributed to farmers 2.44 (50,000) kgs of seeds and seedlings distributed to farmers 2.45 (5) Silos constructed and equipped 2.46 (20,000) pre and post harvest handling equipment established in the region 2.47 (4) large scale agricultural warehouses constructed in Karamoja 2.48 (113) Cooperatives established at the sub-county level 2.49 Karamoja Livestock Marketing Board/ Association supported	

#	Intermediate Outcome	Output	Key Development Actors
		2.50 Financial grant provided for Karamoja Marketing and Cooperative associations 2.51 (3) Mini high level Market Infrastructure constructed under MATIP 2.52 (5) livestock weighbridges installed 2.53 Market opportunities for livestock, crop and related products expanded in the region 2.54 (5) border export markets constructed 2.55 (57) public slaughter slabs and shades constructed at sub-county level 2.56 A livestock market established in the Middle East 2.57 Beef, milk, ghee and yorghut processing plants and hides and leather tanning constructed in Karamoja 2.58 Two modern slaughterhouses in Kotido and Namalu (Nakapiripit) 2.59 Cooperatives formed and supported 2.60 Women and youth VSLAs groups supported with grants 2.61 (168,000) Karachunas skilled and provided with start up grants 2.62 Increased access to financial resources for farmers and traders 2.63 (2) Valley tanks desilted per district and supply agricultural inputs and tractors 2.64 Dams for water storage and agricultural use constructed 2.65 (150) underground water reservoirs constructed 2.66 (2) Dams constructed in Kidepo National Park 2.67 Feasibility study conducted for gravity flow water ecosystems in Karamoja 2.68 4 gravity flows constructed 2.69 Silted dams rehabilitated and maintained 2.70 Large scale climate smart irrigation schemes invested in in Karamoja 2.71 (180) progressive commercial farmers for livestock and crop provided with miro irrigation schemes 2.72 Small scale irrigation and climate smart farming adopted at household levels 2.73 Water systems installed in town councils with out any 2.74 Windmills rehabilitated 2.73 Windmill water systems for communities installed 2.75 (500) boreholes constructed 2.76 Index-based animal insurance services fund created 2.77 (9) District and 113 sub-county Management Committees trained on Early Warning systems 2.78 (9) District disaster stores construct 2.79 Sub-County disaster stores constructed 2.80 Real-time weather information disseminated 2.81 Food and cash aid provided to beneficiaries in time of crisis 2.82 Weather stations rehabilitated in Karamoja 2.83 (3) high level weather stations installed in Karamoja	
3.	Enhanced protection and productivity of the environment and natural resources.	3.1. Cement, lime and marble processing plants established 3.2. Community mobilized and sensitized on polices and laws governing mining activities in Karamoja 3.3. Mineral beneficiation centre for skilling in Karamoja established	Private Sector, Government, Civil Society Private Sector,

#	Intermediate Outcome	Output	Key Development Actors
		<p>3.4. Moroto Cement factory established and operationalized</p> <p>3.5. Formal institutional mechanisms to over access to land and royalties established and functionalized</p> <p>3.6. Communities funded to undertake land rehabilitation and restoration after closure of mining operations as part of post-closure management plans</p> <p>3.7. Mandatory wide stakeholder consultations conducted</p> <p>3.8. Artisanal miners skilled and equipped</p> <p>3.9. Artisanal and small-scale miners' producer co-operatives supported.</p> <p>3.10. Artisanal and small-scale miners mobilized and sensitized</p> <p>3.11. Karamoja leaders empowered to negotiate for artisanal miners</p> <p>3.12. MOUs between foreign investors and the local community on mineral development signed</p> <p>3.13. District land offices Constructed, equipped and functioning</p> <p>3.14. District Land Offices supported with traditional systems of land governance</p> <p>3.15. Massive community land rights sensitization and awareness campaigns conducted</p> <p>3.16. Borders and boundaries re-surveyed in disputed areas in Karamoja districts</p> <p>3.17. Resettlement policy in green-belt areas of Karamoja formulated and implemented</p> <p>3.18. Communities mobilized to form CLAs to enhance tenure security communal land areas of Karamoja</p> <p>3.20. Survey of all land on which public institutions sit undertaken</p> <p>3.21. District Physical development Plans developed</p> <p>3.22. Biogas installed in schools</p> <p>3.26. Tourism enterprises focused on biodiversity developed</p> <p>3.23. Cultural day festivals and galas organized</p> <p>3.24. Annual Sports and Athletic galas organized</p> <p>3.25. Karamoja mountain cycling and road racing events organized</p> <p>3.26. Kanagorok developed as a tourism destination for hot springs and rock sliding in North Karamoja</p> <p>3.27. Karamoja marketed as a destination for wilderness adventure tented camping experiences</p> <p>3.28. Cultural tourism supported</p> <p>3.33. Cultural sites mapped and protected as tourist attractions</p> <p>3.29. Karamoja Tourism and Cultural information center constructed in Moroto District</p> <p>3.30. Mountain and rock-climbing trails developed in Karamoja</p> <p>3.31. Local craftsmen and women trained</p> <p>3.32. UNESCO Mount Moroto Man and Biosphere Reserve established</p> <p>3.33. Cultural sites mapped and protected as tourist attractions</p> <p>3.34. Wildlife fence constructed along Kidepo National Park</p> <p>3.35. Feasibility study for the establishment of Cable Cars on Mt. Moroto developed</p> <p>3.36. Tree Nurseries, Tree planting and woodlots by Youth and women groups and education institutions in Karamoja supported</p> <p>3.37. Districts afforestation projects developed and implemented</p> <p>Health and schools Woodlots established</p>	<p>Government, Civil Society</p>

#	Intermediate Outcome	Output	Key Development Actors
		3.38. (322, 169 hectares) degraded CFRs and rangelands restored 3.39. Collaborative Forest Management (CFM) strengthened 3.40. Eco-tourism products developed and marketed 3.41. Capacity of communities to manage and rehabilitate rangelands strengthened	
4.	Enhanced accessibility to essential goods and services for the population.	4.1 (508.6 km) tourism roads and other systems constructed 4.2 (672.8) km trade roads and other systems constructed 4.3 (154.5 km) Tourism Roads and other systems rehabilitated 4.4 (140 km) Tourism Roads constructed 4.5 Kidepo International Airport constructed 4.6 Nadunget airfield constructed 4.7 (415.5 km) Tororo -Loyoro - Rupa minerals rail road constructed 4.8 (6,281 households) connected to power grid- rural electrification programme 4.9 Security Roads rehabilitated 4.10 (248 km) security roads constructed 4.11 (81 primary schools and 36 secondary schools transformed into boarding schools 4.12 (73) boarding primary schools constructed 4.13 (44) boarding secondary schools constructed 4.14 (479) h hK centres opened and operational 4.15 ABEK curriculum reviewed to mainstream VET 4.16 All community schools coded 4.17 New technical schools constructed 4.18 Moroto Technical Institute upgraded to technical college 4.19 A Presidential Industrial Skilling Hub established in Kaabong 4.20 Gulu Constituency college transformed into Public University of Agriculture and Mining 4.21 (117,000 acres) of school gardens established in 117 schools 4.22 (113) teachers' houses constructed in hard-to-reach sub-counties 4.23 (222) primary schools and 26 secondary schools rehabilitated and fenced off 4.24 Vocational Institutes constructed in Amudat, Nabilatuk and Karenga 4.25 (50) sub-counties connected to grid electricity 4.26 Solar power/biogas installed in education and health institutions 4.27 (2) hostels constructed in Kaabong Nursing training School 4.28 A Sports Stadium constructed in Lobongia- Kaabong district 4.29 Amudat HCIV constructed and functional 4.30 Health centre III constructed in Kaabong district (Nyakwae, Kalapata and Kamion sub-counties); and in Karenga district (Kapedo and Lobalangat sub-counties) 4.31 Kaabong Hospital upgraded to a referral status 4.32VHTs provided with a bicycle, mobile phone, equipped VHT kit	Private Sector, Government, Civil Society, Local Communities

#	Intermediate Outcome	Output	Key Development Actors
		4.33 (450) boreholes rehabilitated 4.34 (18) piped water supply systems constructed and operationalized in small towns and rural growth centres 4.35 (114) boreholes installed in communities, schools and health centres 4.36 Nabilatuk Health centre IV upgraded to a hospital status 4.37 Lolachat, Iriri and Lorengedwat Health Centre IIIs upgraded to Health Centre IVs 4.38 Apeitolim Health Centre II upgraded to Health Centre III 4.39 ICT infrastructure and services expanded in the region 4.40 FM radio installed in Kaabong	
5.	Reduced key forms of inequalities and increased well-being of the population.	5.1 Moroto museum expanded and re-equipped 5.2 Karamoja cultural activities promoted 5.3 Karamojong positive cultural practices documented and preserved 5.4 Karamoja cultural centre established at Nakadanya general shrine 5.5 Traditional governance system supported	Private Sector, Government, Civil Society, Local Communities
6.	Strengthened research and innovation capacity	6.1 Karamoja research agenda implemented 6.2 Rangeland and pastoralist policy developed 6.3 10 MOUs signed between the research community, public research organizations, universities, industries, and users for innovations 6.4 Karamoja information centres established 6.3 10 MOUs signed between the research community, public research organizations, universities, industries, and users for innovations 6.6 Specialized research and teaching labs for universities and research institutes constructed 6.7 A Centre of excellence for indigenous technologies 6.8 Karamoja Peace and Technology University established	Researchers (Institutions/organizations and Individuals) Academia

FINAL

CHAPTER FOUR: DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS AND ACTIONS

4. Interventions under the Pillars

4.1 Pillar 1: Peace and Security

93. Improving peace and security, and governance and leadership are the areas of focus under Pillar one (1). The expected immediate results, indicators and targets are provided in Table 18.

Table18: Pillar 1 Results-Intermediate Outcomes

Final Outcome	Intermediate Outcomes	Indicators	Data Source, Year	Baseline FY2019/20	Target (1-5 Years)	Target (1-10 Years)
Improved community safety, security, and adherence to human rights principles	Improved governance, safety, and economic participation	percent of citizens participating in development programmes and projects activities		33.7	47.4	61
		Number of weapons recovered and destroyed	UDPF 2022	852	400	200
		Reported incidents of cattle raids				
		Proportion of livestock recovered and handed over				
		Level of compliance with Service Delivery Systems (SDS)				72
		Proportion of Local Government Development Plans aligned to the KRDP		5	11	11

94. The interventions and priority actions for addressing insecurity associated with inter-ethnic (precipitated by the cattle complex, small arms proliferation, the warriors and high bride price phenomenon), cross-border (the international borders remain insecure and relatively porous) and natural resource-based conflicts (due to deteriorating natural environment and food insecurity) are presented in Table 19.

Table19: Pillar 1 Interventions, Actions and Time Frame-Year (1-2^{1/2}¹; 1-5²; 1-7^{1/2}³; 1-10⁴)

Strategic Objective 1	Establish sustainable peace and security;	Time Frame	Lead Agency
Intervention 1.1	Strengthen internal security for normal life in the region without a gun		

¹ Immediate

² Medium Term

³ Medium to Long Tern

⁴ Long Term

Strategic Objective 1	Establish sustainable peace and security;	Time Frame	Lead Agency
Actions	Provide logistical and medical support to the troops to effectively handle operation <i>Usalama kwa wote</i>	1-10	MODVA
1.1.1			
1.1.2	Equip UPDF with transport and communication equipment to facilitate security operations in remote and hard to reach areas	1-10	MODVA
1.1.3	Introduce the use of Autonomous Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) for tracking, apprehending and stopping livestock raiding as well as trafficking in illicit SALWs in Karamoja	1-10	MODVA
1.1.4	Conduct Air reconnaissance patrols to detect illegal border crossing, cattle raiders and illegal small arms trafficking.	1-10	MODVA
1.1.5	Undertake intelligence activities and operation support	1-10	MODVA
Intervention 1.2	Promote participatory planning, civic education and social accountability mechanism		
Action 1.2.1	Conduct civic education on good leadership and Citizenry in 9 Districts of Karamoja	1-2½	UPDF, MGLSD
Action 1.2.2	Produce, translate, and disseminate 10,000 IEC materials related to good leadership and citizenry.	1-2½	MoDVA, OP, LGs
Action 1.2.3	Conduct quarterly barazas on social accountability mechanism to leadership, service delivery and good citizenry	1-2½	MODVA/LGs-RDCs
Action 1.2.4	Support 9 monthly media engagement to good governance, Human rights, participatory planning and social accountability mechanism.	1-2½	MODVA/UPF/LGs
Action 1.2.5	Train leaders (900 Traditional, 900 political, 900 religious, 900 women, 900 school-based youths, 900 Karachuna and 900 foretellers) on good leadership, Human rights, social Accountability and participatory planning.	1-2½	MODVA/UHRC
Quick Win	Strengthen both human and institutional Capacity for all the Local Governments in the region		
Intervention 1.3	Promote civic-military cooperation in peace building and conflict transformation		
Action 1.3.1	Re-establish and support functioning of Civil-Military Cooperation Centres (CIMICs) at District and Subcounty levels in Karamoja		MODVA
Action 1.3.2	Upscale Anti-Stock Theft Unit (ASTU) along the border ethnic communities in collaboration with the peace committees	1-2½	UPDF
Action 1.3.3	Mobilize 1800 Karachuna through Karachuna -to-Karachuna outreach for peace-building and disarmament	1-2½	UPDF/MGLSD
Action 1.3.4	Support voluntary Disarmament, Demolition, Reintegration and Reconciliation (DDRR)	1-2½	UPDF
Action 1.3.5	Establish, training and operationalization of Peace, Development and Monitoring Committees right from the village, Parish, Sub-County, Constituency, District, Regional levels to handle alternative conflict resolutions (moritit, Nabilatuk) supported by the local council regulations, by-laws and ordinances.	1-2½	UPDF/LGs

Strategic Objective 1	Establish sustainable peace and security;	Time Frame	Lead Agency
Action 1.3.7	Invest in digital conflict management through the creation of livestock and conflict surveillance unit: This can be done through geospatial technology (GPS), climate information services (CIS) and anti-theft technology (ATT) Unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV)-Radio Frequency Identification tags (RFID).	1-2½	MODVA/OPM/MoICT&NG
Action 1.3.8	Conduct livestock Census to support livestock recovery, compensation, and management strategy. The livestock register at village, parish, sub-County, county, and District and Regional Level updated using online application. This data can seriously support conflict management, be evidence to hold Livestock rangers/scouts accountable in case of any theft and in case of unwarranted claims.	1-2½	MGLSD
Action 1.3.9	Support to 900 Karamoja Women peace forum to conduct quarterly community peace dialogues	1-2½	UPF/MoGLSD
Action 1.3.10	Support to connectors (projects) for peace along the border ethnic communities	1-2½	MODVA/OPM/LGs
Intervention 1.4	Strengthen Justice Law and Order System (JLOS)		
Action 1.4.1	Support the Establishment of 4 District JLOs in Karamoja where they do not exist (Kaabong, Amudat, Napak, Nabilatuk)	1-5	UPDF/MoIA/MoLG/MoJCA
Action 1.4.2	Establish police post in 50 hotspot crime prone Sub Counties	1-5	MoLG/MGLSD/UPDF
Action 1.4.3	Support community policing programes		UPF
Action 1.4.4	Establish rehabilitation centers for Juveniles	1-5	MGLSD/UPF
Action 1.4.5	Train 12 Council of elders, paralegals, securityforces, peace and development committee, #women peace forum, on legal referral pathways.	1-2½	UPDF/MoWT/LGs
Action 1.4.6	Support the establishment and management of 2 rehabilitation centers across Napak and Kotido to cater for the needs of the traumatized population	1-5	UPDF/UPF/MoGLSD
Intervention 1.5	Promote cross-border peaceful interaction and co-existence		
Action 1.5.1	Support to Cross Border Peace and conflict impact assessment (CBPCIA) to inform the cross-border interventions.	1-2½	MoIA, MEACA
Action 1.5.2	Support the establishment of cross-border connectors for peace (Water sources, pasture, markets, schools-vocational, health units, Roads, Electricity, transport network, sports centers) to support cross-border peaceful co-existence and collaboration.	1-2½	UPF/OPM
Action 1.5.3	Support the establishment of the 5 cross border communication and surveillance masts for easy tracking and communication to aid joint security and community security surveillance, conflict early warning, timely response and management of conflicts.	1-2½	UPF/MoDVA/MoIA
Action 1.5.4	Support to the deployment of UPDF along the borders right from Amudat, Moroto, Kaabong and Karenga	1-2½	MODVA
Action 1.5.5	Implementation of the cross-border frameworks and protocols		MoFA, MEACA
Action 1.5.6	Operationalize opot pot border immigration point		MoIA
Intervention 1.6	Strengthen family and Social Systems to aid better Gender relations		

Strategic Objective 1	Establish sustainable peace and security;	Time Frame	Lead Agency
Quick win Action	Formulate a comprehensive Community mobilization strategy to promote peace, health, education, culture and other related social aspects in the region.	1-1½	MoGLSD/LGs
	Reconciliation, skilling and reintegration of the Karachunas, 50 youths per district		MoGLSD/LGs
	Upgrade Kobulin Rehabilitation Center in Napak to a comprehensive learning centre		
	Resettlement of displaced Karamajong families in Teso (100 families);	1-1½	MoGLSD
	Resettlement of street children from Karamoja Region		MoGLSD
Action 1.6.1	Support community-based ETAMAM for alternative conflict resolution mechanisms through (Ekeno, Ekal, Ekitoe, Ekoku and Akiriket approach), Ameto, and Reconciliatory approaches (Mumah and Kilot ngakan)	1-2½	MoGLSD/LGs
Action 1.6.2	Support Gender Action Learning Systems (GALs) for improved Gender relations through establishment of 9 women social centers in Karamoja	1-2½	MoGLSD
Action 1.6.3	Education and awareness. Foster a culture of learning and understanding about gender equality and the importance of respectful relationships with demobilization of bad cultural practices (Early child marriage, Female Genital Mutilation, High dowry, female marginalization).	1-2½	MoGLSD
Action 1.6.4	Resettlement of displaced Karamojong families in Acholi and Lango	1-5	
Quick win	UBC to relocate and improve Totore FM (90.0MHZ) radio station in Moroto-to cover the whole region		MoICT&NG/ UBC

4.2 Pillar 2: Agro-Industrialization, Food Security and Nutrition

95. Food security and promotion of local enterprises are the areas of focus under Pillar two (2). The expected immediate results areas, indicators and targets are provided in Table 20.
96. This pillar focuses on the following enterprises; Livestock (cattle, goats, Piggery, Poultry and others), Bee Keeping and crops (Cereals (Maize, Sorghum, G-nuts, Millet, Upland Rice, Soya Beans, Green Grams and Wheat), Vegetables (Sunflower, Sim Sim, Cucumber), oranges, coffee, and Sweet Potatoes.

Table 20: Pillar 2 Results-Intermediate Outcomes

Final Outcome	Intermediate Outcomes	Indicators	Data Source, Year	Baseline FY2019/20	Target (1-5 Years)	Target (1-10 Years)	
Increased agricultural production, productivity, value addition and market access	Increased agricultural production, productivity, and local economic development.	Number of livestock- cows, goats, sheep, donkeys (million)	MAAIF	6,000	9,000	12,000	
		Production volume of food security crops (tons)	MAAIF	390,753	701,908	1,183,114	
		Yield of the food security crops (kg/ha)	Maize	MAAIF	700	1,230	2,330
			Sorghum	MAAIF	380	710	940
		percent of food secure households	MAAIF	25	50	75	
		Post-harvest losses for food security crops (percent)	Maize	MAAIF	210	184.5	233
Sorghum	MAAIF		114	106.5	94		

		Number of MSMEs (formal and informal) involved in local trade	UIA	11,000	11,500	11,990
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97. The interventions and priority actions for addressing the persistent income poverty; and food poverty due to unpredictable weather conditions, poor agricultural practices, and lack of inputs and poor yields are provided in Table 21.

Table 21: Pillar 2: Improving agro-pastoral production, productivity and market access Actions and Time Frame-Years (1-2^{1/2}⁵; 1-5⁶; 1-7^{1/2}⁷; 1-10⁸)

Strategic Objective 2	Develop livestock and crop production towards value addition and market-oriented practices;	Time Frame	Lead Agency
Intervention 2.1	Improve livestock production and Productivity value chains development	1-2 ^{1/2}	
Action 2.1.1	Establish 9 regional pasture and fodder demonstration centers for all Districts in Karamoja	1-2 ^{1/2}	MAAIF/LGs
Action 2.1.2	Support Rangeland restoration (Reseeding with pastures, by over-sowing with pasture seeds), silvipastoral systems and Agroforestry	1-2 ^{1/2}	MAAIF
Action 2.1.3	Undertake review and mapping of Ecological Zones of the transhumance corridors by mapping communal grazing areas	1-2 ^{1/2}	MAAIF
Action 2.1.4	Establish 2 livestock breeding & multiplication centers in Karamoja (Kotido and Nabilatuk) with improved breeds (with regional semen collection & insemination centers)	1-10	NAGR&DB
Action 2.1.5	Pilot and Construct 35 metallic Kraals in 5 rangeland areas (5 metallic Kraals) per district	1-2 ^{1/2}	MoTIC
Action 2.1.6	Build the Capacity of Community Animal Health workers into cooperative, disease surveillance and monitoring)	1-2 ^{1/2}	NAGR&DB
Action 2.1.7	Conduct periodic disease, pest/ parasites prevention and control in the pastoral livestock zone	1-2 ^{1/2}	MAAIF
Action 2.1.8	Construct and develop a livestock laboratory and diagnostic services in Kotido	1-5	NAGR&DB
Action 2.1.9	Construct and equip 12 Strategic Dipping tanks in pastoral zone (Karenga, Kaabong, Napak, Kotido, Moroto, Nabilatuk, Amudat, Abim and Nakapiripiti)	1-5	NAGR&DB/MAAIF
Action 2.1.10	Conduct a quality assessment of the veterinary drugs for quality ascertaining	1-2 ^{1/2}	NDA
Action 2.1.11	Support the establishment of 9 stop centers of agro veterinary input shops by CAHWs	1-2 ^{1/2}	NAGR&DB
Action 2.1.12	Support bi-annual mass livestock vaccination and dipping in Karamoja pastoral livelihood zone	1-2 ^{1/2}	NAGR&DB
Action 2.1.13	Establish regional Gene bank in Nabuin or the constituent college in the region to maintain the local zebu	1-5	NAGR&DB
Action 2.1.14	Establish multipurpose nursery demonstration sites for dryland pastures, forage and fodder across the 113 sub-	1-5	NAGR&DB

⁵ Immediate

⁶ Medium Term

⁷ Medium to Long Tern

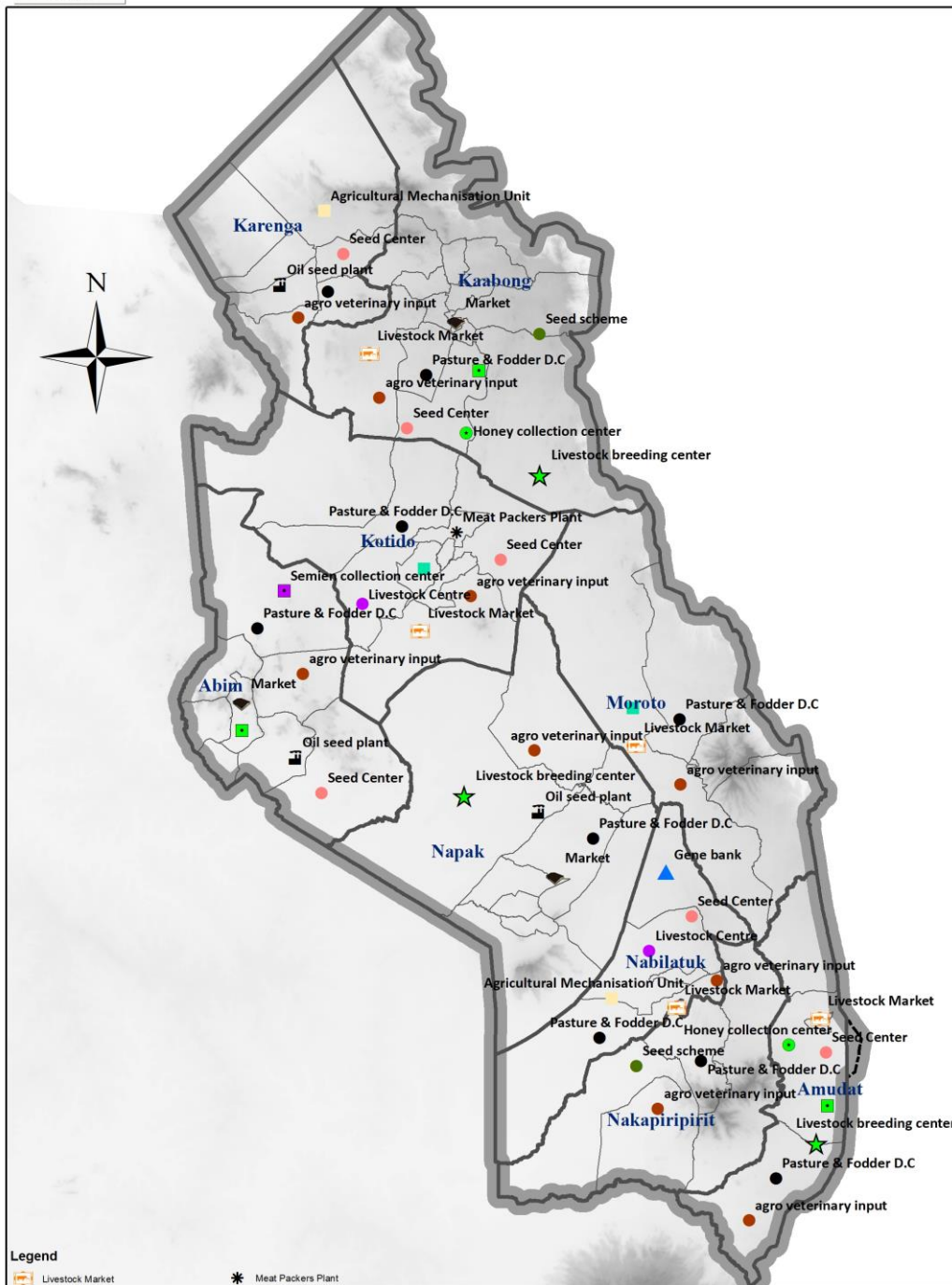
⁸ Long Term

Strategic Objective 2	Develop livestock and crop production towards value addition and market-oriented practices;	Time Frame	Lead Agency
	counties in the region		
Action 2.1.15	Support the establishment and equip 4 urban milk coolants and collection centers (Kaabong, Napak, Amudat and Abim) for Farmer cooperatives	1-5	NAGR&DB
Action 2.1.16	Set up Karamoja Meat Packers Plant in Kotido Municipality to target local market	1-10	MoTIC
Action 2.1.17	Support the establishment of a regional honey collection and processing center in Kaabong and Amudat District	1-2½	MoTIC
Action 2.1.18	Restock and supply the breeding centers with livestock and equipment	1-7½	NAGR&DB
Action 2.1.19	Support smallholder farmers with small livestock (Cattle, Goats, sheep, and poultry) for food security	1-2½	NAGR&DB
Action 2.1.20	Support 90 livestock lead model farmers with improved diary and heifer (10 dairy cattle per lead farmers and equipment) per district	1-2½	NAGR&DB
Project 1	Establish a meat processing & hides and skins processing plants in Kotido to add value	1-7½	UDC/ MoTIC
Intervention 2.2	Increase crop production and productivity and value chain development		
Action 2.2.1	Build the capacity of public and private sector actors to provide regular agricultural extension services and advise to farmers	1-2½	MAAIF
Action 2.2.2	Map and register 168,000 individual farmers (18,666 per district) into sub county, district and regional cooperatives	1-2½	MAAIF/MoTIC
Action 2.2.3	Recruit extension workers per sub sub-county on livestock and Crop	1-2½	MAAIF
Action 2.2.4	Support the establishment of 9 stop centers of agro input dealers	1-2½	MAAIF
Action 2.2.5	Support the NABUIN center to breed the region's best crop seeds	1-2½	MAAIF
Action 2.2.6	Support and establish Karamoja seed scheme systems in Kaabong and Nabilatuk	1-2½	MAAIF
Action 2.2.7	Support and equip smallholder farmers into contract farming and bulking in the green belts	1-2½	MAAIF
Action 2.2.8	Procure and establish 3 mini scale oil seed processing machines in (Abim, Karenga and Napak)	1-2½	MoTIC
Action 2.2.9	Support NABUIN to establish seed multiplication demonstration centers in the green belts with smallholder farmers in (Abim, Karenga, Kaabong, Nabilatuk, Kotido, Amudat)	1-5	MAAIF
Action 2.2.10	Support the establishment and construction of 02 Karamoja Agricultural Mechanization Unit (Karenga and Nabilatuk)	1-5	MAAIF
Action 2.2.11	Support and provide tractors on loan for commercial lead farmers at sub-county level in all districts	1-2½	MAAIF
Action 2.2.12	Provide at least 270 tractors in Karamoja (at least 30 per district) of Karamoja	1-2½	MAAIF/NEC
Action 2.2.13	Support provision of agricultural farm inputs (ox-plows, oxen, improved seeds, hoes, rakes, watering canes, and fertilizers) to farmers to facilitate involvement in crop farming in Karamoja	1-2½	MAAIF
Action 2.2.14	Construct, set up, and equip (05) silos for large commercial-scale cereal banking and bulking stations in (Nakapiripirit, Napak, Kaabong, Abim, Karenga)	1-7½	MoTIC/Private Sector
Action 2.2.15	Provide pre-and post-harvest handling equipment to	1-2½	MoTIC

Strategic Objective 2	Develop livestock and crop production towards value addition and market-oriented practices;	Time Frame	Lead Agency
	households in districts in Karamoja (e.g. tarpaulins)		
Action 2.2.16	Construct (04) large scale agricultural warehouses in Karenga, Abim, Kaabong and Namalu for the seed scheme	1-10	MoTIC
Intervention 2.3	Improved market access for Livestock, crop and their products		
Action 2.3.1	Establish cooperatives at sub-county level	1-2½	MoTIC
Action 2.3.2	Support and equip Karamoja Livestock Marketing Board/ Association in the livestock zone	1-2½	MoTIC
Action 2.3.3	Provide financial grant support for Karamoja Marketing and cooperative Associations	1-2½	MoTIC
Action 2.3.4	Construct 03 Mini high-level Market Infrastructure under the Markets and Agricultural Trade Improvement Project (MATIP) for Abim town, Matany Town, and Kaabong Town councils)	1-7½	MoTIC
Action 2.3.5	Install Livestock Weighbridges in the Livestock Markets of (Kanawat– Kotido, Lomorutai–Kaabong, Nadunget–Moroto, Lolachat– Nabilatuk, Amudat–Amudat Town)	1-7½	MAAIF/MWT
Action 2.3.6	Support the provision of milk coolants to farmer cooperatives in the selected dairy communities	1-2½	MoTIC
Action 2.3.7	Construct border export markets Kaabong (Loyoro sub-county), Karenga (Kawalakol sub-county), Moroto, Amudat districts	1-7½	MoTIC/MoLG
Action 2.3.8	Construct public slaughter slabs with shades in every sub-county without any to improve hygiene and quality of livestock products on the market.	1-2½	MoTIC
Action 2.3.9	Establish markets for livestock in the Middle-East	1-2½	MoTIC
Action 2.3.10	Establish a plant for processing beef, milk, ghee and Yorghut including hides and Leather tanning in Karamoja	1-7½	MoTIC
Action 2.3.11	Provide incentives to the private sector to establish two modern slaughterhouses in Kotido and Namalu (Nakapiripit)	1-2½	MoTIC
Intervention 2.4	Improve support for diversified livelihoods		
Action 2.4.1	Support progressive Emyooga groups into Cooperative Associations	1-2½	MoTIC
Action 2.4.2	Grants support to Women and Youth VSLAs nonrevolving grants	1-2½	MoGLSD
Action 2.4.3	Skill and provide the 168,000 Karachuna with start-up individual business grants	1-2½	MoFPED
Action 2.4.4	Support fish farming in Karenga (fish breeding and extension services)	1-5	MAAIF
Project 2	Karamoja Seed Program	1-7½	MAAIF
Intervention 2.5	Increase access to water for production		
Quick win Action	Distill 2 valley tanks per district and supply of agricultural inputs and tractors in the region.	1-1½	MWE
Action 2.5.1	Construct 20 large water reservoir dams in Karamoja (3 – Kotido, 03 –Kaabong, 02 – Moroto, 02 –Napak, 02 - Nabilatuk, 02 –Abim district) for both crop and livestock	1-10	MoWE
Action 2.5.2	Construct underground water reservoirs in institutions like schools and hospitals of 500,000 to 1,000,000 million litre capacity (10 potential institutions per district).		
Action 2.5.3	Construct a dam in Kidepo National Park to provide water for animals.	1-10	MoWE

Strategic Objective 2	Develop livestock and crop production towards value addition and market-oriented practices;	Time Frame	Lead Agency
Action 2.5.4	Conduct a feasibility study and identify key gravity flow water ecosystems in Karamoja	1-2½	MoWE
Action 2.5.5	Construct 4 gravity (Mt Moroto, Mt Morungole Mt Napak and Kadam to harvest water in karamoja) and flow of water	1-7½	MoWE
Action 2.5.6	Rehabilitate the existing ones in Napak (Iriiri subcounty) and Moroto (Kakingol and Katikekilesubcounties)	1-7½	MoWE
Action 2.5.7	Rehabilitate and maintain existing silted dams in Karamoja	1-10	MoWE/LGs
Action 2.5.8	Invest in large-scale climate smart irrigation schemes in Karamoja (e.g., around Lopei river) for supporting the establishment of large-scale commercial enterprises	1-7½	MoWE
Action 2.5.9	Provide micro irrigation scheme to 180 progressive commercial farmers for livestock and crop (20 per district)	1-5	MAAIF
Action 2.5.10	Support adoption of small-scale irrigation and climate smart farming households in Kotido, Kaabong, Abim, Amudat, Nabilatuk and Nakapirirpirit	1-2½	MAAIF
Action 2.5.11	Install water systems in the town councils without water in Karamoja	1-7½	MoWE
Action 2.5.12	Rehabilitate existing windmill water systems	1-7½	MoWE
Action 2.5.13	Installation of windmill water system for communities in Ik, Lobanya, Kakwanga, Lopedo, mening, and Nakitongo	1-7½	MoWE
Action 2.5.14	Provide boreholes in Pire-Lobalangit-Kacheri road, Karenga-Disik-Lolelia road, Karenga-Kakiranga-Neris road	1-7½	MoWE/LGs
Project 3:	Water project: Lopei Man Made Lake		MoWE
Project 4:	Bulk water transfer from Lake Bisina		MoWE
Intervention 2.6	Strengthen the early warning systems (indigenous, conventional) for disaster preparedness and response		
Action 2.6.1	Create a fund for index-based animal insurance services against disasters (drought and diseases)	1-5	MAAIF
Action 2.6.2	Train the District/Subcounty Disaster Management Committees (DDMC/SDMC) on early warning systems	1-2½	UNMA
Action 2.6.3	Construct district disaster stores in each of the 9 districts		OPM/LGs
Action 2.6.4	Construct subcounty disaster stores in 3 disaster prone subcounties in each district		OPM/LGs
Action 2.6.5	Dissemination of real-time weather information using digital platforms	1-10	UNMA
Action 2.6.6	Timely provision of food and cash aid during the time of crisis in sufficient quantities target beneficiaries extremely vulnerable	1-2½	OPM
Action 2.6.7	Rehabilitate existing weather stations in Karamoja	1-5	UNMA
Action 2.6.8	Install 3 high-level Weather stations in Karamoja (Kaabong, Napak, and Amudat)	1-5	UNMA

98. Spatial locations of the production infrastructure for improving agro-pastrol production, productivity and market access are representing on Map (Figure 18).



Legend

- Livestock Market
- Market (MATIP)
- Agricultural Mechanisation Unit
- Seed Multiplication Demonstration Center
- Oil seed plant
- Seed scheme
- Livestock breeding centers
- honey collection center
- Meat Packers Plant
- Urban milk coolant and collection center
- regional Gene bank
- Regional Semien collection center
- stop centers (agro veterinary input)
- livestock laboratory
- Livestock Multiplication Centre
- Regional Demonstration centre for pasture & fodder

Scale: 1 cm = 13 km

Map Disclaimer

The delineation of Boundaries, Names, Colours and Symbology used on this map should not be considered Authoritative but for only Planning Purposes by National Planning Authority

Date of Map Creation: July 2023



Figure19: Food Security Infrastructure and Services

99. **Proposed Policy Reform.** Create a water budget for Karamoja, specifically to manage run-off, build dams and reservoirs and channel water to its centre of seepage

4.3 Pillar 3: Sustainable Use of Natural Resources

100. Inclusive use and sustainable management of natural resources are the areas of focus under Pillar three (3). The expected immediate results areas, indicators and targets are provided in Table 22.

Table22 : Pillar 3 Results-Intermediate Outcomes

Final Outcome	Intermediate Outcomes	Indicators	Data Source, Year	Baseline FY2019/20	Target (1-5 Years)	Target (1-10 Years)
Sustainable and inclusive use of natural resources	Enhanced protection and productivity of the environment and natural resources.	percent of land area forest cover	MWE	12	16	20
		Percentage of titled land	MLHUD			
		percent of degraded areas restored	MWE			

101. The interventions and priority actions for addressing environmental degradation and unsustainable land use and management are provided in Table 23.

Table23: Interventions, Actions and Time Frame-Years (1-2^{1/2}⁹; 1-5¹⁰; F1-7^{1/2}¹¹; 1-10¹²)

Strategic Objective 3	Ensure sustainable use and management of the region's natural resources	Time Frame	Lead Agency
Intervention 3.1	Build local capacity for mineral extraction and value addition		
Action3.1.1	Set up a mineral processing plant	1-5	MEMD
Action3.1.2	Sensitize and mobilize communities on policies and laws governing mining activities at sub-county level (in 114 sub-counties)	1-5	MEMD
Action3.1.3	Establish a mineral beneficiation centre in Moroto for increased skills enhancement and employment creation in Karamoja	1-10	MEMD
Action3.1.4	Undertake a feasibility study for a cement factory in Moroto	1-5	
Action 3.1.5	Support Development of Ateker cement factory in Nadunget	1-10	UDC
Action3.1.6	Restore degraded mining areas (undertake scoping study to determine the size of the degraded mining area)	1-10	MEMD/LGs

⁹ Immediate

¹⁰ Medium Term

¹¹ Medium to Long Tern

¹² Long Term

Strategic Objective 3	Ensure sustainable use and management of the region's natural resources	Time Frame	Lead Agency
Action3.1.7	Map, identity, profile, and register the artisanal miners in Karamoja	1-2½	MEMD/ UIA
Action3.1.8	Skill and equip the artisanal miners with better mining equipment and health safety through cooperatives	1-5	MEMD
Action3.1.9	Support Artisanal and small-scale miners' producer co-operatives	1-5	MEMD
Action3.1.10	Install weighbridges along the Karamoja Roads (Amudat-Nakapiririti-Mbale road, Moroto-Soroti road, Kaabong-kotido road, Abim-Soroti road)- -Lokapel-Nabilatuk road-Moruangatum	1-5	MoWT
Action3.1.11	Train Karamajong leaders in negotiation skills at sub-county level	1-5	MOLG
Action 3.1.12	Build partnerships with the foreign investors and the local community on mineral development	1-10	MEMD/LGS
Intervention 3.2	Strengthen land administration and management as a basis for better land use		
Action3.2.1	Elevate Bokora-Matheniko Corridor Wildlife Reserve as a National Game Park in Karamoja	1-7½	UWA
Action3.2.2	Construct and equip District Land Offices in Karamoja	1-10	MLHUD/ MoLG/ LGs
Action3.2.3	Support District Land Offices to collaborate with traditional systems of land governance	1-10	MLHUD/ MoLG/ LGs
Action3.2.4	Undertake massive community land rights sensitization and awareness campaigns as a way of increasing citizen awareness	1-2½	MLHUD/ MoLG/ LGs
Action3.2.5	Open boundaries for all the districts and neighbouring districts to manage, resolve and prevent land conflicts	1-5	MLHUD/ MoLG/ LGs
Action3.2.6	Formulate a Resettlement policy in green belt area	1-5	MLHUD/MoLG/ LGs
Action3.2.7	Mobilize communities to form CLAs and issue Customary Certificates of ownership (CCO) to community land for registered CLAs	1-2½	MLHUD/ MoLG/CBO LGs
Action3.2.8	Survey all public institutions sites, including district headquarters, sub-county and parish headquarters, as well as schools and health centers	1-2½	MLHUD/ MoLG/ LGs
Action3.2.9	Develop physical development plans for all the districts, the city and muniipality in the region	1-5	MoLHUD/LGs
Action3.2.10	Establish a biogas system in institutions (Schools, Health Centers)	1-5	MEMD
Action3.2.12	Construct Karamoja Tourism and Cultural information center in Kaabong District	1-10	MOTWA/LGs
Action 3.2.13	Fast track operationalization of Moroto city	1-2½	MoLG
Intervention 3.3	Promote and develop tourism Biodiversity enterprises		
Action3.3.1	Support Annual Karamojong Cultural Day Festivals & galas and re-organise them to bring on board culture from other parts of Uganda	1-10	MoGLSD
Action3.3.2	Support Annual Sports and Athletics Gala		
Action3.3.3	Support the development of the Karamoja mountain cycling and Road Racing event to international standards	1-5	MoE&S/MoTWA
Action3.3.4	Develop Kanagorok as a tourism destination for hot springs and rock sliding in North Karamoja	1-5	MoTWA/LGs
Action3.3.5	Establish community wildlife conservancy (Alerek,	1-7½	MoTWA/UTB

Strategic Objective 3	Ensure sustainable use and management of the region's natural resources	Time Frame	Lead Agency
	Morongole, Lolelia, Loyoro, Kaicheri)		
Action3.3.6	Support development of Karamojong Cultural Adventure Trails	1-7½	MoTWA/UTB
Action3.3.7	Undertake a mapping of all important cultural sites (cave drawings, shrines) and sites with fossils for protection as tourist attractions	1-2½	MoTWA/UTB/ MoES
Action3.3.8	Construct Karamoja tourism and cultural information center in Moroto district	1-5	MoTWA
Action3.3.9	Install cable transport trails for mountain and rock climbing in Karamoja. (Mt Moroto, Mt Morungole, Mt Kadam, Mt Napak, Mt Rwoth)	1-7½	MoTWA/UTB
Action3.3.10	Construct tourism stop-over centres along Karamoja highways (Kiru, Lobalangit, Kopo, Namalu, Iri, Lokomuebu, loopei)	1-7½	MoTWA/UTB/ MoKA/Private Sector
Action3.3.11	Support the establishment of UNESCO Mount Moroto Man-and-Biosphere Reserve and Mt. Kadum Forest reserve	1-7½	MoTWA/UTB
Action3.3.12	Undertake a mapping of all important cultural sites (cave drawings, shrines) and sites with fossils for protection as tourist attractions		
Action3.3.13	Establish barriers to minimize human-wildlife conflicts	1-5	MoTWA,UTB,
Action3.3.14	Undertake a feasibility study of the cable car on Mt. Moroto		
Intervention 3.4	Promote Forest and rangeland restoration		
A			
Action3.4.1	Establish tree nurseries for afforestation at the district level	1-2½	NFA
Action3.4.2	Carry out afforestation in the 9 districts of Karamoja	1-5	NFA
Action3.4.3	Support the establishment of woodlots in institutions (schools, health centers)	1-10	NFA
Action3.4.4	Undertake restoration of degraded forests and enrichment through planting drought resistant and fast-growing native tress species in the 19 CFRs (322, 169 hectares)	1-10	NFA
Action3.4.5	Promote Collaborate Forest Management (CFM) with forest adjacent communities	1-2½	NFA
Action3.4.6	Promote and market forest products and services like eco-tourism, seedlings etc	1-10	NFA
Action3.4.7	Train communities of rangelands management	1-10	MWE/NFA

4.4 Pillar 4: Productive Economic Infrastructure and Tailormade Social Services

102. Increasing employment opportunities and labour productivity are the areas of focus under Pillar four (4). The expected immediate results areas, indicators and targets are presented in Table 24.

Table24: Pillar 4 Results-Intermediate Outcomes

Final Outcome	Intermediate Outcomes	Indicators	Data Source, Year	Baseline FY2019/20	Target (1-5 Years)	Target (1-10 Years)
4. Increased access to social services and economic	Enhanced accessibility to essential goods and services for	Average travel time on district Roads (Min/km)	UNRA Performance report 20/21	1.13	0.9	0.7
		Percentage of households with access	UNHS, 2019/20	13.7	18.5	27.4

opportunities	the population.	to electricity				
		Internet penetration (percent)	UNHS, 2019/20	1.9	3.6	7.6
		Proportion of government services provided online (percent)	MoICT	28.8	57.6	62
		No. of inbound visitor arrivals going to Karamoja		301	451	600
		Gross Enrolment Ratio – Primary (percent)	UNHS, 2019/20	42.1	56.7	84.2
		Maternal Mortality ratio (per 100,000)	UDHS, 2016	588	399	189

103. The interventions and priority actions for making the region catch up with the rest of the country in terms of lagged social and economic indicators, such as low enrolments in schools and high dropouts, high maternal and child mortality rates, poor sanitation and hygiene practices, long walking distance to nearest health facility and few doctors and limited access to markets due to poor road networks are provided in Table 25.

Table 25: Pillar 4 Interventions, Actions and Time Frame-Years (1-2½¹³; 1-5¹⁴; 1-7½¹⁵; 1-10¹⁶)

Strategic Objective 4	Increase the stock and access to appropriate social and economic infrastructure and services.;	Time Frame	Lead Agency
Intervention 4.1	Develop priority roads that open up Karamoja for trade with neighbouring communities		
Quick win-Action	Upgrading roads with low-cost-sealing (383KMs) (i) Kotido-Kaabong-Lolelia-Karenga-Kapedo (150kms) (ii) Abim-Kotido (69kms) (iii) Patong-Abim (42kms) (iv) Napak-Kotido (100kms) (v) Moroto Municipality roads (22kms)	1-1½	MoWT
Action 4.1.1	Construct the following trade roads (220Kms) i. Kalapata-Kamion-Oropoi (34Kms) ii. Usake-Pire-Newkuch (44Kms) iii. Karenga-Bira (24Kms) iv. Nakudonolo-Lomej-Kaikem-Kanaturak-Kanangorok (70Kms) v. Nakaperimoru-Nalapatui (48Kms)	1-7½	MoWT/UNRA

¹³ Immediate

¹⁴ Medium Term

¹⁵ Medium to Long Term

¹⁶ Long Term

Strategic Objective 4	Increase the stock and access to appropriate social and economic infrastructure and services.;	Time Frame	Lead Agency
Action 4.1.2	Undertake Bituminization of roads connecting all the districts in Karamoja. (401.2kms) (i) Kitgum-Orom-Karenga (116km) (ii) Abim-Amuria-Soroti (83kms) (iii) Nakapiripirit-Amudat (36kms) (iv) Lokitanyala-Amudat (49.7kms) Namalu-Nabilatuk-Lokapel Junction (49kms)	1-10	MoWT/UNRA
Action 4.1.3	Rehabilitate tourism roads with first-class marram (122.5kms) (i) Nabilatuk-Amudat (18kms) (ii) Kaabong-Timu (28.5kms) (iii) Nabilatuk-Kakomongole (16kms) (iv) Lemusui-Lokoma (20kms) (v) Nabilatuk-Ariamaoi-Acherer (40kms)	1-5	MoWT/UNRA
Action 4.1.4	Open tourism road inside the game reserve (140kms) (i) Nakayot-Nakisilet-Nabwal (Ring Road) (30kms) (ii) Ring road around Kadam Mountain (iii) Loopei-Nyakwae-Abim Road (70kms) (iv) Lotome-Korisae-Nabilatuk road (40kms)	1-5	MoWT/UnrA/Mo TWA
Action 4.1.5	Construct Kidepo Airport and an airfield at Nadunget. (Moroto)	1-10	UCAA/MoWT
Action 4.1.6	Establish and construct a metered railway from Tororo to Loyoro and Rupa (415.4Kms) for minerals	1-15	MoWT/URC
Intervention 4.2	Develop priority roads for security provision in the region (148kms) (i) Abim-Kulodwong-Kacheli (48kms) (ii) Pire-Lobalangi-Kacheli (60kms) (iii) Lobalangi-Lodwar-Sangar (40kms)		
Action 4.2.1	Rehabilitate existing priority roads proposed by districts and UPDF leadership in the various districts of Karamoja.	1-5	MoWT/UNRA/UPDF
Action 4.2.2	Open cross border roads (i) Asilong-Abongai-Karita-Kadam hills (ii) Asilong-Kaporokocha-Okilim-Chepsukunya (iii) Lotipiki-Mogillarangs-Pirre (iv) Letea-Loreng-Nakitonga-Morulem-Loyoro	1-7½	MoWT/UNRA
Intervention 4.3	Establish tailor made education system for Karamoja (Action: Establish a presidential industrial skilling hub in Kaabong)		
Quick win Action	Transform 9 primary schools for each district and 4 Secondary schools from the districts of Napak, Kaabong, Kotido, and Nakapiripirit into boarding schools with a capacity of 3000 pupils per primary school and 2000 students per secondary school;	1-1½	MoKAs/MoES
Action 4.3.1	Construct and equip 73 government boarding primary schools in parishes without a government school (refer to list attached) with priority given to parishes of the minority tribes	1-7½	MoES/LGs/Private Sector
Action 4.3.2	Construct and equip 44 public boarding secondary schools in sub-counties without a government secondary school (refer to the list attached) with priority given to parishes of the minority tribes	1-7½	MoES/LGs/Private Sector
Action 4.3.3	Open up 479 ABEK centres to provide alternative education for children who are left out of the formal education system	1-5	MoES/LGs/Private Sector
Action 4.3.4	Code all community schools in Karamoja.	1-10	MoES/LGs
Action 4.3.5	Establish a technical school in every constituency in Karamoja	1-2½	MoES/NCDC

Strategic Objective 4	Increase the stock and access to appropriate social and economic infrastructure and services.;	Time Frame	Lead Agency
Action 4.3.6	Upgrade Moroto Technical Institute to a technical college	1-5	MoES/NCDC
Action 4.3.7	Establish the second presidential industrial skilling hub in Kaabong (Sidok sub-county)	1-2½	MoES/OP/LGs
Action 4.3.8	Transform Gulu Constituency college into a university of agriculture and mining (Moroto-Nadunget)	1-10	MoES/NCHE
Action 4.3.9	Require every school to have a school garden for feeding children as a basic standard	1-7½	MoES/LGs/Private Sector
Action 4.3.10	Provide feeding to all school going children in primary and secondary schools in Karamoja	1-10	MoES/LGs/Donors
Action 4.3.11	Construct 113 teachers' housing units in hard-to-reach sub-counties	1-7½	MoES/LGs
Action 4.3.12	Fence all the government primary (73), secondary (44), health facilities and vocational schools in Karamoja	1-7½	MoES/LGs
Action 4.3.13	Establish Vocational institutions in Amudat (1), Nabilatuk (1) and Karenga (1)	1-10	MoES/NCHE/LGs
Action 4.3.14	Extend Grid electricity to serve all the sub-counties in the region	1-7½	MEMD
Action 4.3.15	Provide solar energy and biogas alternativesources of energy in the region	1-7½	MEMD, Private Sector
Action 4.3.16	Renovation of existing education facilities	1-2½	MoES, LGs
Action 4.3.17	Increase the stock of vernacular teachers in the region		
Intervention 4.4	Establish tailor-made healthcare system for Karamoja		
Action 4.4.1	Construct, equip and staff health centre IV in Amudat to optimal functionality	1-5	MOH/LGs
Action 4.4.2	Construct, equip and staff health centre IIIs to optimal functionality in sub-counties where there are not existing (22) with priority given to sub counties of the minority tribes (i) Nyakwae, Kalapata and Kamion sub-counties in Kaabong district. (ii) Kapedo and Lobalangat subcounties in Karenga district	1-7½	MOH/LGs
Action 4.4.3	Elevate Kaabong Hospital to a referral status	1-7½	MOH/LGs
Action 4.4.4	Train and equip VHTs in Karamoja	1-5	MOH/MoICT/LGs
Action 4.4.5	Undertake rehabilitation and maintenance of 450 boreholes in the Karamoja districts. with priority given to parishes of the minority tribes	1-2½	MWE/LGs
Action 4.4.6	Renovate/upgrade existing health facilities in the region (Elevate Nabilatuk Health centre IV to a hospital, Upgrade Lolachat and Lorengedwat Health Centre IIIs to Health Centre IVs, Upgrade Iri Health Centre III to Health Centre IV, upgrade Apeitolim Health Centre II to Health Centre III)	1-2½	MoH, LGs
Action 4.4.7	Expand stock and access to family planning services	1-10	MoH/LGs
Action 4.4.8	Provide waste management facilities within the health centres	1-10	MoH, LGs
Intervention 4.5	Improve access to safe water, sustainable sanitation and hygiene		
Action 4.5.1	Design, construct and operationalize at least 18 piped water supply systems for small towns and RGCs in the districts of Karamoja.	1-7½	MWE/LGs
Action 4.5.2	Support the drilling of boreholes in communities and 250 institutions (Schools and Health centres without any water source)	1-7½	MWE/LGs

Strategic Objective 4	Increase the stock and access to appropriate social and economic infrastructure and services.;	Time Frame	Lead Agency
Action 4.5.3	Construct 250 new pit latrines for education and health institutions and markets in Karamoja using the dry compost Toilet technology	1-7½	MWE/LGs
Action 4.5.4	Maintain existing water infrastructure facilities	1-10	MWE/LGs
Intervention 4.6	Extend ICT coverage across the region		
Action 4.6.1	Construct and/or rehabilitate ICT infrastructure across the region		MoICT&NG/Private Sector
Action 4.6.2	Establish FM radio station in Kaabong		MoICT&NG/Private Sector
Project 5	Establish an industrial park in Moroto	1-10	MoTIC

104. Spatial representation of proposed infrastructure upgrade for enhancing economic and social infrastructure and services on Map (Figure 19).

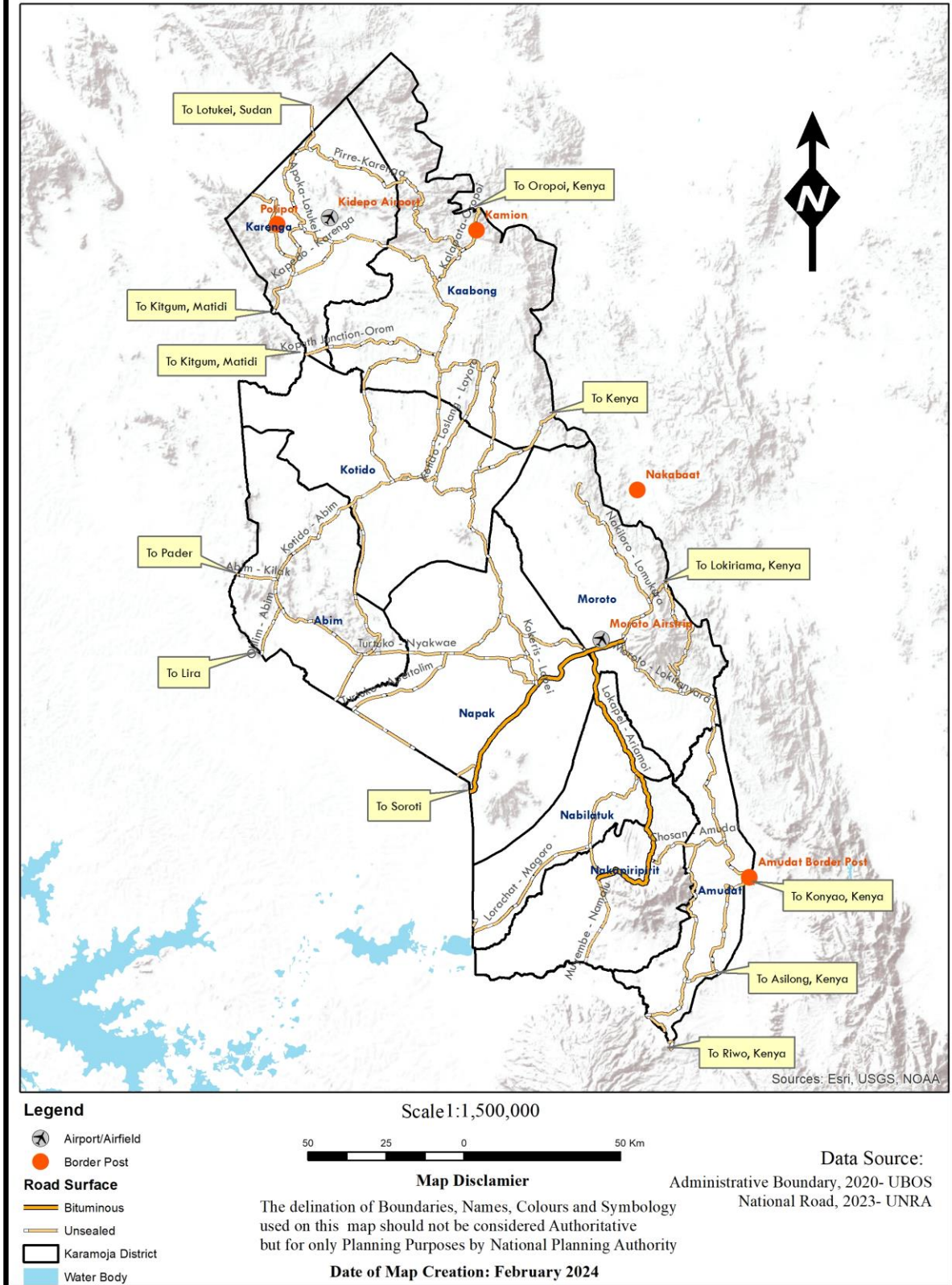


Figure 20: Infrastructure Upgrade

105. Spatial locations of proposed new primary and secondary schools for improving Economic infrastructure and social services (Figure 20).

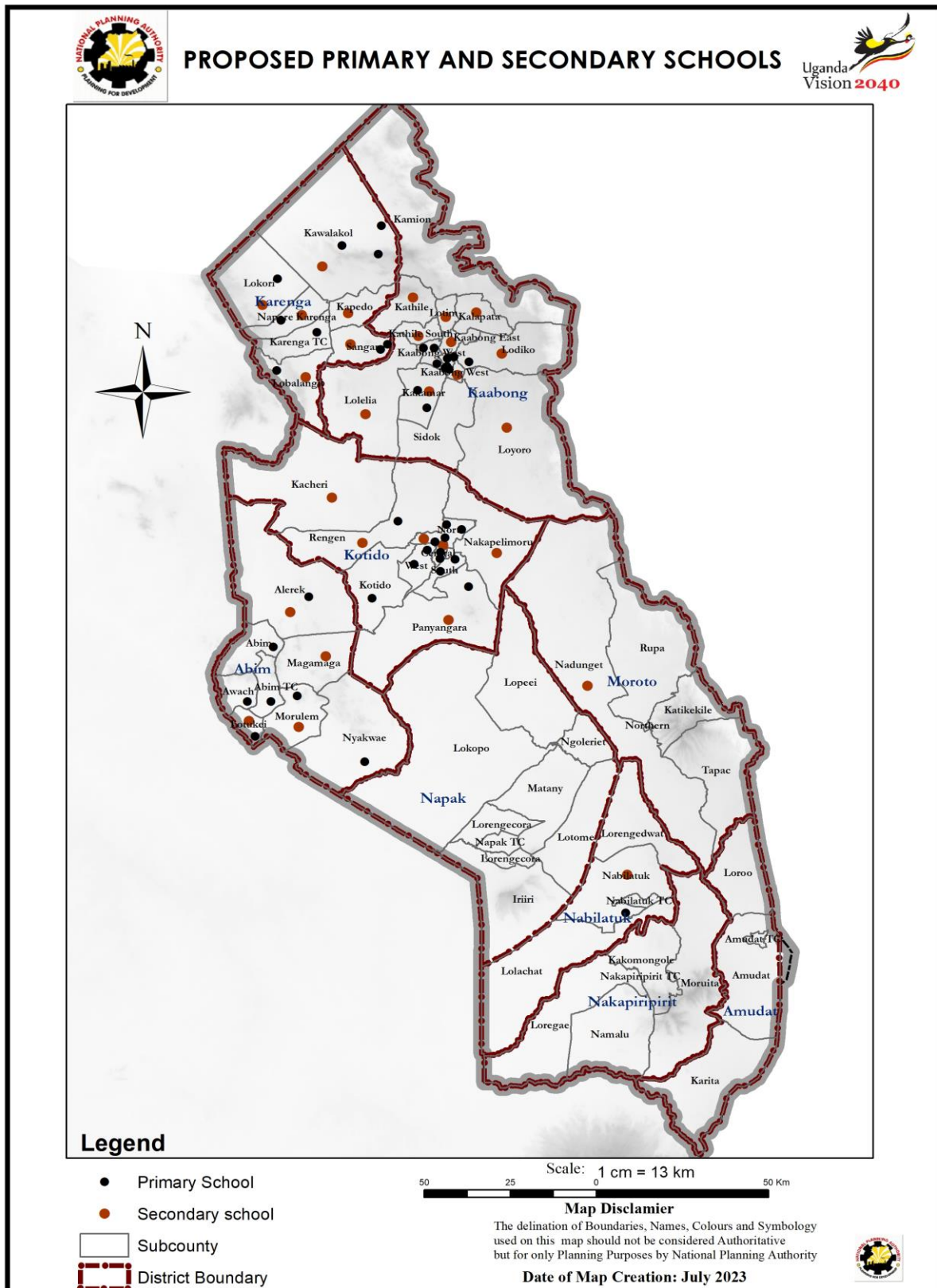


Figure21: Proposed new Primary and Secondary Schools

106. Spatial locations of proposed new health centres under improving Economic infrastructure and social services (Figure 21).
107. **Proposed Policy reform:** Lower entry requirements for Karamojongs in order to encourage them to join education institutions in big number.

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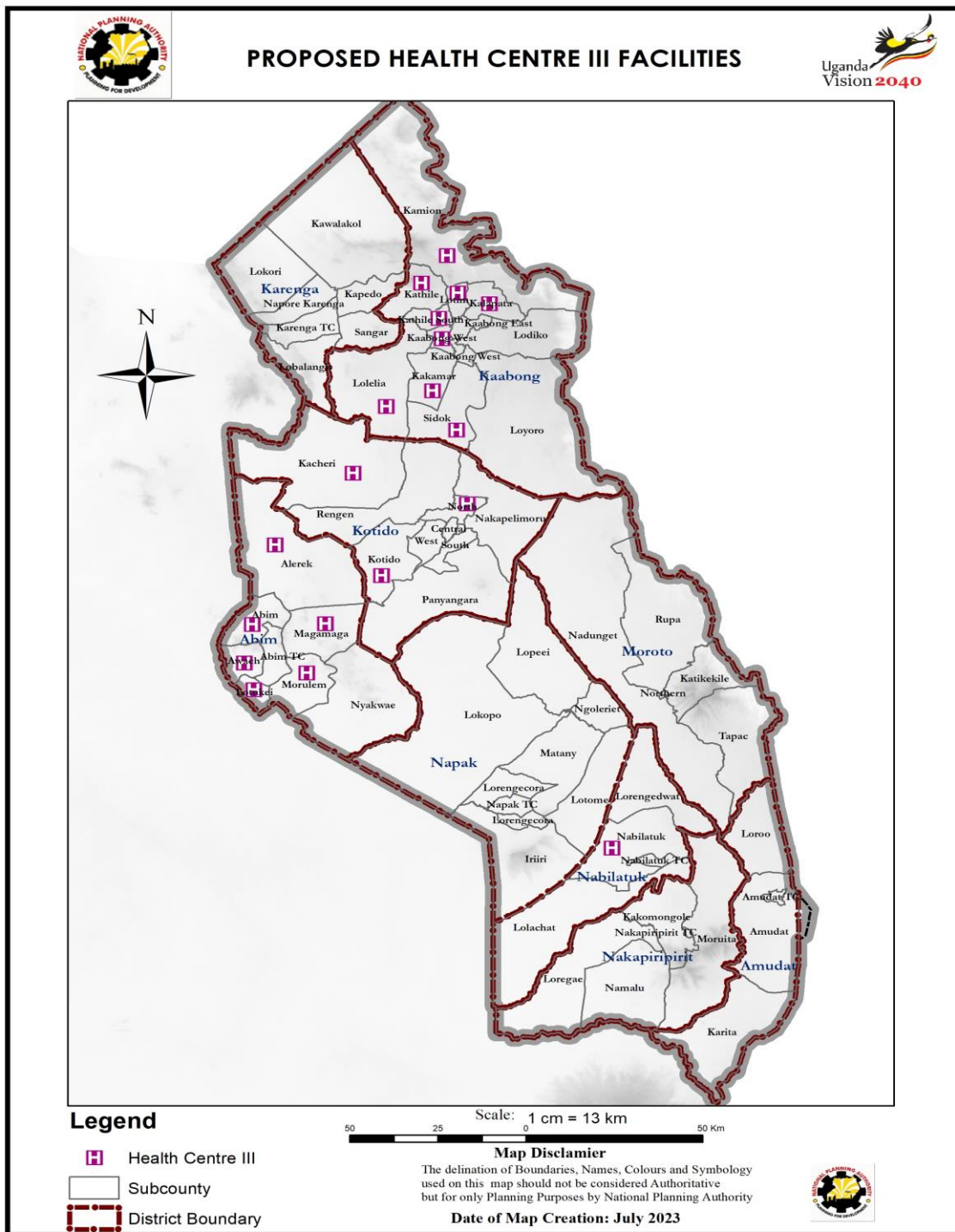


Figure22: Proposed Health Centre III Facilities

4.5 Pillar 5: Harnessing culture and the traditional systems for National Development

108. Improving cultural practices and livelihoods are the areas of focus under Pillar five (5). The expected immediate results areas, indicators and targets are presented in Table 26.

Table26: Pillar 5 Results -Intermediate Outcomes

Final outcome	Intermediate Outcomes	Indicators	Data Source, Year	Baseline FY2019/20	Target (1-5 Years)	Target (1-10 Years)
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Enhanced positive cultural practices for sustainable livelihoods.	Reduced key forms of inequalities and increased well-being of the population.	Incidence of unethical behaviour (corruption, crime rate, theft, immorality)				
		Proportion of population with access to social insurance (percent)	UBOS	1.3	2.5	5.2
		Proportion of labour force in the informal sector (percent)	NLFS 2021	87	66.8	44.2
		Percentage of households participating in public development initiatives		25	75	90

109. The interventions and priority actions for promoting culture of the people of Karamoja are provided in Table 27.

Table 27: Pillar 5 Interventions, Actions and Time Frame-Years (1-2½¹⁷; 1-5¹⁸; 1-7½¹⁹; 1-10²⁰)

Objective 5:	Harness positive cultural practices and the traditional systems of the people of Karamoja for National Development;	Time Frame	Lead Agency
Intervention 5.1	Develop and market culture and cultural sites		
Action 5.1.1	Expand and re-equip Karamoja Museum in Moroto	1-5	MTWA
Action 5.1.2	Market the Karamoja culture and cultural sites	1-10	MTWA/UTB
Intervention 5.2	Preserve and commercialize Karamojong culture (Action: Museum etc)		
Action 5.2.1	Document positive Karamojong cultural practices	1-5	MTWA/UTB
Action 5.2.2	Establish Karamoja cultural center at Nakadanya General Shrine in Moroto	1-5	MTWA
Intervention 5.3	Promote social cohesion and social protection		
Actions			
Action 5.3.1	Support and strengthen the traditional governance system (traditional elders' system) and Akiriket system.	1-5	MoGLSD
Action 5.3.2	Support and strengthen the traditional Akiriket system (Annual Cultural events, Intercultural cross border meetings, Peacebuilding)	1-5	MoGLSD
Action 5.3.3	Advocate for the rights of marginalized groups (Women, Youth, Marginalised ethnic groups) within the cultural and traditional systems	1-2½	MoGLSD
Action 5.3.3	Hold Karamoja revival conferences		MoGLSD

¹⁷ Immediate

¹⁸ Medium Term

¹⁹ Medium to Long Term

²⁰ Long Term

4.6 Pillar 6: Research and Innovation

110. Karamoja tailor made solutions are the focus of Pillar six (6). The intermediate result of this pillar is improved culture practices and livelihoods. The expected immediate results areas, indicators and targets are presented in Table 28.

Table28: Pillar 6 Results

Final outcome	Intermediate Outcomes	Indicators	Data Source, Year	Baseline FY2019/20	Target (1-5 Years)	Target (1-10 Years)
Improved research and innovation capacity	Tailor made solutions for Karamoja	Number of indigenous knowledge resource hubs established (district based)		2	9	9
		Number of functional research centres		1	2	3
		Functional Centre of Excellence for indigenous technologies		0	1	1

111. The interventions and priority actions for promotion of Karamoja tailor-made solutions are presented in Table 29.

Table29: Pillar 6 Interventions, Actions and Time Frame-Years (1-2^{1/2}²¹; 1-5²²; 1-7^{1/2}²³; 1-10²⁴)

Strategic Objective 6	Undertake research and innovation for Karamoja tailor made solutions.	Time Frame	Lead Agency
Intervention 6.1	Establish research, development, and innovation centers (Action: Karamoja Symposium for brainstorming)		
Action 6.1.1	Create an indigenous knowledge hub as a source of Karamoja-tailored development solutions	1-2 ^{1/2}	STI Secretariate
Action 6.1.2	Develop and implement a regional research agenda for Karamoja	1-5	STI Secretariate
Action 6.1.3	Review and update the draft rangeland and pastoralist policy	1-2 ^{1/2}	STI Secretariate
Action 6.1.4	Create collaboration between the research community, public research organizations, universities, industries, and users to commercialize existing and future innovations	1-2 ^{1/2}	STI Secretariat
Intervention 6.2	Develop infrastructure for the commercialization of Karamoja-specific innovations		
Action 6.2.1	Establish the Karamoja information hub	1-5	STI Secretariat

²¹ Immediate

²² Medium Term

²³ Medium to Long Tern

²⁴ Long Term

Action 6.2.2	Undertake research registration and clearance	1-2½	STI Secretariat
Action 6.2.3	Establish specialized research and teaching labs for universities and research institutes in Karamoja	1-5	STI Secretariat
Action 6.2.4	Establish centre of excellence for indigenous technologies	1-5	STI Secretariat
Action 6.2.4	Support the establishment of Karamoja Peace and Technology University in Kotido	1-5	MoES, Private Sector

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CHAPTER FIVE: FINANCING FRAMEWORK AND RESOURCE MOBILISATION STRATEGY

5. Financing Framework

112. Table 30 provides the financing framework of the plan. The framework consists of the Government of Uganda, Local Governments, international development partners / donors, the private sector, CSOs / NGOs as prospective funders of the 10 years plan, through direct and off-budget support. The financing framework is cognizant of SDG 17 and the domestic resource mobilization strategy.

113. The GOU will lead the coordination and resource mobilization for the implementation of the Plan. However, given the multi-sectoral and multi-dimensional nature of the development plan, other programmes and partners will equally mobilize resources for their activities in the plan within a mechanism coordinated by the GOU/MoKA.

Table30: Financing Framework (UGX in Millions)

Sources of Financing	Total Contributions										Contributions (GRAND)	Share of financing by source of (percent)	Off Budget Contribution
	FY2023/24	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26	FY 2026/27	FY 2027/28	FY 2028/29	FY 2029/30	FY 2030/31	FY 2031/32	FY 2032/33			
1) Central Government Contributions ²⁵	1,007,836.70	2,809,702.16	580,687.11	588,651.89	582,175.32	675,119.75	527,066.38	519,406.96	520,748.68	484,344.58	8,295,739.53	55.0	
2) Locally Raised Revenue (contributions Member LGs) ²⁶	16,892.28	407,316.5	19,748.65	20,846.13	21,042.88	20,171.31	21,249.47	19,880.62	20,486.50	11,501.15	579,135.52	3.8	
3) Development Partners / Donors	345,431.45	691,348.33	206,315.55	210,399.76	207,723.95	237,031.26	188,132.42	184,583.52	185,356.19	167,148.39	2,623,470.82	17.4	1,574,082
4) Other Sources of Financing	Private sector	362,556.79	1,484,219.	224,059.74	227,806.81	225,831.09	209,384.45	204,464.67	205,834.44	3,578,956.36	23.7		3,578,956
	CSOs	55.67	118.45	283.37	394.44	235.66	71.04	74.60	82.24	1,480.15	1,480.15	0.0	1,480
	Academia/ Research Orgn..	349.	1,74	1,83	3,14	3,30	1,64	106.	112.	123.	12,482.4	0.1	12,482

²⁵ Estimates of the contributions from CG are based on the 'Submission of Fundable Proposals to PS/ST – MoFPED.

²⁶ There are 20 Higher Local Governments and each is expected to make an annual contribution of UGX ...

Sources of Financing	Total Contributions										Grand Contributions	Share of financing by source (percent)	Off Budget Contribution
	FY2023/24	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26	FY 2026/27	FY 2027/28	FY 2028/29	FY 2029/30	FY 2030/31	FY 2031/32	FY 2032/33			
Total	1,733,122.69	5,394,450.95	1,032,925.40	1,051,245.16	1,040,312.33	1,190,204.97	946,014.26	928,526.39	932,625.95	841,836.69	15,091,264.79	100.0	

114. Total cost outlay of the plan for the 10-year period is provided in Table 31, where each intervention has a matching resource that is required for the implementation of the priority actions that are presented in Chapter Three. While Cost Action Matrix is provided in Annex 4. Table 32 provides costs of projects.

5.1 Costs of the Plan Period (2023/24-2033/34)

Table31: Summary Costs of the Interventions

Strategic Objectives and Interventions	Total Cost (Millions)	FY2023/24	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26	FY 2026/27	FY 2027/28	FY 2028/29	FY 2029/30	FY 2030/31	FY 2031/32	FY 2032/33
Strategic Objective 1: Establish sustainable peace and security											
Interventions											
1.1 Promote participatory planning, civic education and social accountability mechanism	1,640	131	137	144	151	159	166	175	183	192	202
1.2 Promote civic-military cooperation in peace building and conflict transformation	32,765	2,644	2,776	2,915	3,001	3,151	3,308	3,474	3,647	3,830	4,021
1.3 Promote peaceful co-existence with border communities	7,315	582	611	641	673	707	742	779	818	859	902
1.4 Strengthen Justice Law and Order System (JLOS)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 Promote cross-border peaceful interaction and co-existence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6 Strengthen internal security for normal life in the region without a gun	2,289,611	290,867.30	283,704.30	278,939.80	222,855.10	231,927.30	222,348.90	221,769.20	205,384.60	153,931.60	177,882.90
1.7 Strengthen family and Social Systems to aid better Gender relations	1,432	-	-	150	158	165	174	182	191	201	211
Strategic Objective 2: Develop livestock and crop production towards value addition and market-oriented practices											
The Interventions											

Strategic Objectives and Interventions	FY 2032/33	FY 2031/32	FY 2030/31	FY 2029/30	FY 2028/29	FY 2027/28	FY 2026/27	FY 2025/26	FY 2024/25	FY2023/24	Total Cost (Millions)
2.1 Improve livestock production and Productivity value chains development	33,089	41,269	41,031	54,183	41,445	54,015	60,833	51,474	59,783	111,890	549,011
2.2 Increase crop production and productivity and value chain development	5,641	5,508	5,247	4,993	4,950	4,745	4,506	7,041	4,149	6,424	53,204
2.3 Improve market access for Livestock, crop and their products	2,688	2,567	1,175	3,847	2,839	2,147	4,235	3,445	2,658	110	25,710
2.4 Improve support for diversified livelihoods	420	84,405	84,391	84,608	84,585	84,563	84,552	84,541	84,530	310	676,906
2.5 Increase access to water for production	10,050	9,744	9,453	10,026	9,462	9,510	4,209	4,508	4,811	3,905	75,679
2.6 Strengthen the early warning systems (indigenous, conventional) Enhanced early warning systems for disaster preparedness and response	1,016	1,016	1,015	1,014	1,027	1,026	1,012	1,025	1,511	1,011	10,672
Strategic Objective 3: Ensure sustainable use and management of region's natural resources;											
The Interventions											
3.1 Build local capacity for mineral extraction and value addition	378	367	416	347	5,253	4,954	380	313	158,355	372	171,135
3.2 Strengthen land administration and management as a basis for better land use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.3 Promote and develop tourism Biodiversity enterprises	93	93	93	93	93	242	285	135	3,714,093	50	3,715,269
3.4 Promote Forest and rangeland restoration	1,436	1,423	1,354	1,342	1,384	1,316	1,359	1,291	1,335	1,323	13,563
Strategic Objective 4: 4. Increase the stock and access to appropriate social and economic infrastructure and services;											
The Interventions											
4.1 Develop priority roads that open up Karamoja for trade with neighboring communities (Action: trade and tourism roads)	630,506	629,876	629,247	628,619	882,991	812,733	812,106	811,480	810,855	1,065,230	7,713,644

Strategic Objectives and Interventions	Total Cost (Millions)	FY2023/24	FY 2024/25	FY 2025/26	FY 2026/27	FY 2027/28	FY 2028/29	FY 2029/30	FY 2030/31	FY 2031/32	FY 2032/33
4.2 Develop priority roads for security provision in the region	1,431,475	492,100	492,592	-	-	-	89,178	89,267	89,356	89,446	89,535
4.3 Establish tailor-made education system for Karamoja (Establish a presidential industrial skilling hub in Kaabong)	59,071	1,302	6,209	11,200	15,480	1,265	5,449	10,026	5,476	1,735	928
4.4 Establish tailor-made healthcare system for Karamoja	6,742	593	1,633	2,178	325	331	512	295	154	722	-
4.5 Improve access to safe water, sustainable sanitation and hygiene	4,219	453	653	628	403	362	487	347	272	507	107
Strategic Objective 5: Harness culture and the traditional systems of the people of Karamoja for National Development;											
The Interventions											
5.1 Develop and market culture and cultural sites	3,251	52	254	797	1,160	623	66	69	73	76	80
5.2 Promote social cohesion and social protection	1,683	134	140	148	155	163	171	179	188	198	208
Strategic Objective 6: Promote research and innovations for Karamoja tailor-made solutions.											
The Interventions											
6.1 Establish research, development, and innovation centers (Action: Karamoja Symposium for brainstorming)	3,417	916	227	238	250	263	276	289	304	319	335
6.2 Develop infrastructure for the commercialization of Karamoja-specific innovations	38,191	250	5,593	5,865	10,237	10,749	5,209	67	70	74	78
Total	14,595,993	1,689,779	5,352,905	990,156	1,005,470	993,188	1,139,767	894,220	874,157	874,427	781,924

Table32: Cost of Projects

Strategic Objective 1:	Total Cost for the Plan Period (UGX in Million)										
	Total (Millions)	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33
1. Construct a man-made lake at Lopei											
2. Karamoja Seed Project in Kaabong and Nabilatuk											
3. Establish a meat processing & hides and skins processing plants in Kotido for value addition											
4. Cement Factory Project in Nandunget and Kinkinkit;											
5. 4.A Cement factory Project in Moroto											
6. Klinker Factory in Moroto;											
7. Kidepo International Airport											
8. Karenga-Kapedo-Kaboong-Kotido-Moroto Road;											
9. Construct 73public boarding primary and 44 Secondary schools in strategic locations.											
TOTAL											

5.2 Resource Mobilization Strategy

115. The strategies for resource mobilization will be hinged on the stakeholders highlighted in the financing framework. They include;

- i) Enhancing ownership and buy-in of all stakeholders including MDAs and Local Governments;
- ii) Seeking government funding through harmonization of the development programs and project with the strategic investments allocated to the region;
- iii) Organizing and hosting fund raising activities such as hosting an investors conference;
- iv) Establishing and ringfencing a regional development fund;
- v) Generating linkages with the region's diaspora for fund raising and investment
- vi) Establishing visibility for tourism products of the region;
- vii) Designing and implementing the region's Investment Plan;
- viii) Strategic partnerships with private sector players and development partners;
- ix) Embracing transparency and accountability; and
- x) Enhancing streamlined management procedures.

116. Accountability and good governance will be very critical to enhance resource mobilization for implementing the planned interventions.

CHAPTER SIX: IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY AND FRAMEWORK

6. Implementation Arrangements

117. Karamoja regional development plan will be implemented under the state and non-state institutional architecture of the Government of Uganda linked to the whole of Government approach and the Parish Development Model as one of the delivery mechanisms. The implementation of the 10-Year Plan for Karamoja region will adopt a program-based approach in line with NDP implementation strategy. Achievement of progress will require engagement of the stakeholders; including but not limited to local governments, NGOs and CSOs, the private sector, academia and researchers, clan leaders supported by relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and development partners. OPM/MoKA will coordinate the implementation.
118. Implementation will focus on the commodity value chain based on results-based planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects/interventions that promote inter-district synergies to transform the agro-pastoralists in Karamoja from subsistence to a commercially productive society. This will emphasize the programmatic approach where a group of related interventions/projects intended to achieve a common goal/ outcome are jointly planned by stakeholders ahead of the implementation.

6.1 Institutional Arrangements

119. The institutional framework for implementation follows the existing government architecture as highlighted in Figure 23.

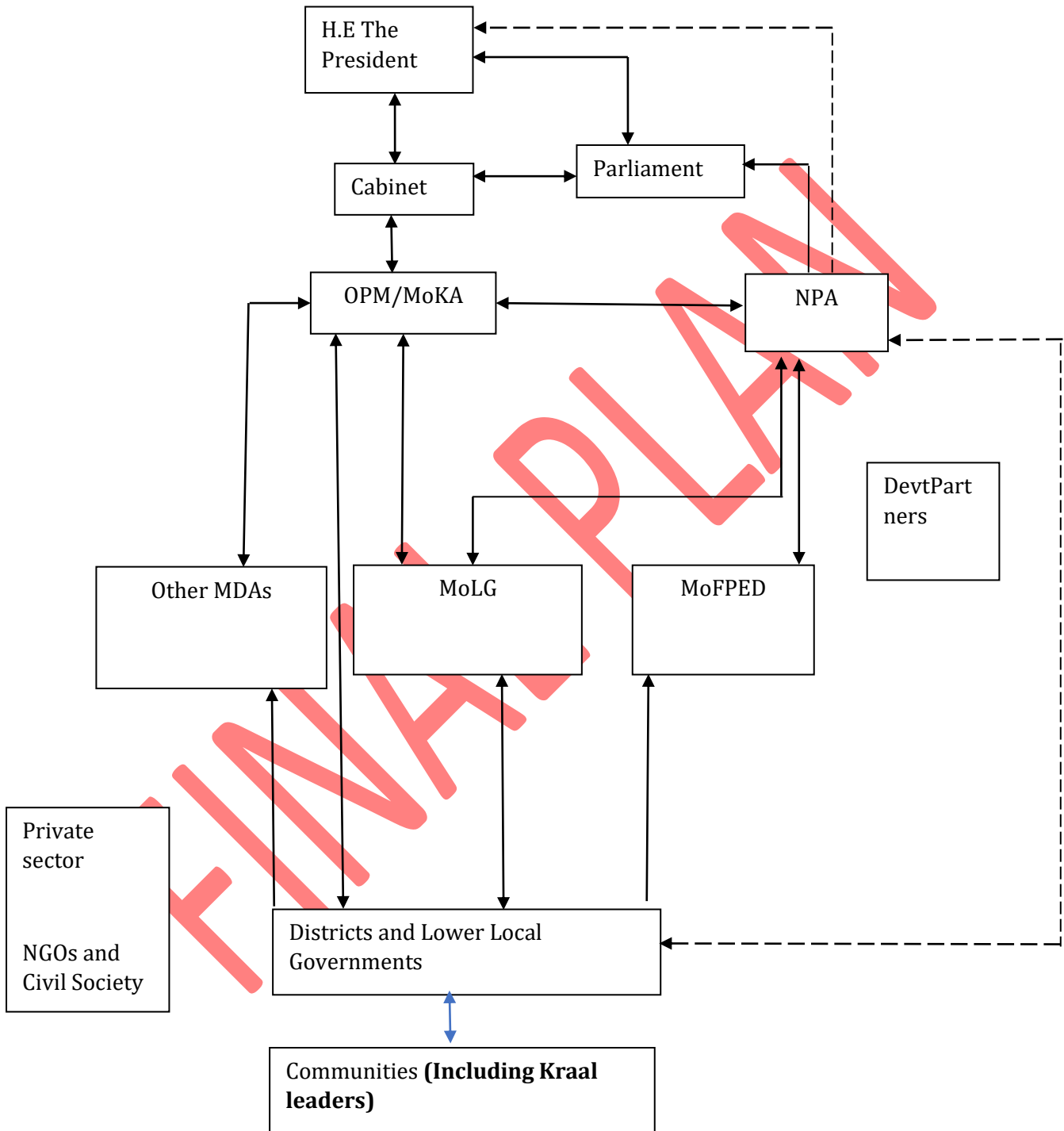


Figure23: Institutional Arrangements and Key Stakeholders

6.1.1 Role of Government Institutions

H.E the President (Office of the President)

The President (Office of the President (OP)) shall be responsible for the oversight of the KRDP. The President will be the champion of the full implementation of the KRDP to ensure the desired transformation is realized. The President will use his clout to ensure that sufficient resources are appropriated for the implementation of the plan.

Cabinet

Besides approval of the plan, the Cabinet shall mobilize resources for implementation of the plan and report to the president on the progress of the plan. The Minister of State for Karamoja affairs will take key leadership role and periodically provide real time information to cabinet and this will require the presence of the Minister in the region. This is in line with lessons learnt from the establishment of the office of the Minister for Pacification of Northern Uganda and in the spirit of transformation of Karamoja. Cabinet will also play an oversight role to ensure that resources earmarked for the region are used for the intended purpose. The current cabinet architecture is adequate to ensure the delivery of the Karamoja regional development plan.

Parliament

The Parliament shall be responsible for oversight, independent monitoring and evaluation of the plan to inform resource allocation. It will be the responsibility of Parliament to scrutinise the budgets for implementation of the Plan, guide the alignment of resources to the planned priorities and manage budget compliance to the Plan. Parliament through its M&E function shall foster good governance and consistency of the budget management to the Plan and guarantee value for money through enforcing the recommendations of the Auditor General's reports. The Karamoja Parliamentary caucus shall play an advocacy role and rally other parliamentarians and stakeholders including the local community to ensure seamless implementation of the plan.

Office of the Prime Minister

The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) will play its primary coordination role during the implementation of the KRDP. OPM shall be responsible for policy coordination and monitoring progress on implementation of interventions and projects across all the implementing MDAs and LGs. Under the partnership framework OPM will coordinate and mobilise all development partners to minimise duplications and wastage of resources.

Ministry for Karamoja Affairs

The Ministry shall play the coordination role to ensure implementation of the plan is achieved through working with all LGs in the region, relevant MDAs, development partners, civil society as well as the private sector. The Ministry of Karamoja Affairs will also be responsible for resource mobilization.

The Ministry for Karamoja Affairs shall be reviewed and strengthened to make it more effective in service delivery through addressing implementation constraints to fast track the implementation of the plan.

Therefore, there is need to strengthen the Ministry of Karamoja Affairs (MOKA) to make it full-fledged Ministry with presence in Karamoja to coordinate the socio-economic transformation efforts in the Karamoja region. The Ministry will ensure implementation of the Plan is achieved through working with all LGs in the region, relevant MDAs, development partners, Civil Society as well as the private sector. The main role of the Ministry of Karamoja Affairs will be resource mobilization and implementation coordination and not direct implementation, else revive the Karamoja Development Agency for effective coordination of implementation. MoKA will spear head the mindset change interventions and mobilize the population towards implementation and sustainability of the plan interventions.

Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED)

Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development shall ensure that resources are allocated for the implementation of the plan and conduct budget monitoring. MoFPED should earmark resources for the quick-wins interventions identified in the plan for the first one and a half years to kick start the implementation of the plan. The Development Committee (DC) will fast-track project approval for the region.

The National Planning Authority (NPA)

NPA will assess the implementation progress of the plan at the strategic level through annual, mid-term and end programme results (outcome and impact) assessments, Certificate of Annual Budget compliance to KRDP will be issued. In partnership with the private sector and CSOs will undertake impact evaluation of the plan. Further, in partnership with OPM and UBOS shall coordinate the development and review of the implementing MDAs and LGs on performance indicators and targets of the plan. NPA will build capacity for planning for district planning departments.

Other Ministries, Departments and Agencies

Other MDAs will provide policy guidance to the LG priority projects and activities, as well as the required strategic guidance. The other MDAs will support policy development and alignment, support resource mobilization for the region, integrate the relevant interventions and actions into their strategic plans; budget instruments, carry out implementation, building capacity of LGs and financing of projects. The interventions in the plan will be aligned to their respective programmes in the NDP.

Local Governments

Local Governments will mobilize and contribute resources (human, physical and financial) for ownership of the regional development agenda and sustainability of the outcomes. The Local Governments will promote the vision, mission and mainstreamed activities of the region in their programmes and projects. By providing a conducive environment for the implementation of the planned actions, the LG entities will spearhead regional development process and efforts. LGs will integrate actions highlighted in the plan in their respective development plans. At the parish/ward level, implementation will be in line with the currently government policy of implementing the Parish Development Model (PDM) program by using the Ngireria to register SACCOs. There will be deliberate effort to strengthen the capacity of the LGs to effectively implement the regional development plan.

6.1.2 Role of Key Stakeholders

Central Government

The central government is a key stakeholder in mobilizing resources, coordination of other stakeholders, crossborder diplomacy, enforcement of international commitments and provision of prerequisite infrastructure and social services. Central government has a primary role to ensure that there is peace and security in the region for the smooth implementation of the plan. This will require working closely with Governments of Kenya and South Sudan to end cattle rustling and proliferation of small arms. The region should also be integrated with the neighboring districts with the intention of promoting trade and sharing of resources.

Private Sector

The private sector in the region is relatively weak and dominated by micro enterprises which cut across the different sectors. The key challenges to the private sector among others include; limited financial literacy, limited access to financial resources, and limited financing for long term ventures. The private sector will provide their investments through the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) and BUBU policies. The private sector is expected to take advantage of the conducive environment to invest in the region in education, health, tourism, hotels, private security companies, sports and games, advocacy, etc.

Development Partners

Development partners remain key allies in the development agenda of Uganda and support the regional development process. Given that the government has formulated the Karamoja Regional development plan, it is expected that they will support the implementation of the plan in a coordinated, collaborative and sustainable manner. These efforts will also be tracked through an elaborate Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning framework.

NGOs, CSOs, FBOs and Media

Government recognizes the role played by NGOs, CSOs, FBOs and Media in the development process of the region. Collaborating NGOs, CSOs and Media will participate in leveraging the OPM by participating in the design and implementation of priority projects and activities. Mostly, NGOs and CSOs may participate in the identification and implementation of process and policy gaps. Where need arises, the OPM will invite NGOs and CSOs to engage in advocacy and community engagement. The plan provides a platform for a robust collaborative and coordinated interventions by all actors.

Local Communities

The plan recognizes the crucial roles of both the leaders and local community roles in the social economic transformation of the region. They include but are not limited to fortune tellers, council of elders, Kraal leaders and Erre Auwi leaders. The community leaders are important in aspects of ownership, participation and sustainability of the interventions.

6.2 Coordination and Partnerships Framework

120. To ensure effective coordination and partnerships for the successful implementation of the plan, the following coordination arrangements are recommended.:

- i. **Joint planning and review meetings:** OPM/MoKA, will coordinate Joint planning and review meetings for MoLG, MoFPED, NPA and other relevant MDAs, LGs, development partners, civil society and the private sector. The meetings will harness synergies for joint planning and implementation of projects/programs. It will also promote optimal use of the scarce resources especially for projects that can be jointly implemented by two (2) or more LGs.
- ii. **Integrated planning and budgeting:** MoFPED and OPM will require implementing partners to avail information on resource envelopes and key activity areas where they operate and have these incorporated into the core plans and budgets of the LGs and MDAs. This will enhance effective monitoring and avoid duplication of resources in the same programs and areas.
- iii. **Progress reporting:** Reports will be shared by all LGs as well as implementing partners, the challenges and lessons learnt were discussed and possible solutions for improvement in the implementation sought.
- iv. **Mapping implementing partners:** This is imperative for effective coordination and it helps identification of LGs with fewer services which enhance the ability to target future development projects / programs.

6.3 Prerequisites for Successful Implementation of the Plan

121. The pre-requisites for successful implementation of the regional plan include the following:

- i. Strong Political will and commitment to transparency, accountability and results;
- ii. Willingness to embrace Government policies among political leaders, district employees, development partners and other stakeholders in the pursuit of the development results;
- iii. Compliance with accountability systems and strict enforcement of laws and regulations, including creation of awareness and empowerment of community members to demand for accountability from the leadership;
- iv. Existence of functional Management Information System (MIS) to provide information for facilitating timely decision making and taking remedial action;
- v. Full participation by all key stakeholders;
- vi. A healthy and productive work environment that is capable of resolving, when necessary, the arising disagreements and conflicts;
- vii. Strong M&E system to effectively monitor implementation process, ensuring the compliance of activities planned according to the resources and verifying, at the same time, that policies and regulations of the organization are met;
- viii. Qualified and well facilitated incorruptible staff;
- ix. Stable and predictable political, social and economic environment; and
- x. Optimal level of funding for plan implementation.

6.4 Conditions for successful implementation

122. The necessary conditions for successful implementation of the regional plan are:

- i. The political environment remains stable and an effective bureaucratic system exists, including continuity of democratic government, and mindset change (skilled and competent civil servants) at all levels of service delivery;
- ii. Frameworks, policies and funding programmes at the national level adequately reflect the needs and interests of Karamoja region;

- iii. Robust governance mechanisms and structures exist to coordinate interventions/projects and related activity across government and other stakeholder/private sector/donor groups;
- iv. Relevant MDAs are able to coordinate the design and delivery of programmes/projects within and outside Government;
- v. MDAs, Local Governments and other stakeholders embrace climate change in their programmes and plans;
- vi. The research community in the country is well resourced, active and producing accurate and relevant data and information on expected intervention impacts in Karamoja; and
- vii. Elimination of discrimination of all marginalized persons and provision of social protection interventions.

6.5 Communication and Feedback Strategy

123. The communication strategy for the KRDP aims to achieve successful buy-in into the regional development agenda, which brings together local governments of Karamoja and other stakeholders. The communication strategy provides avenues for internal communication and feedback for the MoKA and KAREDI external communication activities for marketing and public relations through defined communication goals and a systematic communication plan. The strategy has four major components: communication goals (Table 33), target audience (Table 34), communication plan and channels (Table 35).

Table33: Communication Strategy

Communication Goal	Measurement	Notes
Engage the media and influence their interest in the Plan	Media impact – estimate the number of views of media about the Plan	This is tied to press presentations, promotional messages and videos and engage regional and national influencers at opportune events
Generate awareness about the plan among stakeholders	Plan awareness among LGs, MDAs, leaders such as MPs and selected opinion/club leaders Target: 90percent awareness	This can be accomplished with direct engagements in meetings, workshops, regional conferences such as a donors' conference
Generate awareness of the Plan amongst communities	Plan awareness among communities Target: 50percent awareness	This can be accomplished through promotional activities such as radio/TV talk shows and social media
Generate interest towards investment in the strategic projects by the private sector	First year new investments in the strategic projects	Promotions tied to priority strategic development projects for private sector investments

6.5.1 Target Audience

124. The primary target audiences for the plan are both political and technical leaderships of local governments and relevant MDAs, the private sector, civil society and NGOs, development partners and the local community.

Table34: Target Audience for Attaining Successful Popularization and Buy-in

Target Audience	Description of influence	Media
1) Media	Educate, create public awareness and mobilize stakeholders on interventions	TVs: NTV, NBS, UBC, Urban TV Print media: New Vision and Monitor Radio
2) Regional Development	Individuals, institutions, agencies and	Chief Commander OWC, MPs,

Target Audience	Description of influence	Media
Influencers	associations with influence over decisions and allocation of resources for regional development. A strong network and linkages.	NPA, ULGA, Clan Elders Interreligious Council of Uganda, Joint Security Forces in Karamoja
3) Private Sector	Private sector which has made substantive investments in Uganda and within the EA region in the priority projects identified in the Plan in the last 10 years.	MAAIF MOTWA MEMD Human Capital Development:
4) Local Community		Religious Leaders, Retired elders

125. The OPM through its organization structure will develop the internal communication mechanisms for coordination and management. To achieve popularization and buy-in into the development plan, the stakeholders will be actively engaged in program and project activities.

6.5.2 Communication Plan

126. Table 35 outlines how the communication strategy will be achieved. It includes a schedule, responsibilities and communication activities:

Table 35: Communication Plan

Communication	Audience	Type / Communication Channel	Objectives	Content	Responsibility	
					Primary	Others
Rational, purpose and justification for a Regional Development Strategic Plan	All stakeholders	Broadcast Media (Radio and TV talk shows) Newspaper pull-outs Fliers Social Media Handles Newsletters Website	Popularize the regional development	KRDP	OPM	LGs
KRDP Vision, Goals and Strategic objectives	All stakeholders	Radio and TV talk shows Newspaper pull-outs Fliers Social Media Handles Targeted emails Podcasts Newsletters Website	Popularize the regional development goals and Strategic objectives	KRDP	OPM	LGs
Role of OPM	LGs, MDAs, Politicians, technical teams, opinion leaders and community elders	Radio and TV talk shows Newspaper pull-outs Fliers Social Media Handles Podcasts Newsletters Website	Engage stakeholders on the role of OPM towards driving a regional development agenda for Karamoja	KRDP	OPM	Development Partners, MDAs, LGs
Priority Investment	Private Sector,	Investors and Donors	To announce and popular	Profiles on regional	OPM	MoFPED, MoLG,

Communication	Audience	Type / Communication Channel	Objectives	Content	Responsibility	
					Primary	Others
Projects	MDAs and	Conference(s) Working sessions Annual reviews Radio and TV talk shows Newspaper pull- outs Fliers Social Media Handles Podcasts Newsletters Website		developmen t potentials and the investment plan	DLGs, MDAs	MAAIF, Min. Tourism, MAIF, Academia, Developme nt Partners
Launch of the Plan	All stakeholder s	Regional Development Conference (s) Postcards Status reports and Executive summaries Radio and TV talk shows Newspaper pull- outs Fliers Social Media Handles Podcasts Newsletters Website			OPM DLGs, MDAs	MoFPED, MoLG, MAAIF, Min. Tourism, MAIF, Academia, Developme nt Partners

CHAPTER SEVEN: MONITORING EVALUATION AND LEARNING

7 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Frameworks

127. The monitoring and evaluation framework explains how data will be collected, analyzed and reported to track progress of implementation towards the realization of the development goals and strategic objectives of the Karamoja Regional development Plan and also provides the roles and responsibilities of key actors in reporting and dissemination of the monitoring and evaluation outputs.

7.1 Progress Reporting

128. Progress reporting will include - quarterly and annual reports. The Progress reporting shall follow both physical progress reporting and budget performance reporting based on the KRDP Results and Reporting framework provided in Annex 1. All LGs and relevant MDAs shall produce the reports for sharing with KAREDI, MoKA and NPA.

7.2 Joint Annual Review

129. To undertake regular appraisal of the progress across all priority actions, the MoKA and KAREDI shall organize annual joint review with representation from all LGs in the region. The review will be based on the performance reports produced by relevant MDAs and LGs. The annual joint review meetings will be organized in May/ June of each FY and will be attended by all key development actors in the region including representatives of LGs, CSOs, FBOs, CBOs, Public Sector Organization, Development partners and selected citizens' interest groups (youth groups, women groups, PLAs, PLWD, etc.).

7.3 Mid-Term Evaluation

130. Led by the MoKA and NPA, a mid-term review of the KRDP will be conducted five years into the Plan's implementation and this will correspond with the NDPIV evaluation. The mid-term review aims will assess the progress of KRDP implementation against the strategic objectives. The mid-term review report will include an assessment of challenges that could have inhibited the implementation of identified priority actions and document lessons learned to improve the implementation of the remaining period of the development plan.

131. The report will be presented to the KAREDI including the LG TPCs, Executive Committees, and councils. In addition, the report will be discussed by the Joint Annual Stakeholders' Review meetings. A copy of the KRDP midterm review report will be presented to other MDAs and development partners to inform the required changes in the remaining five years of the development plan period.

7.4 End of Plan Evaluation

132. The KRDP end-of-plan evaluation will be conducted after ten years of the plan's implementation. The end-of-plan evaluation will assess the achievement of results and their sustainability. The end-of plan evaluation will assess the overall effectiveness of the KRDP

against its objectives and targets, and where possible, it will look at the short-term impacts created by plan interventions. The NPA shall provide technical guidance and backstop the MoKA and KAREDI in quality control of end-of plan evaluation reports.

7.5 M&E Roles and Responsibilities of Key Actors

133. Key actors that have direct roles and responsibilities in Plan M&E include:

1) Ministry of Karamoja Affairs (MoKA):

- i. Responsible for overall oversight of the plan;
- ii. Will provide technical leadership for M&E;ribute towards M&E activities.
- iii. Shall ensure coherence, transparency, and management of results over the KRDP period;
- iv. Will assess the implementation and progress of the plan at the strategic level through annual, mid-term and end program/project results (outcome and impact);
- v. Will develop baseline and review the performance of plans with partnerships with other key Actors such as the private sector, CSO, NGOs and Development partners;
- vi. Will coordinate the development and review of the district LGs on performance indicators and target by program and project;
- vii. Will promote partnership policy among several actors to align their activities for the effective implementation of KRDP and its programs/projects;
- viii. Develop automated and Integrated Web-based M&E System to enable relevant MDAs and LGs to post and generate periodic progress reports and ease report requirements; and
- ix. M&E institutional infrastructure will be put in place to facilitate information management.

2) Relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs)

- i. Will provide financial support for the M&E activities;
- ii. Will monitor and evaluate the performance of budgets allocated to the plan;
- iii. Will provide technical and logistical support to the LGs to carry out M& E activities; and
- iv. Will provide results to cater for human resources and equipment necessary for M&E activities.

3) Local Governments

- i. Through their respective technical committees implement the M&E activities.
- ii. Collect, analyse and disseminate M&E results.
- iii. Generate mandatory reports and period progress reports.
- iv. Implement the recommendations from M&E feedback sessions.
- v. Responsible for ensuring that the M&E systems are functional.

4) Private Sector, NGOs & CSOs, Media and Development Partners

- i. Work hand in hand with LGs, KAREDI, MoKA and relevant MDAs to fund M&E activities; and
- ii. Take part in M&E results disseminate and feedback sessions.

5) Karamoja Regional Development Initiative (KAREDI)

- i. Develop a secretariat that will offers technical services;

- ii. Coordinate Annual program reviews; and
- iii. Support LGs to carry out these reviews.

7.6 Major Monitoring and Evaluation Events

134. The M&E events as described in Table 36, will be organized by different actors to monitor progress on the implementation of the Plan. Timely reports will be produced to inform the planning and budgeting processes during the plan implementation. The Results and reporting Framework (in Annex 1) provides an overview of the level and description of results; indicators, base year and year targets for each and every strategic objective.

Table36: Major Monitoring and Evaluation Events

Main M&E Events	Purpose and description	Output	Lead Agency	Other Key Actors	Timeframe
Quarterly progress review	Review progress of implementation	Quarterly Progress Report	Relevant MDAs	Local Governments	Quarterly
Joint Annual Review	Review performance against annualized targets and budget performance	Annual Progress report	Relevant MDAs	Local Governments	May/June
Mid-Term Evaluation	Assess the progress of KRDP implementation against the strategic objectives	Mid-term Review Report	MoKA	NPA	Fifth Year of Plan implementation
End evaluation	Assess the achievement of results and their sustainability	End evaluation Report	MoKA	NPA	2 years after end of Plan implementation

135. MoKA will establish multiple levels of interactions between various implementing agencies in the implementation process. Interactions between the groups characterize the principal-agent relationship and include:

- i. Interactions between central government ministries and local government departments; and among lower local governments (activity planning and budgeting);
- ii. Interactions between local government departments, lower local government units and local communities who will take part in activity implementation;
- iii. Interactions between central government ministries, development partners and local governments who are involved in activity reporting;
- iv. Interactions between central government ministries and development partners and among lower local governments who will take part in Plan monitoring; and
- v. Interactions between private sector organizations (Private sector companies, consulting firms) and development partners involved in conducting mid-term evaluation and final evaluation of plan implementation (Activity implementation and Plan evaluation).

136. Establishment of a multi-agency steering committee will promote collaboration at administrative and implementation levels both within and between organizations.

CHAPTER EIGHT: RISKS MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

8 Risks Management and Anticipated Impacts

137. Table 37 highlights some of the anticipated risks that may threaten implementation and the realization of the goal and vision of the KRDP.

Table 37: Anticipated Risks and Mitigation Measures

No.	Type of risks	Category	Causes of the risks	Likelihood of occurrence	Impacts (1=low, 2=intermediate, 3=high)	Mitigation	Lead Agency
				1= Low	1= Low,		
				2=Intermediate	2=intermediate		
				3= High	3= High		
1.	Natural disasters (Mudslides, storms, floods, droughts,	External	Erratic rainfalls, bush burning	3	2	Invest in climate change mitigation/ green growth	OPM
2.	Terrorism (vandalism, sabotage)	External	Inter-ethnic, cross border conflicts	3	3	Strengthen security along border line;	MODVA
3.	Organizational (strategy failing)	Strategic	Weak institutional leadership	2	2	Build capacity of leaders in corporate governance	OPM
4.	Funding (No money at all to finance the plan, insufficient funds, funding is spread over a number years)	Strategic	Lack of political will and partnership	1	3	Advocacy by Civil Society and Development Partners	MOFPED
5.	Inadequate Capacity (local implementers lacking the right knowledge, skills and other relevant competences but leaders from Karamoja insist on employing their own)	Operational	Implementation requiring specialized skills and competences	2	3	Build capacity of local technical actors	MDAs/ LGs
6.	Schedule Risk (Tasks and activities are likely to take longer to complete than planned/estimate)	Operational	Poor implementation planning; Unclear scopes, unclear deadlines, etc.)	2	3	Build capacity of local actors in project planning,	MDAs/ LGs

No.	Type of risks	Category	Causes of the risks	Likelihood of occurrence	Impacts (1=low, 2-	Mitigation	Lead Agency
				1= Low	1= Low,		
				2=Intermediate	2=intermediate		
				3= High	3= High		
						monitoring and evaluation	
7.	Poor staff behaviors (Staff not comfortable staying in Karamoja, corruption)	Operational	Negative attitude and mindset	3	3	Enforce staff performance contracts	MPKA/ OPM
8.	Technological risk (technical failures)	Operational	Threat to data/ information security, cyber-attacks)	2	2	Invest in IT security safety	MOICT/ MODVA
9.	Health and safety risk	Operational	Lack of health and safety standards	1	3	Develop and implement health and safety standards	MOH/ MGLSD
10.	Communication risk	Operational	Poor or ineffective communication; poor or miscommunication from stakeholders	3	3	Develop communication strategy	OPM/ Other MDAs & LGs
11.	Governance risks	Operational	Ineffective or failed internal processes, people, systems, use of outdated processes or external events)	2	2	Improve internal systems and procedures	MOPS
12.	Legal risks	Operational	Unclear institutional mandates and implementation arrangements	2	2	Adopt Whole of Government Approach	Parliament
13.	Performance risks	Operational	Lack of clear targets and focus	2	2	Performance target setting	MDAs/ LGs

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Results and Reporting Framework (Impact and Outcomes)

Goal	Impacts	Indicators	Data Source, Year	Baseline FY2019/20	5 Year Target	10 Year Target
A peaceful, productive, socially and economically resilient Karamoja by 2035	Improved livelihoods and economic prosperity	Proportion of HHs in subsistence agro-pastoralism (percent)	UNHS 2019/20	31.1	26	16
		Proportion of HH in Commercial farming (percent)	UNHS 2019/20	??		??
		Average Monthly Nominal Household Income (Ugx)	UNHS, 2019/20	99,000	190,000	297,000
		Population Below the Poverty Line (percent)	UNHS, 2019/20	65.7	32.9	24.5
		Proportion (percent) of Food-Secure Households:	UNHS, 2019/20	25	75	100
		Dietary Energy Consumption (Kcal/person/day):	UNHS, 2019/20	2,261	2,393	2,400
Objective	Final Outcomes	Indicator	Data Source, Year	Baseline FY2019/20	5 Year Target	10 Year Target
1. Establish sustainable peace and security	Enhanced community safety, reconciliation, security, and adherence to human rights principles	Crime rate using small arms and light weapons per district (number of crimes per 100,000 population)	UPF Crime Report, 2022	151	100	50
		Incidences of Trafficking in Persons				
		Proportion of human rights complaints registered against security forces that are investigated and resolved				
2. Develop livestock and crop production towards value addition and market-oriented practices	Increased agricultural production, productivity, value addition and market access	Value of Annual Cereal Production (MT)				
		Prevalence of undernourishment (percent)				
			UDHS, 2016	45	33	25.6
		Prevalence of stunting among children under five years (percent)	UDHS, 2016	35.2	22.3	14.3

Goal	Impacts	Indicators	Data Source, Year	Baseline FY2019/20	5 Year Target	10 Year Target
		Livestock population per 1000 population		6,000	12,000	
		Water storage capacity (Million Cubic meters)				
		per hectare of cultivated land		4.8	7.2	9.6
3. Ensure sustainable use and management of region's natural resources	Sustainable and inclusive use of natural resources	Percentage of land area under conservation (wildlife, forest and national park)	2017	46.6		
		Forest Cover (Percentage of Total Land Area)	2010	11.6 (322, 210 hectares)	16	20
		Wetland Cover (Percentage of Total Land Area)				
4. Increase the stock and access to appropriate social and economic infrastructure and services	Increased access to social services and economic opportunities	Unemployment rate (percent)	UNHS, 2019/20	12.4	8	5
		Net enrolment rate in primary education (percent)	UNHS, 2019/20	58	61.6	81.1
		Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	UDHS, 2016	72	54	36
		Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000)		588	399	189
		Proportion of households that use grid electricity for lighting (percent)		8.1	16.2	20
5 Harness positive cultural practices and the traditional systems of the people of Karamoja for National Development	Enhanced positive cultural practices for sustainable livelihoods.	Incidence of negative cultural practices??; Proportion of resources allocated to cultural and social mobilisation?? Proportion Cultural heritage Resources developed??				
		Alignment of the cultural development initiatives to the national plan				
		Intercommunity violence (number of cases reported and prosecuted)				
		Adult literacy rate by gender (percent)	UNHS, 2019/20	30.4	59.3	75.5
		Gender Based Violence (number of cases reported and prosecuted)-At output level.	UPF Crime Report, 2022	802	401	200
		Percentage of Local Government development	2022,	9	11	11

Goal	Impacts	Indicators	Data Source, Year	Baseline FY2019/20	5 Year Target	10 Year Target
		plans that are aligned with the national development plan with Approved Development Plans (Number)	NPA			
		Informal sector (percent)	UNHS, 2019/20	87	66.8	44.2
6. Undertake research and innovations for Karamoja tailor made solutions.	Improved research and innovation capacity	Research solutions on Karamoja informing policy Local researchers on Karamoja supported				
		Value of resources spent on R&D on Karamoja				
		Percentage of innovations developed and adopted that have a positive impact on the socio-economic transformation of the region				

Annex 2: Results and Reporting Framework (Intermediate Outcomes)

Final Outcomes	Intermediate Outcomes	Intermediate Outcome Indicators	Data Source, Year	Baseline FY2019/20	1-2½ Year Target	1-5 Year Target
Enhanced community safety, reconciliation, security, and adherence to human rights principles	Improved governance, safety, and economic participation	percent of citizens participating in development programmes and projects activities	MOPS	33.7	47.4	61
		Number of guns recovered	UPDF 2022	200	400	400
		Level of compliance with Service Delivery Systems (SDS)				72
		Proportion of Local Government Development Plans aligned to the KRDP		5	11	11
Increased agricultural production, productivity, value addition and market access	Increased agricultural production, productivity, and local economic development.	Production volume of the priority livestock and crop enterprises (tons)		33.7	47.4	61
		Yield of the priority livestock and crop enterprises (kg/ha)				
		percent of food secure households				
		Post-harvest losses for priority livestock and crop enterprises (percent)				
		Number of MSMEs (formal and informal) involved in local trade				
Sustainable and inclusive use of natural	Enhanced protection and productivity	percent of land area forest cover				

resources	of the environment and natural resources.	Percentage of titled land				
		percent of degraded areas restored				
Enhanced access to social services and increased economic opportunities	Enhanced accessibility to essential goods and services for the population.	Average travel time on district Roads (min/km)				
		Percentage of households with access to electricity				
		Internet penetration (percent)				
		Proportion of government services provided online (percent)				
		No. of inbound visitor arrivals going to Karamoja				
		Gross Enrolment Ratio - Primary (percent)				
Enhanced positive cultural practices for sustainable livelihoods.	Reduced key forms of inequalities and increased well-being of the population.	Maternal Mortality ratio (per 100,000)				
		Incidence of unethical behaviour (corruption, crime rate, theft, immorality)				
		Proportion of population with access to social insurance (percent)				
		Proportion of labour force in the informal sector (percent)				
Improved research and innovation capacity	Strengthened research and innovation capacity	Percentage of households participating in public development initiatives				

FINAL

Annex 3: Results and Reporting Framework (Output level)

Strategic Objectives	Outputs	Output Indicator	FY1	FY2	FY3	FY4	FY5	FY6	FY7	FY8	FY9	FY10
			Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target	Target
Quick win	A comprehensive Community mobilization strategy developed and implemented	Population accessing social and economic services	1	-								
Quick win	Karachunas skilled and integrated	Number of Karachunas skilled	1									
Quick win	Kobulin Rehabilitation Center upgraded to a comprehensive learning centre	Functional rehabilitation centre										
Quick win	Displaced Karamajongs families in Teso resettled in Karamoja	Number of displaced families resettled										
Quick win	Street children from Karamoja Region resettled											
Quick win	UBC FM coverage expanded to reach Norther Karamoja	km of coverage										
1.Establish sustainable peace and security	1.1 (110) civic education and social accountability sessions conducted on good leadership and citizenry in Karamoja	Number of civic education sessions conducted on good leadership and citizenry in Karamoja.	11	11	12	12	11	12	11	11	11	12
	1.2 (10,000) IEC materials on good leadership and	Number of information, education, and communication (IEC)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

	citizenry produced and disseminated	materials produced, translated, and distributed on good leadership and citizenry.										
	1.3 (360) Barazas organized to promote social accountability mechanisms related to leadership, service delivery and good citizenry.	Number of quarterly barazas organized to promote social accountability mechanisms related to leadership, service delivery, and good citizenry.	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
	1.4 (1080) Media engagements supported to advocate for good governance, human rights, participatory planning, and social accountability mechanisms.	Number of media engagements supported to advocate for good governance, human rights, participatory planning, and social accountability mechanisms.	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108
	1.5 (6300) leaders trained on good leadership, human rights, social accountability and participatory planning	Number of training programs conducted and leaders trained on good leadership, human rights, social accountability, and participatory planning.	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630
	1.6 (4800) Anti-Stock Theft Units established along the border ethnic communities in collaboration with peace committees.	Number of Anti-Stock Theft Units established along the border ethnic communities in collaboration with peace committees.	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480	480
	1.7 (1800) Karachunas mobilized through	Number of Karachunas mobilized through Karachuna-to-	600	600	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Karachuna-to-Karachuna outreach for peacebuilding and disarmament efforts.	Karachuna outreach for peacebuilding and disarmament efforts.										
	1.8 (1000) individuals who voluntarily disarmed and reintegrated through reconciliation processes.	Number of individuals who voluntarily disarmed and reintegrated through reconciliation processes.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1.9 (6200) monitoring and peace committees established, trained, and operationalized from the village to regional levels to handle alternative conflict resolutions in accordance with local council regulations, by-laws, and ordinances.	Number of monitoring and peace committees established, trained, and operationalized from the village to regional levels to handle alternative conflict resolutions in accordance with local council regulations, by-laws, and ordinances.	620	620	620	620	620	620	620	620	620	620
	1.10 (10) annual peace and cultural events commemorated.	Number of annual peace and cultural events commemorated, including Moruanyeche, Lokirama peace accord, Ayaa peace accord, Ateker peace caravan.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1.11 One digital conflict management surveillance units implemented	Number of digital conflict management surveillance units implemented.		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

	1.12 (10) livestock registers updated at the village, parish, sub-county, county, and district/regional levels using an online application to support conflict management.	Number of livestock registers updated at the village, parish, sub-county, county, and district/regional levels using an online application to support conflict management.			1							1
	1.13 (900) Karamoja women peace forums and community peace dialogues organized.	Number of Karamoja women peace forums and community peace dialogues organized.	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	900
	1.14 (50) projects implemented to promote peace along the border ethnic communities.	Number of projects implemented to promote peace along the border ethnic communities.	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	1.15 (4) Joint Local Organizations (JLOs) established in Karamoja.	Number of Joint Local Organizations (JLOs) established in Karamoja.		1			1		1			1
	1.16 (50) police posts established in sub-counties with high crime rates.	Number of police posts established in sub-counties with high crime rates.		10	10	10	10	10				
	1.17 Policing programmes supported	Number of policing programmes supported		565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565
	1.18 (2) rehabilitation centers for juveniles established	Number of rehabilitation centers for juveniles established				1						
	1.19 (12) council of elders trained on referral pathways	Number of Council of elders trained on legal referral pathways	226	226	226	226	226	226	226	226	226	226

	1.20 (2) rehabilitation centers established and managed across Napak and Kotido to cater for the needs of the traumatized population	Number of rehabilitation centers established and managed across Napak and Kotido to cater for the needs of the traumatized population				1	1					
	1.21 5 Cross Border Peace and Conflict Impact Assessments conducted to inform interventions across borders.	Number of Cross Border Peace and Conflict Impact Assessments conducted to inform interventions across borders.		1		1		1		1		1
	1.22 (50) cross-border connectors for peace (water sources, pasture, markets, vocational schools, health units, roads, electricity, transport network, sports centers) established to promote cross-border peaceful coexistence and collaboration.	50 Number of cross-border connectors for peace (water sources, pasture, markets, vocational schools, health units, roads, electricity, transport network, sports centers) established to promote cross-border peaceful coexistence and collaboration.	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	1.23 (5) cross-border communication and surveillance masks established for tracking, communication, joint security, community security	Number of cross-border communication and surveillance masks established for tracking, communication, joint security, community security surveillance, conflict early warning, and timely response to conflicts.		1		1		1		1		1

	surveillance, conflict early warning, and timely response to conflicts.											
	1.24 (500) UPDF (Uganda People's Defense Forces) deployed along the borders of Amudat, Moroto, Kaabong, and Karenga.	Number of UPDF (Uganda People's Defense Forces) deployed along the borders of Amudat, Moroto, Kaabong, and Karenga.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
	1.26 5 Cross-border frameworks and protocols implemented.	Number of cross-border frameworks and protocols implemented.	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	1.27 A border immigration point operationalized	Opot pot border immigration point operationalized					1					
	1.27 (10) community-based ETAMAM established for alternative conflict resolution mechanisms, including approaches such as EkeNumber, Ekeno, Ekal, Ekitoe, Ekokua, Akiriket, Ameto, and Reconciliatory approaches (Mumah and Kilot ngakan).	Number of community-based ETAMAM established for alternative conflict resolution mechanisms, including approaches such as EkeNumber, Ekal, Ekitoe, Ekokua, Akiriket, Ameto, and Reconciliatory approaches (Mumah and Kilot ngakan).	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1.28 (54) women social centers established to support Gender Action Learning Systems (GALs)	Number of women social centers established to support Gender Action Learning Systems (GALs).			3	3	3	9	9	9	9	9

	1.29 (481) awareness campaigns conducted on culture to promote understanding of gender equality and the importance of respectful relationships, along with the demobilization of harmful cultural practices such as early child marriage, female genital mutilation, high dowry, and female marginalization.	Number of awareness campaigns conducted on culture to promote understanding of gender equality and the importance of respectful relationships, along with the demobilization of harmful cultural practices such as early child marriage, female genital mutilation, high dowry, and female marginalization.	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
2. Develop livestock and crop production towards value addition and market-oriented practices;	2.1 (9) regional pasture and fodder demonstration centers established across the 9 districts	Number of Pasture and fodder demonstration centers established	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	2.2 (1,350) Acres rangeland land restored and reseeded with pasture	Acreege of the Rangeland Restored										
	2.3 (1350) Acres of Grazing land mapped for communal grazing	Number of hectares of Ecological Zones mapped for communal grazing	1									
	2.4 (2) livestock breeding and multiplication centers established in Karamoja	Number of livestock multiplication centers established in Karamajo		1			1					
	2.5 (35) Metallic	Number of metallic										

	Kraals constructed across the districts of Karamoja	Kraals constructed	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	3
	2.6 (1090) Community Animal Health Workers equipped	Number of community Animal Health Workers Trained		565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565	565
	2.7 Periodic disease, pest/parasites preventions and controls conducted across the region	Number of community Animal Health Workers Trained	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	2.8 A livestock laboratory and diagnostic center constructed in Kotido	Number of livestock laboratories constructed					1					
	2.9 (12) Strategic Dipping tanks constructed in Karamoja Pastoral zones	Number of strategic Dipping tanks constructed and equipped	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	2.10 (20,000,000) Cattle branded in Karamoja	Number of cattle branded	2 Million	2 Million	2 Million	2 Million	2 Million	2 Million	2 Million	2 Million	2 Million	2 Million
	2.11 All veterinary drugs assessed for quality in the region	Proportion of veterinary drug outlets in the region adhering to quality standards	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	2.12 (9) ago veterinary input shops established	Number of agro-veterinary input shops established	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1		
	2.13 Bi-annual mass livestock vaccinations carried out (2 each year)	Number of livestock vaccinated per year	2 Million	2 Million	2 Million	2 Million	2 Million	2 Million	2 Million	2 Million	2 Million	2 Million
	2.14 One Regional Gene bank established in Nabuin	Regional Gene Bank established		1								

	2.15 (226) Multipurpose nursery demonstration sites established for dry land pasture, forage and fodder (2 per sub-county)	Number off nursery demonstration sites established		12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	2.16 (4) Urban milk coolants and collection centers established in Karamoja (Kaabong, Napak, Amudat and Abim)	Number of urban milk coolants and collection centers established		1		1	1	1				
	2.17 (9) Ranching cooperative established (one per district)	Number of ranching Cooperatives established	-	-	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
	2.18 (2) honey collection centers established in Kaabong and Amudat	Regional Honey Collection Centers established		1				1				
	2.19 Breeding centers restocked	Number of livestock breeding centers established & equipped										
	2.20 (10,000) goats distributed to small holder farmers for food security	Number of Goats distributed to smallholder farmers	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	2.21 10,000 sheep distributed to small holder farmers for food security	Number of sheep distributed to smallholder farmers	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	2.22 (10,000) poultry distributed to small holder farmers for food security	Number of Poultry distributed to smallholder farmers	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

	2.23 (90) dairy cows and heifers distributed to lead farmers in the region	Number of livestock model farmers with improved dairy and heifers		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	2.24 A meat processing & hides and skins processing plant in Kotido				1							
	2.25 Capacity of public and private sectors actors built for agricultural extension. No of public and private sector extension workers trained	Capacity of public and private sectors actors built for agricultural extension. Number of public and private sector extension workers trained	60	67	74	83	92	102	113	126	140	200
	2.26 (168,000) individuals mapped and registered into cooperatives	Number of individual farmers registered			56,000	56,000	56,000					
	2.27 (339) extension workers recruited and posted in the respective sub-counties	Number of extension workers recruited and posted in the respective sub-counties			114	114	114					
	2.28 (9) agro input dealer shops established in the region (1 per district)	Number of agro input shops established	1	2	1	1	1			1	1	1
	2.29 NABUIN breeding center supported	Improved crop seeds	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	2.30 Seed scheme systems established in Karamoja (Kaabong and	Number of Seed scheme systems established in Karamoja		1			1					

	Nabilatuk)											
	2.31 Smallholder farmers in the green belts supported with bulking facilities	Number of farmers supported	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	2.32 (3) Mini scale oil seed processing machines procured and established in Karamoja (Abim, Karenga and Napak)	Number of mini scale oil seeds processing machines procured and established		1		1		1				
	2.33 (6) seed multiplication demonstration centers established in the green belts with smallholder farmers in (Abim, Karenga, Kaabong, Nabilatuk, Kotido, Amudat)	Number of seed multiplication demonstration centers established in the green belts	2	1	1	1		1				
	2.34 (2) Agricultural Mechanisation Units established in Karamoja (Karenga and Nabilatuk)	Number of agricultural mechanisation units established	1		1							
	2.35 Commercial farmers supported with tractors	Number of tractors provided to commercial lead farmers		18								
	2.36 (270) tractors provided in Karamoja (at least 30 per district) of Karamoja	Number of tractors provided	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	
	2.37 (20,000) Ox Ploughs provided to farmers in	Number of Ox-Ploughs distributed to farmers	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000

	region											
	2.38 (100,000) hoes distributed to farmers	Number of Hand Hoes distributed to farmers	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	2.39 (20,000) oxen distributed to farmers	Number of oxen distributed to farmers	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
	2.40 (20,000) rakes distributed to farmers	Number of Rakes distributed to farmers	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
	2.42 (20,000) watering cans distributed to farmers	Number of watering cans distributed to farmers	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
	2.43 (100,000) bags of fertilizers distributed to farmers	Number of bags of fertilizers distributed to farmers	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	2.44 (50,000) kgs of seeds and seedlings distributed to farmers	Number of kgs of seeds and seedlings distributed farmers	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
	2.45 (5) Silos constructed and equipped	Number of silos constructed and equipped for large scale commercial bulking	1	1	1	1	1	1				
	2.46 (20,000) pre and post harvest handling equipment established in the region	Number of post-harvest handling equipment provided to households	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
	2.47 (4) large scale agricultural warehouses constructed in Karamoja	Number of warehouses constructed		1		1		1			1	
	2.48 (113) Cooperatives established at the sub-county level	Number of cooperatives established across the sub-counties	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	5

	2.49 Karamoja Livestock Marketing Board/ Association supported	Karamoja Livestock Marketing Board equipped	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	2.50 Financial grant provided for Karamoja Marketing and Cooperative associations	Karamoja Livestock Marketing Board equipped											
	2.51 (3) Mini high level Market Infrastructure constructed under MATIP	Number of Markets constructed		1		1		1					
	2.52 (5) livestock weighbridges installed	Number of Livestock weighbridges installed in the livestock markets			1		1		1		1		1
	2.53 Market opportunities for livestock, crop and related products expanded in the region	Number of milk coolant plants provided and installed		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	2.54 (5) border export markets constructed	Number of boarder export markets constructed		1		1		1		1			
	2.55 (57) public slaughter slabs and shades constructed at sub-county level	Number of public slaughter slabs and shades constructed		12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	2.56 A livestock market established in the Middle East	Number of markets established in the Middle-East											
	2.57 Beef, milk, ghee and yorghut processing plants and hides and leather tanning constructed in Karamoja	Number of beef processing plants established			1								

	2.58 Two modern slaughterhouses in Kotido and Namalu (Nakapiripit)	Number of Modern Slaughter houses established in Kotido and Namalu			1			1				
	2.59 Cooperatives formed and supported	Number of Cooperatives formed	11	11	11	11	11	12	13	11	11	11
	2.60 Women and youth VSLAs groups supported with grants	Number of women groups supported with financial start ups.		21	21	21	21	21	21			
	2.61 (168,000) Karachunas skilled and provided with start up grants	Number of Karachunas supported with start up capital. Financial start ups extended to the Karamojongs		21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	
	2.62 Increased access to financial resources for farmers and traders	Number of fish farmers supported		1	2	2	2	2	2	2		
	2.63 (2) Valley tanks desilted per district and supply agricultural inputs and tractors	Number of Valley dams desilted	18									
	2.64 Dams for water storage and agricultural use constructed	Number of water reservoir dams constructed	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
	2.65 (150) underground water reservoirs constructed	Number of underground water reservoirs constructed			30	30	30	30	30			
	2.66 (2) Dams constructed in Kidepo National Park	Dam in palace			1				1			
	2.67 Feasibility study conducted for gravity flow water ecosystems	Number of water reservoir dams constructed			1							

	in Karamoja											
	2.68 4 gravity flows constructed	Number of gravity flow water schemes constructed		1	1		1		1			
	2.69 Silted dams rehabilitated and maintained	Number of silted dams rehabilitated		9								
	2.70 Large scale climate smart irrigation schemes invested in in Karamoja	Number of large scale climate smart irrigation schemes constructed	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	2.71 (180) progressive commercial farmers for livestock and crop provided with miro irrigation schemes	Number of Micro Irrigation Schemes Provided to progressive commercial farmers	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
	2.72 Small scale irrigation and climate smart farming adopted at household levels	Number of dams constructed	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	
	2.73 Water systems installed in town councils with out any	Number of water systems installed								3		
	2.74 Windmills rehabilitated	Number of Windmills rehabilitated	8	8	8	8	8					
	2.73 Windmill water systems for communities installed	Number of windmill water systems installed in communities	1		1		1		1		1	
	2.75 (500) boreholes constructed	Number of boreholes constructed	50	100	100	50	50	50	50	50		
	2.76 Index-based animal insurance services fund created	Index-based animal insurance services fund created	1 Billion	1 Billion	1 Billion	1 Billion	1 Billion	1 Billion	1 Billion	1 Billion	1 Billion	1 Billion
	2.77 (9) District	Number of										

	and 113 sub-county Management Committees trained on Early Warning systems	District/Sub-County Management Committees trained on Early warning systems		122		122		122		122		122
	2.78 (9) District disaster stores construct	Number of Disaster stores constructed	2	2	2	2	2	1				
	2.79 Sub-County disaster stores constructed	Number of subcounty disaster stores constructed	2	5	5	5	5	5				
	2.80 Real-time weather information disseminated	Number of platforms used to disseminate real-time weather information	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
	2.81 Food and cash aid provided to beneficiaries in time of crisis	Number of beneficiaries provided with sufficient food and cash aid during times of crisis			200,000			200,000			200,000	
	2.82 Weather stations rehabilitated in Karamoja	Number of weather stations rehabilitated in Karamoja			1							
	2.83 (3) high level weather stations installed in karamoja	Number of weather stations installed in Karamoja			1		1	1				
3. Ensure sustainable use and management of the region's natural resources;	3.1. Cement, lime and marble processing plants established	Number of mineral processing plants set up		1								
	3.2. Community mobilized and sensitized on polices and laws governing mining activities in Karamoja	Number of communities mobilized and sensitized on policies and laws governing mining activities	13	13	20	25	15	27				

	3.3. Mineral beneficiation centre for skilling in Karamoja established	A mineral beneficiation skilling centre established in Karamoja		1								
	3.4. Moroto Cement factory established and operationalized	A cement factory set up in Moroto		1								
	3.5. Formal institutional mechanisms to over access to land and royalties established and functionalized	Number of formal institutional mechanisms established to manage conflicts between mining investors and local communities			1	1	1	1				
	3.6. Communities funded to undertake land rehabilitation and restoration after closure of mining operations as part of post-closure management plans	Number of communities funded to undertake land rehabilitation and restoration of mining operations		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	3.7. Mandatory stakeholder wide stakeholder consultations conducted	Number of stakeholder consultations conducted before commencement of operations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	3.8. Artisanal miners skilled and equipped	Number of artisanal miners skilled and equipped with better mining equipment	5	5	5							
	3.9. Artisanal and small-scale miners' producer co-operatives supported.	Number of artisanal and small-scale miners' producer cooperatives supported	1	1	1	1	1	1				
	3.10. Artisanal and	Number of artisanal and										

	small-scale miners mobilized and sensitized	small-scale miners mobilized and sensitized on aspects of mining operations		1		1		1				
	3.11. Karamoja leaders empowered to negotiate for artisanal miners	Number of Karamojong leaders empowered with negotiation skills	13	8	8	6	6	6	6	4	3	
	3.12. MOUs between foreign investors and the local community on mineral development signed	Number of MOUs signed with local communities on mineral development										
	3.13. Bokora-Matheniko Corridor Wildlife Reserve Designated as a National Game Park	Bokora-Matheniko Corridor Wildlife Reserve Designated as a National Game Park				1						
	3.14. District land offices Constructed, equipped and functioning	Number of district land offices constructed and functional	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
	3.15. District Land Offices supported with traditional systems of land governance	Number of District Land Offices collaborating with traditional systems of land governance										
	3.16. Massive community land rights sensitization and awareness campaigns conducted	Number of community awareness campaign undertaken on community land rights	85	77	76	59	44	41	37	36	26	
	3.17. Borders and boundaries re-surveyed in disputed areas in	Number of disputed land boundaries opened										

	Karamoja districts											
	3.18. Resettlement policy in green-belt areas of Karamoja formulated and implemented	Resettlement policy in green belt areas formulated		1								
	3.20. Communities mobilized to form CLAs to enhance tenure security communal land areas of Karamoja	Number of communities mobilized to form Community Land Associations	85	77	76	59	44	41	37	36	26	
	3.21. Survey of all land on which public institutions sit undertaken	Number of public institution surveyed including district and sub-county headquarters	59									
	3.22. District Physical development Plans developed	Number of approved District Physical development plans			9							
	3.26. Biogas installed in schools	Number of schools and health centres with biogas	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	3.23. Tourism enterprises focused on biodiversity developed	A tourism and cultural centre constructed in Kaabong District				1						
	3.24. Cultural day festivals and galas organized	Annual Karamojong Cultural Day Festivals & galas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	3.25. Annual Sports and Athletic galas organized	Annual Sports and Athletics Gala	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	3.26. Karamoja mountain cycling and road racing events organized	Annual Mountain Cycling and Road Racing event	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	3.27. Kanagorok developed as a tourism destination	Kanagorok developed as a tourism destination for hot springs and rock				1						

	for hot springs and rock sliding in North Karamoja	sliding in North Karamoja										
	3.28. Karamoja marketed as a destination for wilderness adventure tented camping experiences	Number of wildlife conservancy established			1	1	1	1	1			
	3.33. Cultural tourism supported	Number of cultural adventure trails developed		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	3.29. Cultural sites mapped and protected as tourist attractions	Number of cultural sites (cave drawings, shrines) and sites mapped		1	1	1						
	3.30. Karamoja Tourism and Cultural information center constructed in Moroto District	One stop Tourism and Cultural information center in Moroto				1						
	3.31. Mountain and rock-climbing trails developed in Karamoja	Number of cable transport trails			1	1	1			1	1	
	3.32. Local craftsmen and women trained	Number of tourism stop-over centres along Karamoja highways constructed		1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
	3.33. UNESCO Mount Moroto Man and Biosphere Reserve established	A UNESCO Mount Moroto Man-and-Biosphere Reserve established				1						
	3.34. Cultural sites mapped and protected as tourist attractions	Number of cultural sites (cave drawings, shrines) and sites mapped	9									
	3.35. Wildlife fence constructed	Km of wildlife fence constructed						1				

	along Kidepo National Park											
	3.36. Feasibility study for the establishment of Cable Cars on Mt. Moroto developed	A detailed engineering design for establishment produced		1								
	3.37. Tree Nurseries, Tree planting and woodlots by Youth and women groups and education institutions in Karamoja supported	Number of tree nurseries established in Karamoja	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2
	3.38. Districts afforestation projects developed and implemented	Number of districts implementing afforestation project	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
	Health and schools Woodlots established	Number of institutions with woodlots established	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	3.39. (322, 169 hectares) degraded CFRs and rangelands restored	Number of CFRs restored	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	3.40. Collaborative Forest Management (CFM) strengthened	Number of Forest management Plans developed and implemented				1						
	3.41. Eco-tourism products developed and marketed	Number of eco-tourism products developed and marketed			1	1	1	1				
	3.42. Capacity of communities to manage and rehabilitate rangelands	Number of communities trained on rangelands management	15	20	25	30	35	40	40	45	50	

	strengthened											
4. Enhance economic and social infrastructure and services (Improve infrastructure connectivity);	4.1 (508.6 km) tourism roads and other systems constructed	Km of tourism roads constructed		30	38	57	85	128	131	40		
	4.2 (672.8) km Trade Roads and other systems constructed	Km of new trade roads constructed			92	92	92	92	76	76	76	76
					45	46	64	90	101	101		
	4.3 (154.5 km) Tourism Roads and other systems rehabilitated	Km of tourism roads rehabilitated				41	38	38	38			
	4.4 (140 km) Tourism Roads constructed	Km of tourism roads open within the game reserves		60	45	35						
	4.5 Kidepo International Airport constructed						1					
	4.6 Nadunget airfield constructed										1	
	4.7 (415.5 km) Tororo -Loyoro - Rupa minerals rail road constructed	Km of metered rail road constructed	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
	4.8 (6,281 households) connected to power grid- rural electrification programme	Number of households connected to power grid	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	281			
	4.9 Security Roads rehabilitated	Km of security roads rehabilitated						50	50	50	50	50
	4.10 (248 km) security roads constructed	Km of cross border roads opened		50	55	53	50	40				

	4.11 (81 primary schools and 36 secondary schools transformed into boarding schools)	Number of education institutions operating as boarding schools										
	4.12 (73) boarding primary schools constructed	Number of Government boarding primary schools constructed	-	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	3	-
	4.13 (44) boarding secondary schools constructed	Number of public boarding secondary schools constructed	-	5	5	5	5	6	8	5	5	-
	4.14 (479) ABEK centres opened and operational	Number of ABEK centres opened	18	68	138	228	328	400	450	479	479	479
	4.15 ABEK curriculum reviewed to mainstream VET	Vocational education and training integrated in ABEK curriculum				228	328	400	450	479	479	479
	4.16 All community schools coded	Number of community schools coded										
	4.17 New technical schools constructed	Number of new technical schools constructed		2	3	2	2					
	4.18 Moroto Technical Institute upgraded to technical college	Number of technical schools upgraded			1							
	4.19 A Presidential Industrial Skilling Hub established in Kaabong	Number of presidential skilling hubs established in Karamoja			1							
	4.20 Gulu Constituency college transformed into Public University of Agriculture and Mining	A Public university for agriculture and mining established in Karamoja							1			
	4.21 (117,000 acres) of school	Number of schools with school gardens	117	117	100	100	90	90	80	80	70	70

	gardens established in 117 schools											
	4.22 (113) teachers houses constructed in hard-to-reach sub-counties	Number of teachers' housing units constructed	11	19	19	10	9	14	9	6	16	
	4.23 (222) primary schools and 26 secondary schools rehabilitated and fenced off	Number of government primary, secondary, and vocational schools fenced off	-	15	15	15	15	16	18	15	8	-
	4.24 Vocational Institutes constructed in Amudat, Nabilatuk and Karenga	Number of vocational institutions established		1		1			1			
	4.25 (50) sub-counties connected to grid electricity	Number of sub-counties connected to the grid electricity	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	4.26 Solar power/biogas installed in education and health institutions	Number of schools and health centres using solar energy/biogas as alternative sources of energy			15	30	38	20	10			
	4.27 (2) hostels constructed in Kaabong Nursing training School	Number of hostel blocks constructed in Kaabong Nursing training school			2							
	4.28 A Sports Stadium constructed in Lobongia-Kaabong district	A regional sports stadium constructed in Lobonia- Kaabong						1	1	1		
	4.29 Amudat HCIV constructed and functional	An HCIV established in Amudat			1	1						
	4.30 Health centre III constructed in Kaabong district (Nyakwae, Kalapata and	Number of HCIIIs established in sub-counties without				1	1	1	1	1		

	Kamion sub-counties); and in Karenga district (Kapedo and Lobalangat sub-counties)											
	4.31 Kaabong Hospital upgraded to a referral status	Kaabong hospital upgraded to a referral status		1								
	4.32 VHTs provided with a bicycle, mobile phone, equipped VHT kit	Number of VHTs facilitated with a bicycle, mobile phone, equipped VHT kit	416	455	493	228	232	359	206	108	577	
	4.33 (450) boreholes rehabilitated	Number of boreholes rehabilitated	30	50	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	
	4.34 (18) piped water supply systems constructed and operationalized in small towns and rural growth centres	Number of piped water system constructed			3	4	4	4	3			
	4.35 (114) boreholes installed in communities, schools and health centres	Number of new boreholes drilled in for communities	11	19	19	16	14	10	9	9	7	
	4.36 Nabilatuk Health centre IV upgraded to a hospital status	Number of existing health facilities elevated/upgraded in the region					1					
	4.37 Lolachat, Iri and Lorengedwat Health Centre IIIs upgraded to Health Centre IVs	Number of existing health facilities elevated/upgraded in the region			1	1	1					
	4.38 Apeitolim Health Centre II upgraded to Health	Number of existing health facilities elevated/upgraded in					1					

	Centre III	the region										
	4.39 ICT infrastructure and services expanded in the region	Kms of ICT infrastructure constructed and/or rehabilitated		50	100	100	125	50				
	4.40 FM radio installed in Kaabong	An FM radio station established in Kaabong			1							
5. Harness culture and the traditional systems of the people of Karamoja for National Development;	5.1 Moroto museum expanded and re-equipped	Karamoja Museum expanded and equipped (% completion)		1								
	5.2 Karamoja cultural activities promoted	Number of Karamoja cultural activities promoted	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
	5.3 Karamojong positive cultural practices documented and preserved	Number of Karamojong positive cultural practices documented and preserved.	5	5								
	5.4 Karamoja cultural centre established at Nakadanya general shrine	Karamoja cultural centre established at Nakadanya general shrine (% completion)			1							
	5.5 Traditional governance system supported	Number of communities with active traditional governance system	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
6. Promote research and innovations for Karamoja tailor made solutions.	6.1 Karamoja research agenda implemented	Karamoja research agenda				1						
	6.2 Rangeland and pastoralist policy developed	Number of research output dissemination events		1	1							

	6.3 10 MOUs signed between the research community, public research organizations, universities, industries, and users for innovations	Number of MOUs signed	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	6.4 Karamoja information centres established	Number of Information centres established in Karamoja			1							
	6.3 10 MOUs signed between the research community, public research organizations, universities, industries, and users for innovations	Number of innovation products registered and cleared	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
	6.6 Specialized research and teaching labs for universities and research institutes constructed	Number of specialized research and teaching labs for selected universities constructed		1	1	1						
	6.7 A Centre of excellence for indigenous technologies	Number of Centres of excellence for indigenous technologies in place				1	1	1				
	6.8 Karamoja Peace and Technology University established	Karamoja Peace and Technology University established										

Annex 4: Cost Action Matrix

Strategic Objectives	Interventions	Actions	FY1	FY2	FY3	FY4	FY5	FY6	FY7	FY8	FY9	FY10	Lead Agency
			Cost (M/lin Shs)	Cost (M/lin Shs)	Cost (M/lin Shs)	Cost (M/lin Shs)	Cost (M/lin Shs)	Cost (M/lin Shs)	Cost (M/lin Shs)	Cost (M/lin Shs)	Cost (M/lin Shs)	Cost (M/lin Shs)	
1. Establish sustainable peace and security	1.1 Strengthen internal security for normal life in the region without a gun	1.1.1 Provide logistical and medical support to the troops to effectively handle operation <i>Usalama kwa wote</i>	203,630.1	197,033.1	197,033.1	121,912.2	128,509.2	121,912.2	121,912.2	103,128.8	103,128.8	103,128.8	MODVA
		1.1.2 Equip UPDF with transport and communication equipment to facilitate security operations in remote and hard to reach areas	46,506.1	35,911.3	31,460.2	15,868.7	15,823.9	14,842.5	14,782.8	14,781.6	14,766.6	14,717.9	MODVA
		1.1.3 Introduce the use of Autonomous Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) for tracking, apprehending and stopping livestock raiding as well as trafficking in illicit SALWs in Karamoja	518										MODVA
		1.1.4 Conduct Air reconnaissance patrols to detect illegal border crossing, cattle raiders and illegal small arms trafficking.	37,713.1	48,259.9	47,946.5	82,574.2	85,094.2	83,094.2	82,574.2	84,974.2	33,536.2	57,536.2	MODVA
		1.1.5 Undertake intelligence activities and operation support	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	MODVA

Strategic Objectives	Interventions	Actions	FY1	FY2	FY3	FY4	FY5	FY6	FY7	FY8	FY9	FY10	Lead Agency
			Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	
	1.2 Promote participatory planning, civic education and social accountability mechanism	1.2.1 Conduct Civic Education on good leadership and Citizenry in 9 Districts of Karamoja	11.4	11.97	12.585	13.155	13.725	14.34	14.91	15.48	16.05	16.665	MODVA
		1.2.2 Produce, translate and disseminate 10,000 IEC materials related to good leadership and citizenry.	3	3.15	3.308	3.473	3.647	3.829	4.02	4.221	4.432	4.654	MODVA
		1.2.3 Conduct quarterly barazas on social accountability mechanism to leadership, service delivery and good citizenry	54	56.7	59.535	62.512	65.637	68.919	72.365	75.983	79.783	83.772	MODVA
		1.2.4 Support 9 Monthly media engagement to good governance, Human rights, participatory planning and social accountability mechanism.	36	37.8	39.69	41.675	43.758	45.946	48.243	50.656	53.188	55.848	MODVA /UPF
		1.2.5 Train leaders (900 Traditional, 900 political, 900 religious, 900 women, 900 school-based youths, 900 Karachuna and 900 foretellers) on good leadership, Human rights, social Accountability and participatory planning.	3,176	3,176	3,176	3,176	3,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	MODVA
		1.3.1 Re-establish and support functioning of Civil-Military Cooperation Centres (CIMICs) at District and Subcounty levels in Karamoja	2,884	2,884	2,884	2,884	2,884	2,884	2,884	2,884	2,884	2,884	
	1.3 Promote civic-military cooperation in peace building and conflict transformation	1.3.2 Upscale Anti-Stock Theft Unit (ASTU) along the border ethnic communities in collaboration with the peace committees	2,592.00	2,721.60	2,857.68	3,000.56	3,150.59	3,308.12	3,473.53	3,647.20	3,829.57	4,021.04	MODVA

Strategic Objectives	Interventions	Actions	FY10	FY9	FY8	FY7	FY6	FY5	FY4	FY3	FY2	FY1	Lead Agency
			Cost (Millin Shs)	Cost (Millin Shs)	Cost (Millin Shs)	Cost (Millin Shs)	Cost (Millin Shs)	Cost (Millin Shs)	Cost (Millin Shs)	Cost (Millin Shs)	Cost (Millin Shs)	Cost (Millin Shs)	
		1.3.3 Mobilize 1800 Karachuna through Karachuna -to-Karachuna outreach for peace building and disarmament	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,889	54,18	51.6	MODVA/MGLSD
		1.3.4 Support voluntary Disarmament, Demolition, Reintegration and Reconciliation (DDRR)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MODVA
			2,884	2,884	2,884	2,884	2,884	2,884	2,884	2,884	2,884	2,884	MODVA
	1.4 Promote peaceful co-existence with border communities	1.3.5 Establish, training and operationalization of Peace, Development and Monitoring Committees right from the village, Parish, Sub County, Constituency, District, Regional Level to handle alternative conflict resolutions (moritit, Nabilatuk) supported by the local council regulations, by-laws and ordinances.	692,513	659,536	628,13	598,219	569,732	542,602	516,764	492,156	468,72	446.4	UPDF
			85,323	81,26	77,391	73,705	70,195	66,853	63,669	60,638	57,75	55	UPDF/MoIA

Strategic Objectives	Interventions	Actions	FY1	FY2	FY3	FY4	FY5	FY6	FY7	FY8	FY9	FY10	Lead Agency
			Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	
		1.3.6 Invest in digital conflict management through the creation of livestock and conflict surveillance unit: This can be done through geospatial technology (GPS), climate information services (CIS) and anti-theft technology (ATT) Unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV)-Radio Frequency Identification tags (RFID).	1	1.05	1.103	1.158	1.216	1.276	1.34	1.407	1.477	1.551	UPDF/OPM
		1.3.7 Conduct livestock Census to support livestock recovery, compensation and management strategy. The livestock register at village, parish, sub-county, county, and District and Regional Level updated using online application. This data can seriously support conflict management, be evidence to hold Livestock rangers/scouts accountable in case of any theft and incase of unwarranted claims.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UBOS
		1.3.8 Support to 900 Karamoja women peace forum to conduct quarterly community peace dialogues	79.2	83.16	87.318	91.684	96.268	101.081	106.136	111.442	117.014	122.865	UPF
		1.3.9 Support to connectors (projects) for peace along the border ethnic communities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UPDF
	Strengthen Justice Law and Order System (JLOS)	1.4.1 Support the Establishment of 4 District JLOs in Karamoja where they do not exist (Kaabong, Amudat, Napak, Nabilatuk)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UPDF/MoIA/MoLG
		1.4.2 Establish police post in 50 host spot crime prone Sub Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MoLG/MGLSD/UPDF

Strategic Objectives	Interventions	Actions	FY1	FY2	FY3	FY4	FY5	FY6	FY7	FY8	FY9	FY10	Lead Agency
			Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	
		1.4.3 Support community policing programmes											
		1.4.4 Establish rehabilitation centers for Juveniles											
		1.4.5 Train 12 Council of elders, #paralegals, #security forces, #peace and development committee, #women peace forum, on legal referral pathways.											UPDF/MoWT/LGs
		1.4.6 Support the establishment and management of 2 rehabilitation centers across Napak and Kotido to cater for the needs of the traumatized population											UPDF/UPF
	Promote cross-border peaceful interaction and co-existence	1.5.1 Support to Cross Border Peace and conflict impact assessment (CBPCIA) to inform the cross-border interventions.											MoIA/Higher institutions of learning
		1.5.2 Support the establishment of cross border connectors for peace (Water sources, pasture, markets, schools-vocational, health units, Roads, Electricity, transport network, sports centers) to support cross border peaceful co-existence and collaboration.											UPF
		1.5.3 Support the establishment of the 5 cross border communication and surveillance masks for easy tracking and communication to aid joint security and community security surveillance, conflict early warning, timely response and management of conflicts.											UPF

Strategic Objectives	Interventions	Actions	FY1	FY2	FY3	FY4	FY5	FY6	FY7	FY8	FY9	FY10	Lead Agency
			Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	
		1.5.4 Support to the deployment of UPDF along the borders right from Amudat, Moroto, Kaabong and Karenga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UPDF
		1.5.5 Implementation of the cross-border frameworks and protocols	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MoFA
		1.5.6 Operationalize opot pot border immigration point	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Strengthen family and Social Systems to aid better Gender relations	1.6.1 Support community based ETAMAM for alternative conflict resolution mechanisms through (Ekeno, Ekal, Ekitoe, Ekokua and Akiriket approach), Ameto, and Reconciliatory approaches (Mumah and Kilot ngakan)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MoGLSD
		1.6.2 Support Gender Action Learning Systems (GALs) for improved Gender relations through establishment of 9 women social centers in Karamoja	-	-	150	157.5	165,375	173,644	182,326	191,442	201,014	211,065	MoGLSD
		1.6.3 Education and awareness. Foster a culture of learning and understanding about gender equality and the importance of respectful relationships with demobilization of bad cultural practices (Early child marriage, Female Genital Mutilation, High dowry, female marginalization).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MoGLSD
		1.6.4 Resettlement of displaced Karamojong families in Acholi and Lango	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Strategic Objectives	Interventions	Actions	FY1	FY2	FY3	FY4	FY5	FY6	FY7	FY8	FY9	FY10	Lead Agency	
			Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)		Cost (Million Shs)
2. Develop livestock and crop production towards value addition and market-oriented practices	Improve livestock production and Productivity value chains development	2.1.1 Establish 9 pasture and fodder demonstration centers for all Districts in Karamoja	800	840	882	926.1	972.405	1,021.03	1,072.08	1,125.68	1,181.96	-	MAAIF	
		2.1.2 Support Rangeland restoration (Reseeding with pastures, by over-sowing with pasture seeds) and Agroforestry	200	210	220.5	231.525	243.101	255.256	268.019	281.42	295.491	310.266	MAAIF	
		2.1.3 Undertake review and mapping of Ecological Zones of the transhumance corridors by mapping communal grazing areas	400	420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MAAIF
		2.1.4 Establish 2 livestock multiplication centers in Karamoja (Kotido and Nabilatuk)	-	2,600.00	-	-	3,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	NAGR&DB
		2.1.5 Pilot and Construct 35 metallic Kraals in 5 rangeland areas (5 metallic Kraals) per district	33.645	33.645	44.86	44.86	44.86	44.86	44.86	33.645	44.86	33.645	33.645	MoTIC
		2.1.6 Build the Capacity of Community Animal Health workers into cooperative, disease surveillance and monitoring)	54.24	56.952	59.8	62.79	65.929	69.226	72.687	76.321	80.137	84.144	84.144	NAGR
		2.1.7 Conduct periodic disease, pest/ parasites prevention and control in the pastoral livestock zone	40	42	44.1	46.305	48.62	51.051	53.604	56.284	59.098	62.053	62.053	MAAIF

Strategic Objectives	Interventions	Actions	FY1	FY2	FY3	FY4	FY5	FY6	FY7	FY8	FY9	FY10	Lead Agency
			Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	
		2.1.8 Construct and develop 2 livestock laboratory and diagnostic services in the region (Kotido and Moroto)	-	400	-	-	463	-	-	-	-	-	NAGR
		2.1.9 Construct and Equip 12 Strategic Dipping tanks in Karamoja in pastoral zone (Karenga, Kaabong, Napak, Kotido, Moroto, Nabilatuk and Amudat)	40	42	44.1	22.05	23.153	24.31	25.526	26.802	28.142	29.549	NAGR&DB
		2.1.10 Conduct a quality assessment of the veterinary drugs for quality ascertaining Implement electric cattle branding	10	10.5	11.025	11.576	12.155	12.763	13.401	14.071	14.775	15.513	NAGR&DB
		2.1.11 Support the establishment of 9 stop centers of agro veterinary input shops by CAHWs	50	52.5	55.125	57.881	60.775	127.628	67.005	70.355	73.873	77.566	NAGR&DB
		2.1.12 Support bi-annual mass livestock vaccination and dipping in Karamoja pastoral livelihood zone	99,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00	36,000.00	36,000.00	36,000.00	36,000.00	28,800.00	NAGR&DB
		2.1.13a Set up a regional Simien collection center in Abim District for livestock insemination and breed improvement	-	4,000.00	50	52.5	55.125	57.881	60.775	63.814	67.005	70.355	NAGR&DB
		2.1.13b Establish regional Gene bank in Nabuin or the constituent college in the region to maintain the local zebu	-	3,000.00	37.5	39.375	41.344	43.411	45.581	47.861	50.254	52.766	NAGR&DB
		2.1.14 Establish multipurpose nursery demonstration sites for dryland pastures, forage and fodder across the 113 sub-counties in the region	55	57.75	60.638	63.669	66.853	70.195	73.705	77.391	81.26	85.323	NAGR&DB

Strategic Objectives	Interventions	Actions	FY1	FY2	FY3	FY4	FY5	FY6	FY7	FY8	FY9	FY10	Lead Agency
			Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	
		2.1.15 Support the Establishment and Equip 3 urban milk coolants and collection centers (Kaabong, Amudat and Abim) for Farmer cooperatives	-	100	-	110.25	-	121.551	-	-	-	-	MoTIC & NAGR&DB
		2.1.16 Set Up Karamoja Meat Packers Plant in Kotido Municipality to target local market	-	-	-	-	1,200.00	-	-	-	-	-	NAGR&DB
		2.1.17 Support the establishment of a regional honey collection center in Kaabong and Amudat District	-	570	-	-	-	692.839	-	-	-	-	MoTIC
	Project 1	Establish a hides and skins processing plant in Kotido to add value	-	-	2,500.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MoTIC
		2.1.18a Establish Livestock breeding centers in Kaabong, Napak, Amudat	10,000.00	-	-	11,576.25	-	-	13,400.96	-	-	-	UDC/ MoTIC
		2.1.18b Restock and supply the breeding centers with livestock and equipment	600	630	661.5	694.58	729.3	765.77	804.06	844.26	886.47	930.8	NAGR&DB
		2.1.19a Support smallholder farmers with goats for food security	300	315	330.75	347.29	364.65	382.88	402.03	422.13	443.24	465.4	NAGR&DB
		2.1.19b Support smallholder farmers with sheep for food security	300	315	330.75	347.29	364.65	382.88	402.03	422.13	443.24	465.4	NAGR&DB
		2.1.19c Support smallholder farmers with poultry birds for food security	7	7.35	7.718	8.103	8.509	8.934	9.381	9.85	10.34	10.86	NAGR&DB

Strategic Objectives	Interventions	Actions	FY1	FY2	FY3	FY4	FY5	FY6	FY7	FY8	FY9	FY10	Lead Agency
			Cost (Millin Shs)	Cost (Millin Shs)	Cost (Millin Shs)	Cost (Millin Shs)	Cost (Millin Shs)	Cost (Millin Shs)	Cost (Millin Shs)	Cost (Millin Shs)	Cost (Millin Shs)	Cost (Millin Shs)	
		2.1.20 Support 90 livestock lead model farmers with improved diary and heifer (10 dairy cattle per lead farmers and equipment) in livestock corridors	-	1,080.00	1,134.00	1,190.70	1,250.24	1,312.75	1,378.38	1,447.30	1,519.67	1,595.65	NAGR&DB
	Increase crop production and productivity and value chain development	2.2.1 Build the Capacity of public and private sector actors to provide regular agricultural extension services and advise to farmers	60.265	66,962	74,402	82,669	91,854	102,06	113.4	126	140	200	MAAIF/DLGs
		2.2.2 Map and register 168,000 individual farmers (18,666 per district) into sub county, district and regional cooperatives	186.66	186.66	186.66	186.66	186.66	186.66	186.66	186.66	186.72	-	MAAIF/MoTIC
		2.2.3 Recruit extension workers per sub sub-county on livestock and Crop	120	126	132.3	138.9	145.9	153.2	-	-	-	-	MAAIF
		2.2.4 Support the establishment of 9 stop centers of agro input shops	5	5.25	5.513	5.788	6.078	-	-	7.036	7.387	7.757	MAAIF
		2.2.5 Support the NABUIN center to breed the region's best crop seeds	3,500.00	3,675.00	3,858.75	4,051.69	4,254.27	4,466.99	4,690.34	4,924.85	5,171.09	5,429.65	MAAIF
		2.2.6 Support and Establish Karamoja Seed scheme systems in Kaabong and Nabilatuk	-	50	-	-	57.881	-	-	-	-	-	MAAIF
		2.2.7 Support and Equip smallholder farmers into contract farming and Bulking in the green belts	2	2.1	2.205	2.315	2.431	2.553	2.68	2.814	2.955	3.103	MAAIF
		2.2.8 Procure and establish 3 mini scale oil seed processing machines in (Abim, Karenga and Napak)	-	12.5	-	13.125	-	-	-	-	-	-	MoTIC

Strategic Objectives	Interventions	Actions	FY1	FY2	FY3	FY4	FY5	FY6	FY7	FY8	FY9	FY10	Lead Agency
			Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	
		2.2.9 Support Nabuin to establish seed multiplication demonstration centers in the green belts with smallholder farmers in (Abim, Karenga, Kaabong, Nabilatuk, Kotido, Amudat)	50	25	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	MAAIF
		2.2.10 Support the establishment and construction of 02 Karamoja Agricultural Mechanisation Unit (Karenga and Nabilatuk)	2,500.00	-	2,756.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MAAIF
		2.2.11 Support and Provide tractors on loan for commercial lead farmers in the whole region	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MAAIF
		2.2.12 Provide at least 270 tractors in Karamoja (at least 30 per district) of Karamoja	32,400.00	34,020.00	35,721.00	37,507.05	39,382.40	41,351.52	43,419.10	45,590.05	47,869.56	50,263.03	MAAIF
		2.2.13a Support provision of agricultural farm inputs to farmers to facilitate involvement in crop farming in Karamoja - Ox Ploughs	800	840	882	926.1	972.405	1,021.03	1,072.08	1,125.68	1,181.96	1,241.06	MAAIF
		2.2.13b Support provision of agricultural farm inputs to farmers to facilitate involvement in crop farming in Karamoja - Hand Hoes	200	210	220.5	231.525	243.101	255.256	268.019	281.42	295.491	310.266	MAAIF
		2.2.13c Support provision of agricultural farm inputs to farmers to facilitate involvement in crop farming in Karamoja - Oxen	1,700.00	1,785.00	1,874.25	1,967.96	2,066.36	2,169.68	2,278.16	2,392.07	2,511.67	2,637.26	MAAIF
		2.2.13d Support provision of agricultural farm inputs to farmers to facilitate involvement in crop farming in Karamoja - Rakes	60	63	66.15	69.458	72.93	76.577	80.406	84.426	88.647	93.08	MAAIF

Strategic Objectives	Interventions	Actions	FY10								Lead Agency		
			FY1	FY2	FY3	FY4	FY5	FY6	FY7	FY8		FY9	
			Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)		
		2.2.13e Support provision of agricultural farm inputs to farmers to facilitate involvement in crop farming in Karamoja - Watering Cans	20	21	22.05	23.153	24.31	25.526	26.802	28.142	29.549	31.027	MAAIF
		2.2.13f Support provision of agricultural farm inputs to farmers to facilitate involvement in crop farming in Karamoja - Fertilizers.	200	210	220.5	231.525	243.101	255.256	268.019	281.42	295.491	310.266	MAAIF
		2.2.13g Support provision of agricultural farm inputs to farmers to facilitate involvement in crop farming in Karamoja - Seeds and seedlings	50	52.5	55.125	57.881	60.775	63.814	67.005	70.355	73.873	77.566	MAAIF
		2.2.14 Construct, set up, and Equip (06) silos for large commercial-scale cereal banking and bulking stations in (Nakapiripirit, Napak, Kaabong, Abim, Karenga)	97.63	102.512	107.637	113.019	118.67	124.603	-	-	-	-	MoTIC
		2.2.15 Provide post-harvest handling equipment to households in districts in Karamoja (e.g., tarpaulins)	3,000.00	3,150.00	3,307.50	3,472.88	3,646.52	3,828.85	4,020.29	4,221.30	4,432.37	4,653.99	MoTIC
		2.2.16 Construct (04) large scale agricultural warehouses in Karenga, Abim, Kaabong and Namalu for the seed scheme	-	800	-	882	-	972.405	-	-	1,125.68	-	MoTIC
	Improve market access for Livestock, crop and their products	2.3.1 Establish cooperatives at Sub county level	60	60	60	60	60	60	55	50	50	50	MoTIC
		2.3.2 Support and Equip Karamoja Livestock Marketing Board/ Association in the livestock zone	50	52.5	55.125	57.881	60.775	63.814	67.005	70.355	73.873	77.566	MoTIC

Strategic Objectives	Interventions	Actions	FY1	FY2	FY3	FY4	FY5	FY6	FY7	FY8	FY9	FY10	Lead Agency
			Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	
		2.3.3 Provide financial grant support for Karamoja Marketing and cooperative Associations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MoTIC
		2.3.4 Construct 03 Mini high-level Market Infrastructure under the Markets and Agricultural Trade Improvement Project (MATIP) for Abim town, Matany Town, and Kaabong Town councils)	-	250	-	250	-	250	-	-	-	-	MoTIC
		2.3.5 Install Livestock Weighbridges in the Livestock Markets of (Kanawat - Kotido, Lomurutai - Kaabong, Nadunget - Moroto, Lolachat - Nabilatuk, Amudat - Amudat Town)	-	-	1,000.00	-	1,102.50	-	1,215.51	-	1,340.10	1,407.10	MAAIF/MWT
		2.3.6 Support the provision of milk coolants to farmer cooperatives in the selected dairy communities (Should be provided based on the demand)	-	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	MoTIC
		2.3.7 Construct border export markets Kaabong, Moroto, Amudat districts	-	1,500.00	-	1,500.00	-	-	1,500.00	-	-	-	MoTIC/MoLG
		2.3.8 Construct Public slaughter slabs with shades in every sub-county without any to improve hygiene and quality of livestock products on the market. (Based on the demand)	-	700	735	771.75	810.338	850.854	893.397	938.067	984.97	1,034.22	MoTIC
		2.3.9 Through the respective foreign missions, establish markets for livestock in the Middle-East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MoTIC

Strategic Objectives	Interventions	Actions	FY1	FY2	FY3	FY4	FY5	FY6	FY7	FY8	FY9	FY10	Lead Agency
			Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	
		2.3.10 Establish a plant for processing beef, milk, ghee and Yorghut including hides and Leather tanning in Karamoja	-	-	-	1,500.00	18.75	19,688	20,672	21,705	22,791	23,93	
		2.3.11 Provide incentives to the private sector to establish two modern slaughterhouses in Kotido and Namalu (Nakapiripit)	-	-	1,500.00	-	-	1,500.00	-	-	-	-	MoTIC
	Improve support for diversified livelihoods	2.4.1 Support progressive Emyooga groups into cooperative Associations	110	110	110	110	110	120	130	110	110	110	
		2.4.2 Grants support to Women and Youth VSLAs nonrevolving grants	-	210	210	210	210	210	210	-	-	-	MoGLSD
		2.4.3 Support the 168,000 Karachuna with start-up individual business grants	-	84,000.00	84,000.00	84,000.00	84,000.00	84,000.00	84,000.00	84,000.00	84,000.00	-	MoFPED
		Project 2: Karamoja Seed Program	200	210	220.5	231.53	243.1	255.26	268.02	281.42	295.49	310.27	MAAIF
	Increase access to water for production	2.5.1 Construct 20 large water reservoir dams in Karamoja (3 - Kotido, 03 - Kaabong, 02 - Moroto, 02 - Napak, 02 -Nabilatuk, 02 - Abim district)	500	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,500.00	MoWE
		2.5.2 Construct underground water reservoirs in institutions like schools and hospitals of 500,000 to 1,000,000 million litre capacity (10 potential institutions per district).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Strategic Objectives	Interventions	Actions	FY1	FY2	FY3	FY4	FY5	FY6	FY7	FY8	FY9	FY10	Lead Agency
			Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	
		2.5.3 Construct a dam in Kidepo National Park to provide water for animals.											
		2.5.4 Conduct a feasibility study and identify key gravity flow water ecosystems in Karamoja	200										MoWE
		2.5.5 Construct 4 gravity flow of water in Mt Moroto, Mt Morungole, Mt Napak and Kadam		300	300		300		300				MoWE
		2.5.6 Conduct spatial mapping of existing communal water points		305									MoWE
		2.5.7 Rehabilitate and maintain existing silted dams in karamoja											MoWE
		2.5.8 Invest in large-scale climate smart irrigation schemes in Karamoja (e.g., around Lopei river) for supporting the establishment of large-scale commercial enterprises	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	MoWE
		2.5.8 Provide Micro irrigation scheme to 180 progressive commercial farmers for livestock and crop (20 per district)	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	630	MAAIF
		2.5.9 Develop structured pilot agric production and settlement scheme (at least, 3 per district)	1,650.00	1,650.00	1,650.00	1,650.00	1,650.00	1,650.00	1,650.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	MAAIF
		2.5.10 Support adoption of small-scale irrigation and climate smart farming households levels in Kotido, Kaabong, Abim, Amudat, Nabilatuk and Nakapirirpirit	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500		MAAIF

Strategic Objectives	Interventions	Actions	FY1	FY2	FY3	FY4	FY5	FY6	FY7	FY8	FY9	FY10	Lead Agency
			Cost (Millin Shs)	Cost (Millin Shs)	Cost (Millin Shs)	Cost (Millin Shs)	Cost (Millin Shs)	Cost (Millin Shs)	Cost (Millin Shs)	Cost (Millin Shs)	Cost (Millin Shs)	Cost (Millin Shs)	
		2.5.11 Install water systems in the town councils without water in Karamoja											MoWE
		2.5.12 Installation of windmill water system for communities in IK, Lobanya, Kakwanga, Lopedo, and Nakitongo	25	26.25	27.563	28.941	30.388	31.907	33.502	35.178	36.936	38.783	MoWE
		Project 2: Kyoga Water project (Bulk Water Transfer Project from Lake Kyoga)					5,000.00	5,250.00	5,512.50	5,788.13	6,077.53	6,381.41	MoWE
	Strengthen the early warning systems (indigenous, conventional) Enhanced early warning systems for disaster preparedness and response	2.6.1 Create a fund for index-based animal insurance services against disasters (drought and diseases)	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	MFPED
		Identify, document, recommend and implement interventions to strengthen indigenous drought early warning and management systems in Karamoja											UNMA
		2.6.2 Timely provision of food and cash aid during the time of crisis in sufficient quantities target beneficiaries extremely vulnerable											OPM
		2.6.3 Install 3 high-level Weather stations in Karamoja (Kaabong, Napak, and Amudat)			12.95		12.95	12.95					UNMA

Strategic Objectives	Interventions	Actions	FY1	FY2	FY3	FY4	FY5	FY6	FY7	FY8	FY9	FY10	Lead Agency
			Cost (Millin Shs)	Cost (Millin Shs)	Cost (Millin Shs)	Cost (Millin Shs)	Cost (Millin Shs)	Cost (Millin Shs)	Cost (Millin Shs)	Cost (Millin Shs)	Cost (Millin Shs)	Cost (Millin Shs)	
3. Ensure sustainable use and management of region's natural resources.;		2.6.4 Set up a mineral processing plant	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		3.2.1 Train Karamajong leaders in negotiation skills	8.16	8.568	8.996	9.446	9.919	10.414	10.935	11.482	12.056	12.659	
		3.3.1 Sensitize and mobilize communities on policies and laws governing mining activities	2.46	2.583	2.712	2.848	2.99	3.14	3.297	3.461	3.635	3.816	
		3.4.1 Undertake a feasibility study for a cement factory in Moroto	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Build local capacity for mineral extraction and value addition	3.5.1 Establish a mineral beneficiation centre in Moroto for increased skills enhancement and employment creation in Karamoja	-	157,990.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		3.6.1 Through UDC provide financial support to operationalize Ateker cement factory	-	-	-	-	4,625.00	4,856.25	-	-	-	-	
		3.7.1 Restore degraded mining areas (undertake scoping study to determine the size of the degraded mining area)	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		3.8.1 Implement National content policy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		3.9.1 Establish a framework for accountability and distribution of proceeds from mineral royalties	-	150	157.5	165.375	173.644	182.326	191.442	201.014	211.065	221.618	

Strategic Objectives	Interventions	Actions	FY1	FY2	FY3	FY4	FY5	FY6	FY7	FY8	FY9	FY10	Lead Agency
			Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	
		3.10.1 Map, identify, profile and register the artisanal miners in Karamoja	100	33.33	33.4	33.47	33.53	33.6	33.67	33.74	33.8	33.87	
		3.11.1 Skill and equip the artisanal miners with better mining equipment through cooperatives	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	
		3.12.1 Install weighbridges along the Karamoja Roads (Amudat-Nakapiririti-Mbale road, Moroto-Soroti road, Kaabong-kotido road, Abim-Soroti road)	-	59.2	-	59.2	-	59.2	-	59.2	-	-	
		3.13.1 Train Artisanal and small-scale miners											
		3.14.1 Support Artisanal and small-scale miners' producer co-operatives											
	Strengthen land administration and management as a basis for better land use	3.15.1 Elevate Bokora-Matheniko Corridor Wildlife Reserve as a National Game Park in Karamoja											
		3.16.1 improve land administration and management practices											
		3.17.1 Construct and equip District Land Offices in Karamoja											
		3.18.1 Support District Land Offices to collaborate with traditional systems of land governance	50	50.075	50.15	50.225	50.301	50.376	50.452	50.527	50.603	50.679	

Strategic Objectives	Interventions	Actions	FY1	FY2	FY3	FY4	FY5	FY6	FY7	FY8	FY9	FY10	Lead Agency
			Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	
		3.19.1 Undertake massive community land rights sensitization and awareness campaigns as a way of increasing citizen awareness	12	12.012	12.024	12.036	12.048	12.06	12.072	12.084	12.096	12.108	
		3.20.1 Open boundaries in disputed areas (Kaabong-Kotido, Kotido-Abim, Abim-Napak, Napak-Katakwi, Amudat-Kween) to manage, resolve and prevent land conflicts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		3.21.1 Formulate Resettlement policy in green belt areas	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		3.22.1 Mobilise communities to form Community Land Associations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		3.23.1 Mobilize communities to form CLAs and issue Customary Certificates of ownership (CCO) to community land for registered CLAs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		3.24.1 Survey all public institutions, including district headquarters, sub-county and parish headquarters, as well as schools and health centers	255.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		3.25.1 Train communities of rangelands management	12	12.02	12.04	12.05	12.07	12.09	12.11	12.13	12.15	12.16	
		3.26.1 Establish biogas system in institutions (Schools, Health Centers)	4,366.00	218.3	218.518	218.737	218.956	219.175	219.394	219.613	219.833	220.053	

Strategic Objectives	Interventions	Actions	FY1	FY2	FY3	FY4	FY5	FY6	FY7	FY8	FY9	FY10	Lead Agency
			Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	
	Promote and develop tourism Biodiversity enterprises	3.27.1 Construct Karamoja Tourism and Cultural information center in Kaabong District	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		3.28.1 Support Annual Karamojong Cultural Day Festivals & galas and re-organise them to bring on board culture from other parts of Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		3.29.1 Support Competitive Karamoja Annual Sports and Athletics Gala, which attract national and international participants	50	50.08	50.16	50.24	50.321	50.401	50.482	50.563	50.644	50.725	
		3.3.1 Support the development of the Karamoja Mountain Cycling and Road Racing event to international standards	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	
		3.31.1 Develop Kanagorok as a tourism destination for hot springs and rock sliding in North Karamoja	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		3.32.1 Establish community wildlife conservancy (Alerek, Morongole,Lolelia, Loyoro, Kaicheri)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		3.33.1 Support development of Karamojong Cultural Adventure Trails	-	14,000.00	42	42.042	42.084	42.126	42.168	42.21	42.253	42.295	
		3.34.1 Provide financial support to Annual Karamojong Cultural Day Festivals & galas and re-organize them to bring on board culture from other parts of Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Strategic Objectives	Interventions	Actions	FY1	FY2	FY3	FY4	FY5	FY6	FY7	FY8	FY9	FY10	Lead Agency
			Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	
		3.35.1 Install cable transport trails for mountain and rock climbing in Karamoja. (Mt Moroto, Mt Morungole, Mt Kadam, Mt Napak, Mt Rwoth)											
		3.36.1 Construct tourism stop-over centres along Karamoja highways (Kiru, Lobalanget, Kopo, Namalu, Iriri, Lokomuebu)											
		3.37.1 Support the establishment of UNESCO Mount Moroto Man-and-Biosphere Reserve											
		3.38.1 Undertake a mapping of all important cultural sites (cave drawings, shrines) and sites with fossils for protection as tourist attractions		42.65	42.65	42.65							
		3.3.8 Construct Karamoja tourism and cultural information center in Moroto district											
		3.3.9.1 Undertake feasibility study of the cable car on Mt. Moroto		3,700,000.00									
			1,322.50	1,334.62	-1,291.35	-1,359.21	-1,316.19	-1,384.30	-1,341.53	-1,354.39	-1,422.88	-1,436.00	
	Promote Forest and rangeland restoration	3.4.1 Establish tree nurseries for afforestation at the district level	111	111	55.5	111	55.5	111	55.5	55.5	111	111	

Strategic Objectives	Interventions	Actions	FY1	FY2	FY3	FY4	FY5	FY6	FY7	FY8	FY9	FY10	Lead Agency
			Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	
		3.4.2 Carry out afforestation in all the districts of Karamoja	120	121.2	122.41	123.64	124.87	126.12	127.38	128.66	129.94	131.24	
		3.4.3 Support the establishment of woodlots in institutions (schools, health centers)	1,091.50	1,102.42	1,113.44	1,124.57	1,135.82	1,147.18	1,158.65	1,170.24	1,181.94	1,193.76	
		3.4.4 Undertake restoration of degraded forests and enrichment through planting drought resistant and fast-growing native tree species in the 19 CFRs (322, 169 hectares)											
		3.4.5 Promote Collaborate Forest Management (CFM) with forest adjacent communities											
		3.4.6 Promote and market forest products and services like eco-tourism, seedlings etc											
		3.4.7 Train communities of rangelands management											
4. Increase the stock and access to appropriate social and economic infrastructure and services;	Develop priority roads that open up Karamoja for trade with neighbouring communities (Action: trade and tourism roads)	4.1.1. Construct the following trade roads (i) Kaabong to Oropo (ii) Kaabong to Kapoeta via Narus (iii) Kotido to Kakuma via Nakitongo (iv) Moroto to Lodwar via Lokiriana (v) Karenga to Toriti via Bira- 250.6 km	185,370.00	185,370.00	185,370.00	185,370.00	185,370.00	-	-	-	-	-	UNRA/MOWT

Strategic Objectives	Interventions	Actions								Lead Agency			
			FY1 Cost (Million Shs)	FY2 Cost (Million Shs)	FY3 Cost (Million Shs)	FY4 Cost (Million Shs)	FY5 Cost (Million Shs)	FY6 Cost (Million Shs)	FY7 Cost (Million Shs)	FY8 Cost (Million Shs)	FY9 Cost (Million Shs)	FY10 Cost (Million Shs)	
		4.1.2. Undertake Bituminisation of roads connecting all the districts in Karamoja. These are: (i) Moroto – Kotido (100Km) (ii) Kotido – Abim – Aloi – Lira (187Km) (iii) Kotido – Kaabong (69.6Km) (iv) Kitgum – Orom – Karenga (116Km) (v) Karenga-Kapedo-Kaboong Road (67.5km) (vi) Abim – Amuria – Soroti (83Km) (vii) Nakapiripirit – Amudat (36km) (viii) Lokitanyala – Amudat (49.7Km) (ix) Namalu-Nabilatuk-Lokapel Junction (49Km)	280,460.00	280,740.46	281,021.20	281,302.22	281,583.52	281,865.11	282,146.97	282,429.12	282,711.55	282,994.26	UNRA/MOWT
		4.1.3 Rehabilitate tourism roads with first-class marram (Kaabong-Lolelia-Karenga (71.6km), Nabilatuk-Amuda Road (18km), Kaabong-Timu (28.5Km).	71,200.00	71,271.20	71,342.47	71,413.81	71,485.23	71,556.71	71,628.27	71,699.90	71,771.60	71,843.37	MOTWA/MOWT
		4.1.4 Open tourism road inside the game reserve (Matheniko-bokora, Loyoro, Karenga community wildlife area)	74,000.00	74,074.00	74,148.07	74,222.22	74,296.44	74,370.74	74,445.11	74,519.56	74,594.08	74,668.67	MOTWA
		4.1.5 Construct a regional National airport at Nadunget and Kidepo	255,000.00					255,000.00					MOWT
		4.1.6 Establish and Construct a metered railway from Tororo to Loyoro and Rupa (415.4 km) for minerals	199,200.00	199,399.20	199,598.60	199,798.20	199,998.00	200,197.99	200,398.19	200,598.59	200,799.19	200,999.99	MOWT

Strategic Objectives	Interventions	Actions	FY1	FY2	FY3	FY4	FY5	FY6	FY7	FY8	FY9	FY10	Lead Agency
			Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	
		4.6.7 Connect 50percent (6281 Households) to power to spur value addition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MEMD
	Develop priority roads for security provision in the region	4.2.1 Rehabilitate existing priority roads proposed by districts and UPDF leadership in the various districts of Karamoja.	-	-	-	-	-	89,178.00	89,267.18	89,356.45	89,445.80	89,535.25	UNRA/MOWT
		4.2.2 Open cross border roads (i) Asilong-Abongai-Karita-Kadam hills. (ii) Asilong- Kaporokocha- Okilim-Chepsukunya- Border areas (iii) Lotipiki- mogillarangs- pirre (iii) Letea-Loreng-Nakitonga-Morulem-Loyoro.	492,100.00	492,592.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	UNRA/MOWT
	Establish tailor-made education system for Karamoja (Action: Establish a presidential industrial skilling hub in Kaabong)	4.3.1 Construct 73 government boarding primary schools in parishes without a government primary school (refer to list attached)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MOES
		4.4.1 Construct 44 public boarding secondary schools in sub-counties without a government secondary school (refer to the list attached)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MOES
		4.5.1 Open up 479 ABEK centres to provide alternative education for children who are left out of the formal education system	263.45	276.623	290.454	304.976	320.225	336.236	353.048	370.701	389.236	408.697	MOES
		4.6.1 Mainstream vocational Education and Training in ABEK Curriculum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MOES

Strategic Objectives	Interventions	Actions	FY1	FY2	FY3	FY4	FY5	FY6	FY7	FY8	FY9	FY10	Lead Agency
			Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	
		4.7.1 Establish the second presidential industrial skilling hub in Kaabong (Sidok sub-county)	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MOES
		4.8.1 Establish a public university of agriculture and mining (Moroto-Nandungeti)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MOES
		4.9.1 Construct toilets to achieve a pupil stance ratio in each public school	178.43	178.43	152.5	152.5	137.25	137.25	122	122	106.75	106.75	LGs/MOES
		4.10.1 Procure 9,000 desks to ensure each learner has a place to sit and write	85	87.55	90.177	92.882	95.668	98.538	101.494	104.539	107.675	110.906	LGs/MoES
		4.11.1 Require every school to have a school garden for feeding children as a basic standard	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	LGs/MoES
		4.11.2 Provide feeding to all school going children in primary and secondary schools in Karamoja	128.115	134.521	141.247	148.309	155.725	163.511	171.686	180.271	189.284	198.748	LGs/MoES
		4.12.1 Construct teachers' housing units in hard-to-reach sub-counties (refer to list of sub-counties)	580.364	1,002.45	1,002.45	527.603	474.843	738.645	474.843	316.562	844.165	-	LGs/MoES
		4.12.2 Fence all the government primary, secondary and Vocational schools in Karamoja	66.5	69.825	73.316	76.982	80.831	84.873	89.116	93.572	98.251	103.163	LGs/MoES
		4.12.3 Establish Vocational institutions in Amudat (1), Nabilatuk (1) and Karenga (1)	-	4,460.00	-	4,517.15	-	-	4,629.17	-	-	-	MOES

Strategic Objectives	Interventions	Actions	FY1	FY2	FY3	FY4	FY5	FY6	FY7	FY8	FY9	FY10	Lead Agency
			Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	
		4.12.4 Construct two hostel blocks for Kaabong Nursing training School	-	-	9,200.00	9,660.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	MOH/MOES
		4.12.5 Construct a regional Sports Stadium in Lobongia - Kaabong District	-	-	-	-	-	3,889.80	4,084.29	4,288.51	-	-	MOES
	Establish tailor-made healthcare system for Karamoja	4.13.1. Establish a Health Centre IV in Amudat	-	984	1,476.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MOH
		4.14.1 Establish 64 health centre IIIs in 64 sub-counties without any	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MOH/LGs
		4.15.1 Elevate Kaabong Hospital to a referral status	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MOH
		4.16.1 Provide a bicycle, mobile phone, equipped VHT kit to all VHTs in Karamoja	332.8	364	394.4	182.4	185.6	287.2	164.8	86.4	461.6	-	MOH
		4.17.1 Undertake rehabilitation and maintenance of 729 boreholes in the Karamoja districts.	260	285	307.5	142.5	145	225	130	67.5	260	-	MWE/LGs
	Improve access to safe water, sustainable sanitation and hygiene	4.17.2 Design, construct and operationalize at least 14 piped water supply systems for small towns and RGCs in the districts of Karamoja.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	MWE
		4.17.3 Support the drilling of 113 boreholes in communities and institutions (Schools and Health centres without any water source)	275	475	475	250	225	350	225	150	400	-	MWE/LGs

Strategic Objectives	Interventions	Actions	FY1	FY2	FY3	FY4	FY5	FY6	FY7	FY8	FY9	FY10	Lead Agency
			Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	
		4.17.4 Construct new 914 pit latrines for education and health institutions in Karamoja using the dry compost Toilet technology	178.425	178.425	152.5	152.5	137.25	137.25	122	122	106.75	106.75	MOES/MOH/LGs
11 Harness positive cultural practices and the traditional systems of the people of Karamoja for National Development	Develop and market culture and cultural sites	5.1.1 Expand and re-equip Karamoja Museum in Moroto and Ik cultural memory	-	200	540	560	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		5.1.2 Promotion of Cultural Activities in districts	51.75	54.34	57.05	59.91	62.9	66.05	69.35	72.82	76.46	80.28	
		5.2.1 Document positive Karamajong cultural practices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		5.2.2 Establish Karamoja cultural centre at Nakadanya General Shrine in Moroto	-	-	200	540	560	-	-	-	-	-	
	Promote social cohesion and social protection	5.3.1 Support and strengthen traditional governance system (traditional elders' system) and Akiriket system.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		5.3.2 Support and strengthen the traditional Akiriket system (Annual Cultural events, Intercultural cross border meetings, Peacebuilding)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Strategic Objectives	Interventions	Actions	FY1	FY2	FY3	FY4	FY5	FY6	FY7	FY8	FY9	FY10	Lead Agency
			Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	
		5.3.3 Conduct intercultural cross border meetings	69	72.45	76.07	79.88	83.87	88.06	92.47	97.09	101.9	107	
		5.3.4 Conduct cross border peace building meetings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		5.3.5 Advocate for the rights of the marginalized groups (Women, Youth, Marginalised ethnic groups) within the cultural and traditional systems	64.8	68.04	71.442	75.014	78.765	82.703	86.838	91.18	95.739	100.526	
12 Undertake research and innovations for Karamoja tailor made solutions	Establish research, development, and innovation centers (Action: Karamoja Symposium for brainstorming`	6.1.1 Create an indegenious knowledge hub as source of Karamoja tailored development solutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		6.1.2 Develop and implement a regional research agenda for Karamoja	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		6.1.3 Conduct research output dissemination events	66	69.3	72.765	76.403	80.223	84.235	88.446	92.869	97.512	102.39	
		6.1.4 Review and update the draft rangeland and pastoralist policy	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		6.1.5 Create collaboration between the research community, public research organizations, universities, industries, and users to commercialize existing and future innovations	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		6.1.6 Commercialised innovations	150	157.5	165.38	173.64	182.33	191.44	201.01	211.07	221.62	232.7	

Strategic Objectives	Interventions	Actions	FY1	FY2	FY3	FY4	FY5	FY6	FY7	FY8	FY9	FY10	Lead Agency
			Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	Cost (Million Shs)	
	Develop infrastructure for the commercialization of Karamoja-specific innovations	6.2.1 Establish Karamoja information hub	200	540	560	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		6.2.2 Undertake research registration and clearance	50	52.5	55.13	57.88	60.78	63.81	67.01	70.36	73.87	77.57	
		6.2.3 Establish specialized research and teaching labs for selected universities and Research Institutes in Karamoja	-	5,000.00	5,250.00	5,512.50	5,788.13	-	-	-	-	-	
		6.2.4 Establish Centre of excellence for indigenous technologies	-	-	-	4,666.67	4,900.00	5,145.00	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL			1,737,338.79	5,404,153.85	1,042,996.44	1,065,841.97	1,055,528.02	1,200,106.21	950,896.32	933,598.33	937,952.27	847,371.30	-