### ACRONYMS & ABREVIATIONS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACODE</td>
<td>Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIDS</td>
<td>Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANC</td>
<td>Antenatal Care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ART</td>
<td>Anti-Retroviral Therapy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARV</td>
<td>Anti-Retroviral Drug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBO</td>
<td>Community Based Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDO</td>
<td>Community Development Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CME</td>
<td>Continuing Medical Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO</td>
<td>Clinical Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPR</td>
<td>Contraceptive Prevalence Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPT</td>
<td>Cotrimoxazole Prophylactic therapy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHE</td>
<td>District Health Educator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHMT</td>
<td>District Health Management Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHO</td>
<td>District Health Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHT</td>
<td>District Health Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOT</td>
<td>Directly Observed Treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSC</td>
<td>District service Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTLS</td>
<td>District TB/Leprosy Supervisor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EID</td>
<td>Early Infant Diagnosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eMTCT</td>
<td>elimination of Mother-To-Child-Transmission of HIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOWODE</td>
<td>Forum for Women in Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FP</td>
<td>Family Planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY</td>
<td>Financial Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H/C</td>
<td>Health Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H/U</td>
<td>Health Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCT</td>
<td>HIV Counselling and testing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV</td>
<td>Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HMIS</td>
<td>Health Management Information System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HSD</td>
<td>Health Sub District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTC</td>
<td>Health Training Consult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICCM</td>
<td>Integrated child hood illness case management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFMS</td>
<td>Integrated Financial Management Systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPT</td>
<td>Intermittent Presumptive Treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KCCA</td>
<td>Kampala Capital City Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGA</td>
<td>Local Government Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LMIS</td>
<td>Logistic management information system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRDP</td>
<td>Luwero Ruwenzori Development Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCH</td>
<td>Maternal and Child Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MO</td>
<td>Medical Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOH</td>
<td>Ministry of Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoLG</td>
<td>Ministry Of Local Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTCT</td>
<td>Mother to child transmission of HIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAADS</td>
<td>National Agriculture Advisory Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non- Government Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGOs</td>
<td>Non-Government Organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NWSC</td>
<td>National Water and Sewerage Cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIs</td>
<td>Opportunistic infections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OJT</td>
<td>On Job Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPM</td>
<td>Office of the Prime Minister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEDN</td>
<td>Private Education Development Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHC</td>
<td>Primary Health Care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMTCT</td>
<td>Prevention of Mother To Child Transmission of HIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCT</td>
<td>Routine Counselling and testing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RH</td>
<td>Reproductive Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTI</td>
<td>Research Triangle Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Sub County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STI</td>
<td>Sexually Transmitted Infection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TB</td>
<td>Tuberculosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TC</td>
<td>Town Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TT</td>
<td>Tetanus Toxoid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UBOS</td>
<td>Uganda Bureau of Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations Immunization Children’s Education Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAD</td>
<td>Voluntary Action for Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCT</td>
<td>Voluntary Counselling and Testing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.0 INTRODUCTION

The District Chairperson is mandated under Section 13(5) of the Local Government Act, CAP 243 to present to you the State of Affairs of the District, at least once a year. I am therefore fulfilling this mandate. This report details the achievements, challenges and strategies that we have put in place to ensure improved performance of service delivery to the community. This report therefore focuses on the departmental performance from July 2017 to March 2018.

The reports highlights the following issues for each department: achievements, challenges and strategies include: management and support services which include Administration, Human Resource, Communication, public relations and records. Finance department has highlighted revenue generation and collection; Council and Boards basically dwelt on Council, Committees of Council, Local Government Public Accounts Committee, Land Board and District Service Commission. Under production crop, animal husbandry, fisheries and entomology have been reported on. The report further highlights issues in health, Education and Sports, Works and Technical Services including water and sanitation, Natural Resources, Community Based Services, Planning Unit, Procurement and Disposal Unit and Internal Audit.

1.1 Background:

The following Municipalities comprise Wakiso District: Entebbe with two Municipal divisions (Entebbe A and B), Nansana Municipality with 4 municipal divisions (Nansana, Gombe, Nabweru and Busukuma), Kira with 3 municipal divisions (Bweyogerere, Kira and Namugongo), Makindye Ssabagabo with 3 Municipal divisions (Bunamwaya, Ndejje and Masajja).

We have nine Town Councils (Wakiso, Kakiri, Masuliita, Namayumba, Kasangati, Kyengera, Katabi and Kajjansi and newly created Kasanje and six Sub Counties (Bussi, Kakiri, Masuliita, Namayumba, Wakiso and Mende)

Wakiso is the most densely and highly populated in Uganda with a population of 1,997,700 (National Population and Housing Census 2014). However the projected population in 2018 is expected to be 2,145,700 persons.
2.0 Management and Support Services:

2.1 Administration:

This financial year, Kasanje Town Council was created (formerly Kasanje Subcounty). The District Administration has continued to coordinate district and LLGs activities through holding Technical Planning Committee meetings at the District and in the LLGs and also held national functions as mandated by the laws including Independence Day at Mende Umea primary school Mende subcounty), Women’s day (Nkumba Primary school, Katabi T.C)

Cases of indiscipline of particularly the health workers and teachers who perpetually absented themselves from work without authorisation have been managed.

Payroll cleaning was undertaken and was monthly data capture processes by ensuring that all workers get their salary and wages.

2.2. Human Resource Unit:

The Human Resource Unit is mandated to provide technical support on human resource policies, plan and regulations through implementation of approved staff structure, coordination of capacity building activities, management of salary and pension payrolls and coordination of performance management activities. The staffing level is as follows:

**STAFFING LEVELS IN WAKISO DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEPARTMENT</th>
<th>APPROVED NO.</th>
<th>FILLED</th>
<th>VACANT</th>
<th>Excess</th>
<th>% Filled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Office Of The Cao</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>94</td>
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<td>Human Resource Unit</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statutory Bodies</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance And Planning</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procurement And Disposal</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning Unit</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Works Department</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>79</td>
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<tr>
<td>Education Department</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community Based Services</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resources Department</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal Audit</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Production Department</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>114</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trade And Industry</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Statutory Bodies</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>60</td>
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<td>Sub Counties</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>41</td>
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<td>Wakiso Town Council</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>45</td>
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<td>Katabi Town Council</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>39</td>
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<tr>
<td>Town Council</td>
<td>Primary Teachers</td>
<td>Secondary Teachers</td>
<td>Tertiary Teachers</td>
<td>Health Service Department (Headquarters)</td>
<td>Health Center IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kakiri Town Council</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>48</td>
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<td>Kasangati Town Council</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>31</td>
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<td>Kyenjera Town Council</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kajjansi Town Council</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>42</td>
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<tr>
<td>Masulita Town Council</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Namayumba Town Council</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasanje Town Council</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Teachers</td>
<td>1721</td>
<td>1698</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary Teachers</td>
<td>1009</td>
<td>706</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary Teachers</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Service Department (Headquarters)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Center IV</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakiso Epi Centre</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Center III</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Centre II</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>4333</td>
<td>3315</td>
<td>1023</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2.1 Achievements

We inducted the District Service commission on its roles and responsibilities with guidance from Public Service Commission, Health Service Commission and Ministry of Public Service.

We guided the process of customizing a new structure for the District Headquarters and all Lower Local Governments.

Coordinated the performance mentorship and assessment of all primary school teachers for the Calendar year 2017 successfully.

We have massively recruited staff to fill the staffing gaps existing in the District and a few cases are due for completion and we have embarked on accessing them on the payroll.

We have inducted all newly recruited staff. It is a requirement that new staff are inducted within three months on assumption of duty.

We have initiated payment of pension arrears and gratuity to the persons who retired before decentralisation worth over 600 million pending a few case yet to submit proper documents to be paid the remaining balance. In addition we have also accessed over 20 pensioners on the payroll.

2.2.2 Challenges:

Delayed acquisition of supplier numbers making it difficult for new and transferred staff members to be paid. The cause has always been system error.
A number of forgeries mostly in the Appointment Letters submitted by Secondary Schools teachers have been discovered and such cases have always been referred to the appointing authority i.e. Education Service Commission (ESC) for verification.

Delayed submission of required documents by the retirees, which affects the processing of terminal benefits mostly at a time when we are also understaffed.

Inadequate funding of the HR Unit recurrent budget from locally raised revenue to address issues affected staff to all line Ministries through provision of fuel and other logistical support always budgeted for.

2.2.3 Strategies:

Assigned an officer to take charge of following up the supplier numbers and doubtful appointment letters to ensure that they are verified expeditiously.

Requested the Chief Administrative Officer to allocate us one vehicle such that we can ably monitor attendance of staff and other forms of indiscipline on the ground with ease when cases are reported to us.

Ensure that retirees to submit documents to the Human Resource Office at least six months before the due retirement date to reduce late access on to the pension payroll.

2.3 Communication and Public Relations:

This sector is in charge of communicating the activities at the district level to the different beneficiaries through the electronic and print media. Its main remit is to help the community understand what is going on within the district through collaboration with different departments.

2.3.1 Achievements:

The dissemination of development information has been carried out through weekly programmes on Central Broadcasting service F.M with a total of 38 programmes hosted by the media outlet so far. This programme does not only help us communicate to the public the different programmes and activities but also helps us get feedback from the community which ideas are put forward to the different departments for action. The program is currently co-funded with municipalities of Kira, Nansana ,Entebbe and Makindye.

The sector has also endeavoured to give the different district activities due publicity in both the print and electronic media through news items. It also activated the district website, Facebook and twitter accounts, introduction of social media platform have helped us share ideas with the youth.

2.3.2 Challenges:

Unethical reporting by some media houses/personnel at times distort facts which negatively impact on government programs and activities.
The general lack of modern communication gadgets like powerful digital cameras and computers has hampered the sector's performance in the modern era.

Lack of transport for immediate follow-up of required Information.

The sector is also under-funded.

2.3.3 Strategies:

Ensure there is Provision of ICT equipment, computer, still camera, laptops for the sector to ensure improved and timely delivery of information. There is also need for capacity building for both Technical and Political leaders in Communication issues as a means of improving their output.

Planning a workshop for different departments about Public Relations and communication as a tool for effective service delivery and feedback.

Holding regular meetings with media managers.
3.0 Finance:

The department’s core aim is to ensure proper management and accountability of the District’s resources through supervision and co-ordination of department activities in accordance with LGFAR, 2007 and ensure service delivery standards and accountability.

3.1.1 Achievements:

For the first eight months UGX 48,636,658,105/= has been realised representing 78% of the funds expected in the Financial Year. The table below provides the details:

### District revenue performance for the period July 2017 to February 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>Actual July to February 2017</th>
<th>Estimated Actual July to June 2017</th>
<th>%age Actual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>002</td>
<td>Central Government Grants</td>
<td>54,390,871,256</td>
<td>44,237,233,335</td>
<td>54,390,871,256</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>003</td>
<td>Local Government Funds</td>
<td>2,078,956,350</td>
<td>1,068,467,179</td>
<td>1,662,267,546</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>420</td>
<td>Other Government Transfers</td>
<td>3,687,724,935</td>
<td>2,808,361,340</td>
<td>3,687,724,935</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>420</td>
<td>Donors</td>
<td>1,914,640,500</td>
<td>522,596,251</td>
<td>1,914,640,500</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total Revenue</strong></td>
<td><strong>62,072,193,041</strong></td>
<td><strong>48,636,658,105</strong></td>
<td><strong>61,655,504,237</strong></td>
<td><strong>78%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The resources of the department both human and otherwise have continued to be well managed by fully embracing the Integrated Financial Management system (IFMS), a system that promotes transparency and timely production of financial reports. It saw the final accounts for the Financial Year 2016/2017 prepared and submitted within the statutory period.

Registration of properties in Wakiso Sub County was completed and valuation of properties is on-going. Property Tax will then be collected in the Sub County as provided in the Local Governments Rating Act 2005.

3.1.2 Challenges:

The department is still constrained with the low levels of compliance amongst tax payers and constant breakdown of the department vehicle, which interferes with the revenue operations. The negative political overtones have also impacted on taxation, which has adversely affected revenue mobilization and collection, the Park Fees Source has been the worst affected while some natural resources like minerals, sand pits, stone quarries and forests are getting depleted.

No fully-fledged enforcement unit to counter involuntary compliance hence increasing the default rate while operational deficiencies in the IFMS like delayed EFTs has negatively affected
service delivery as funds are not disbursed for execution of activities planned for. Some service providers have also had a negative impact on service delivery by defaulting.

3.1.3 Strategies

The department is looking at sensitizing all the different stakeholders on the operation mandates and acquire a new vehicle to facilitate regular monitoring and field inspections with increased efforts towards prosecution of defaulters. This will be enabled by the inclusion of an enforcement unit in the district structure.

It will also ensure benchmarking of best performing institutions especially Local Governments and authorities.
4.0 Council and Statutory Bodies:

The District Council and Committee meetings have been held. The District Service Commission is in place and fully constituted. Recruitment, disciplinary cases were handled and confirmations made. DPAC held the mandatory meetings though the term for two members expired hence no quorum. The District Land Board held the mandatory meetings and the District Contracts Committee awarded contracts accordingly.

4.1 Council

The objective of the Council and board is to exercise all political and executive power and functions as they formulate policies and ensure implementation and compliance with Government policy

4.1.1 Achievements:

The sector held five council meetings. Resolutions were communicated and implemented. Four Committee sessions were held to ensure that the departmental budgets, programmes and activities were implemented as planned. Monitoring of government programmes was facilitated and undertaken by the Councillors in the first half of the year.

The Departmental vehicles have been serviced and repaired.

4.1.2 Challenges:

Decline in Local Revenue has affected implementation of planned activities for example monitoring of government activities, untimely payment of Council and committee meetings.

Inadequate legislation skills yet this is a key mandate of the councillors. No ordinance has come up since the beginning of this political term yet there are key problems in the communities which call for ordinances coupled with unfriendly environment in the council chambers like state of the art audio system and suitable chairs among others.

4.1.3 Strategies:

The strategy is to Intensify Capacity Building sessions for all councillors particularly on their roles and responsibilities.

Grants to Wakiso should be reconsidered and increased in light of its uniqueness.

4.2 Public Accounts Committee:

This committee promotes good governance, transparency and ensures that there is value for money.

4.2.1 Achievements:

The committee has been able to examine the mandatory quarterly reports for FY 2016/2017.
First and Second Quarter PAC report from all units were produced and recommendations made to the respective accounting officers to take action.

4.2.2 Challenges:

The major challenge is the limited funding which is very inadequate and not commensurate with the backlog yet funding keeps on reducing. Lack of a vehicle to transport members to the several Lower Local Government entities and high expectations by members yet the committee is not fully constituted.

4.2.3 Strategies:

To induct the members on the operations of PAC and the members’ entitlements and also consider the committee for funding on the local raised revenue to supplement the ever reducing government funding.

4.3 District Land Board:

To ensure that issues related to Land Management are administered within the existing legal framework.

4.3.1 Achievements:

Over 500 land applications have been considered, 12 board meetings held and 50 field inspections conducted.

4.3.2. Challenges:

Inadequate funding of the board that hinders full exercise of the Board’s mandate, Lack of operational Area Land Committees in most sub-counties and Town Councils, Lack of Land records and other reference tools.

4.3.3. Strategies:

The respective units need to expedite the process of constituting Area Land Committees, the Central Government and the District should endeavour to increase the Board’s funding.

4.4 District Service Commission:

Sec. 54 of the Local Government Act Cap 243 established the District Service Commission. It has the powers to appoint and confirm appointments, promote and exercise disciplinary control among others. The DSC is now fully constituted with five members.

4.4.1 Achievements:

65 DSC Sittings convened in which cases listed below were concluded.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>No. of Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
1. Appointment of staff 168
2. Confirmation of Appointment 185
3. Regularization of appointment 73
4. Disciplinary Cases 05
5. Study Leave 10
6. Appointment on transfer of services 06
7. Retirement on medical grounds 03
8. Renewal of contract 01
9. Contract appointment 01
10. Restructuring cases concluded 14

**Total** 466

**4.4.2 Challenges:**

Insufficient office space to accommodate the increasing volumes of records, which is manually managed and poor working environment, Deplorable sanitary facilities, Overwhelming applicants, especially for entry jobs, lack of means of transport, hence over reliance on other departments for a vehicle, Un-harmonized job description – 2011 Job Description. Also, Conflicting interests with same stakeholders demanding review of terms of service, which is beyond the commissions mandate coupled with Unplanned activities (e.g. recruitments) and lack of internet connectivity which makes communication slow.

**4.4.3 Strategies:**

Concluding the Restructuring exercise for Wakiso District Local Government and all Municipal Councils, Recruitment of health workers (Ministry of Health Advert dated 22/2/2018), Recruitment of traditional workers (DSC advert dated 14/2/2018), Confirmation and regularisation of appointments, Consideration of appointment on transfer of service and also hearing of disciplinary cases.

**5.0 Production and Marketing**

The sector’s overall goal is to achieve food security and increase household incomes through increased production and productivity; value addition and agro processing.

**5.1 Production Office**

Production sector consists of the District Production Office, agriculture (Crop), Veterinary (Livestock), Fisheries, Commercial Services and Productive Entomology.

**5.2 Achievements**
Different achievements have been realized in different sectors and for the District Production Office, 7 new staff were recruited: Principal Commercial Officer, Agriculture Officer (Kasangati T.C, Busi and Namayumba S/C), Veterinary Officer (Kasanje and Namayumba T.C) Fisheries Officer (Kasanje T.C and Kajjansi T.C).

Village Farmer Committees based on priority enterprises were established in the following Lower Local Government: Namayumba, Masuliita, Mende, Wakiso S/C and Kyengera and Kasangati T/C. Currently, Parish Farmer committees are being established in Masuliita, Mende Wakiso and Kyengera T/C.

Under operation wealth Creation/NAADS Verification and distribution of the following inputs received in season (Sept –Dec 2017) and distributed throughout the district:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INPUT</th>
<th>QTY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>24,330 kgs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bean</td>
<td>23,000 kgs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oranges</td>
<td>18,000 seedlings b/c 12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangoes</td>
<td>30,000 seedlings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bananas</td>
<td>11,000 seedling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passion fruits</td>
<td>25,200 seedling blc 5100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grapes</td>
<td>10,000 Seedlings not yet delivered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>71,3840 seedlings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish(tilapia)</td>
<td>180,674 fingerings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish (catfish)</td>
<td>17,988 fingerings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish feeds</td>
<td>8,938 tonnes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE; We expect to receive 53 heifers, 83 piglets, Semen (cattle) and Fish fingerings plus starting feeds this season (Mar – May 2018).

A Demonstration land fenced Green house is now operational we also acquired some farm implements for example a walking tractor.

Under ATAAS 42 demonstrations were established on the following enterprises: Maize, Beans, Silage, Pastures and Cassava. The purpose is to demonstrate the various technologies in terms of varieties, management practices, post-harvest handling, at least one host farmer has been selected from each Lower Local Government.

5.3 Agriculture Sector:
5.3.1 Achievements
The Agriculture sector conducted 16 On-farm demonstrations in Masuliita, Namayumba and Mende on the control of Black Coffee Twig Borer, 45 Coffee Nurseries were inspected, 46 were certified and 30 had their certification renewed by UCDA across the District. 24 demonstrations were conducted on various crop pests and diseases (maize, fruit trees, coffee), Conducted backstopping to agriculture extension staff on control of Fall Army Worm.
as well as demonstrations to farmers on what pesticide to use and the application rates and also acquired 3 Knack Sprayer and 170ltres of Rocket pesticide for demonstration to farmers.

5.3.2 Challenges

Climate change effects resulting in unpredictable rain pattern hence emanating a challenge of water for production.

Poor soil fertility yet few farmers are able to afford the use of fertilizers.

Pests and diseases e.g. Fall Army Worm, Black Coffee Twig Borer, TutaAbsoluta.

Expensive inputs especially agro chemicals as well as fake inputs is big challenge.

Urbanization of Wakiso District has greatly decreased the arable land.

5.4 Veterinary Sector

5.4.1 Achievements:

The sector has vaccinated 713 cattle were covered against FMD: Makindye Sabagabo 415, Namayumba 200, Busukuma 108. Dangerous animals were destroyed 434 dogs, 19 cats and 3 monkeys, Two workshops were organized on artificial insemination in pigs in Kira Municipality and Kasangati T/C, Animal check points were instituted along Hoima – Kampala road for 38 days, in Ssisa 12 days and 3 days.

To ensure quality meat, the sector supervised animal slaughter places, 6570 ruminants were slaughtered from 21 sub administrative units. 1218 pigs were slaughtered from 21 lower local governments. Staff capacity building was also carried out for two veterinary extension staff, in animal disease control methods, in laboratory diagnosis and animal feed preparation in climate change.

5.4.2 Challenges:

Late release of funds to implementation of planned activities, insufficient funding and activities supported by local revenue sources were all unfunded, Livestock disease outbreaks e.g. FMD broke out in Makindye, Lack of vaccination to encounter very dangerous diseases like FMD and Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), Lack of funds to meet costs for emergency issues like sensitizing farmers, putting up quarantine when diseases break out, Limited staff force on ground.

5.5 Commercial Services and Trade:

5.5.1 Achievements:

The sector has inspected Markets (Nansana, Kayunga, Bulaga, Kajjansi, AbaitaAbabiri and Kyenjera) and also CAIIP Agro Processing facilities in (Gombe, Namayumba, Namulonge, and Kasanje). Mobilized Four (04) maize millers (i Mende, Namayumba, Muyonjo, Namulonge and Masulita maize Mills) for food quality standard training by Ministry of Trade. Traders of Mugongo Poultry (Association Members), Bulaga market (Leaders), Abaita Daily Market (Leaders) and Kajjansi (Taxi Association Members) were mobilised and trained in resource mobilisation and financial management.
Leaders of Bubusi Dairy Farmers Association and Members of Luguzi Farmers Group were trained in collective production and marketing, 19 cooperative groups were sensitized and supported to register as cooperative societies, 51 Cooperative societies were inspected and 8 societies had their annual general meetings held. Tourism sites profiling in progress in collaboration with Uganda Tourism Board, Buganda Kingdom and Private Sector (Traders and Traders Associations).

5.5.2 Challenges:
The main challenge of the sector is insufficient staff to handle the sector mandate.

5.6 Fisheries:

5.6.1 Achievements:
The Fisheries sector sensitized fishing communities along Katabi T/C shore line about cage fish farming technology, six landing sites of Kasanyi, Gerenge, Lwanjaba Bugiri Bwerenga benefited, Fish farm visits were carried out for farmers who benefited from OWC inputs, 8 farmers in Kyengera T/C, 5 in Wakiso S/C, 5 in Busukuma and 4 in Makindye Sabagabo, compiled fish catch statistical data from 12 of the 28 designated landing sites. Established that the catch per unit effort is reducing i.e the fishing effort per day was at an average of 6kgs as compared to 7.2 kgs the previous quarter, staff were supervised at their place of work and were found at their work stations to capture fisheries and fish farming.

5.6.2 Challenges:
Low coverage of field staff both on lake and aquaculture area, Fish marketing challenges especially the farmed fish; High cost of inputs and poor quality fish feeds in relation to protein content; Limited knowledge of community to cage fish farming systems; Reducing fish stocks in the lakes against the increasing fish capacity; Fluctuating weather conditions or prolonged drought affecting the quality of water in the pondculture systems; Poor fishing handling resulting into post-harvest losses and compromising fish export markets; Persistent destructive fishing methods among the fishing community, Low funding in relation to the fisheries management demands; Inability to license fisheries activities for the past years leading to poor control monitoring and supervision of fisheries and lack of effective associations both for capture fisheries and fish farming.

5.7 Entomology:

5.7.1. Achievements.
The sector has trained bee keepers on how to make local bee hives: Kasangati T/C; 20 males and 7 females were trained in addition 11 local beehives were made, Bee keepers were trained on how to harvest honey; Gombe division; 20 males and 8 females were. 15 local bee hives were made, Beekeepers were trained on how to harvest from local beehive; Tsetse fly survey; disease was carried out at Ddewe in Katabi T/C; 35 pyramids traps were deployed, 21 females and 79
males flies were trapped (average FTD is 4 (fly per trap per day). The community around was also trained on how to deploy traps also. Five smokers were purchased and given to beekeeper groups and lastly monitoring and advising bee keepers on proper apiary management was carried out in Kasangati T/C (8) Masuliita Gombe division(2).

6.0 Health Services:

The department is committed to ensuring a robust district health care system that is responsive to the health needs of the people of Wakiso through provision of quality health services. This has been done through strengthening the district health system by addressing the core systems building blocks of; leadership and governance, health workforce, service delivery, infrastructure, medicines and health care financing.

The District has 8 health sub districts namely; Busiro South, Busiro North, Busiro East, Kyadondo East, Makindye Municipality (Kyadondo South), Kyadondo North (Nansana Municipality), Kira Municipality and Entebbe Municipality.

The department has 1,520 health units of which 70 are for Government and 38 private not for profit, 347 licensed pharmacies, 1649 drug shops, 1411 medical centers, clinics and maternity homes.

6.1 Achievements

Leadership and governance

The district leadership is committed to improving health service delivery in the district through strengthening the leadership structure for service delivery. In July, 2017, Council approved the District HIV Work Place policy to enable people living with HIV have a conducive workplace environment in the era of HIV. Subsequently, in March 2018, the district officially disseminated the Wakiso District HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan 2015/16-19/20 to the district leadership at all levels, implementing partners and people living with HIV/AIDS networks. The district has continued to functionalize the District HIV/AIDS Coordination structures by conducting quarterly District AIDS Committee meetings as well as the Town Council/Sub-county AIDS Committee meetings in order to effectively control the HIV epidemic. Furthermore, the Strategic Plan for the Key Population is underway which will address reproductive health issues among key populations like the sex workers, fisher folders, truck drivers, drug users and men who have sex with men.

Health workforce

The district recruited more staff in FY 2017/18 that included specialists for Entebbe Hospital and primary health care workers predominantly nurses and midwives that were posted in our health facilities. This improved the staffing gap from 74% to about 85% for the core health care workers in the district. More health personnel in FY 207/18 are under the recruitment process and will be posted to Entebbe Hospital in order to reduce their staffing gaps.
Over 350 health workers benefited from various trainings organized by the health department together with the implementing partners so that we have a competent and vibrant health workforce.

**Health Service Delivery: Hiv/Aids**

We are committed that 90% of people living with HIV are tested; 90% of those testing HIV positive are started and sustained on ARVs and 90% of those on HIV treatment achieve viral suppression. All our health facilities have been able to start the new test and treat policy so that people diagnosed with HIV can access timely HIV treatment.

Due to the multi-holder efforts, the HIV prevalence rate for Wakiso District reduced from 9.9% (CDC burden tables) in 2015 to 7.6% as per the recent Uganda HIV/AIDS Population Impact Assessment Survey 2016/17. We thank our implementing partners especially Mildmay that has been part of this effort together with the health department.

Similarly, we are moving towards virtual elimination of HIV transmission from mother to child; with only less 2.9% of the HIV exposed babies turning out to be HIV positive. This is lower than the national target of 5%. Similarly, the HIV positivity rates for pregnant mothers has reduced from 5.5% (FY 15/16) to 4.1% (FY 17/18).

![Graph showing HIV positivity rates](image)

**World HIV Day**

The District joined the rest of the world and commemorated the World AIDS day with the theme “Engage men, girls and young women in ending new HIV infections”; at Busaalabala landing site in Makindye-Ssabagabo Municipality on 1\(^{st}\) December 2017. The district also committed itself to
LC V Chairperson taking the lead to encourage the men to go for HIV testing services during the World AIDS Day commemorations at Busabala playground, Makindye-Ssabagabo Municipality, Wakiso district.

a) Tuberculosis (TB)
According the national TB survey 2016, over 40,000 TB cases were missed in Uganda. Definitely TB is one of our major health challenge.

We have developed the District Action Plan (DAP) for TB so that we can increase case notification, detection, management, cure rates and survival for our TB patients. We have set up 4 GeneXpert machines, a technology which improves TB detection or diagnosis.

The District joined the rest of the world to commemorate the World TB day on 28th March 2018 with the theme "Community Leaders for a TB free Wakiso District". We hope that community leaders at all levels will be influential in supporting their communities identify TB patients as well as encourage them seek and complete treatment.

b) Maternal Child Health
In September 2017, we conducted a house to house campaign and we vaccinated over 400,000 children under 5 years in a bid to prevent occurrence of polio in the district. We have also stepped up efforts to immunize other killer diseases like measles by conducting daily immunizations at our health facilities. We hope to step up these efforts in FY 2018/19 so that we can have improved child health and survival in the district.

Working with Global Fund and TASO, we have managed to secure over 70,000 mosquito nets in January 2018 for pregnant women accessing antenatal services as well as children accessing
immunization services within our health facilities. This will prevent transmission if malaria in the vulnerable pregnant women and the children under 5 years.

We had 66,333 mothers attending first Antenatal Care Attendances, however, only 32,086 delivered from our health units.

c) Malaria
We managed to successfully conduct the campaign for Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Mosquito Nets in the district. During this excess, village health teams (VHTs) managed to do household registration of over 3 million people and distributed over 1.6 million nets to the residents of Wakiso. We thank the Ministry of Health, Malaria Consortium and the donor community for closely working with us to ensure that at least every two people in the household have a net.

d) Laboratory services
Entebbe Hospital Laboratory is undergoing an international accreditation process by SANAS South Africa that will enable it provide quality state of the art laboratory services to the people of Wakiso and other parts of the World.

**Infrastructure:**

We did not get any development grant FY 2017/18, however some of the previous construction projects have been completed are now being put to use. A maternity ward at Wakiso HC IV was completed, handed over to the district and it is now being put to use for provision of maternal-child health services.

**6.2 Challenges**

There has been some stock out of HIV supplies and ARVs for example the neverapine syrup for the babies and septrin for the adults.

There is challenge of staff housing in the district to enable the health workers especially midwives and nurses to provide quality 24 hours services to the patients.

**6.3 Strategies**

There is need for more coordination between the District leadership and the Municipal leadership so that we can have synergism for health service planning and delivery. More still there is need to increase the district wage bill ceiling which is currently at 3.5 billion to allow recruit more staff. The Ministry of Health should revise the staff levels so that more staff can be recruited in the different health facilities to match the growing population.

There is need to put staff houses to accommodate staff in the health facilities.

The ministry should provide ARVs that can match the number of people living with HIV/AIDS.

**7.0 Education and Sports:**

The department has 1,403 classrooms, 2,400 latrine stances, enrolment of 70,128. We have 563,000 pupils in private schools, 25,665 desks. Enrolment in primary (both Govt. & private) is 633,128 pupils.

The District has 1,656 primary teachers, 1003 secondary school teachers, 79 instructors for Tertiary institutions.

School enrolment is as follows: Primary section: 633,128 pupils, Secondary has 257,089 Students and Tertiary institutions 709 Students. Students benefitting under the USE programme are 21,024.

**7.2 Achievements:**
- The District won all the trophies in the 2017 co-curricular activities. The District’s performance at National level is still very good but some schools are left out of these activities due to lack of funds.

- Construction of staff quarters selected schools i.e. Mpumudde, Namugala, Bbembe C/S and Nabukalu Primary school nearing completion;

- Construction of facilities in World Bank funded schools has commenced and these are: St Mathias Bunamwaya, St Kizito Kisozi, Lugo Primary School, Nasse Muslim P/S and Lutaba Chance P/S. However, we have challenges in the commencement of works at Lutaba Chance P/S owing to land wrangles;

- Sanitation and Hygiene facilities have been availed to schools using the school facilities Grant viz in St. Kizito BUzimba and Gayaza Boys primary school. However, cases of filled-up pit latrines continue to be recorded.

- In addition to this, new classroom facilities have been constructed in Bukondo Chance, Kitende, Kigo-Lunya and Bussi Primary schools.

- The District continues to excel in National Examinations at all levels in PLE, UCE and UACE though disparities still persist.

- The Department is almost fully staffed though the Inspector/school ratio is still big. The District has the biggest number of schools in the country. The District has over 1000 primary schools 300 Secondary schools, 37 Tertiary institutions etc.

- Most parishes have a UPE School. We applaud NGOs like Save the Children-Uganda and Building Tomorrow who have opened schools in these parishes previously without Government Aided primary schools.

- The Directorate of Education in conjunction with NGOs have extended water harvesting facilities to a number of schools, unfortunately some of these facilities have been vandalized and some water harvesting facilities stolen by unscrupulous Ugandans.

- Teaching-learning materials viz; textbooks, readers have been availed to schools. We can say with confidence that schools have reference books to enable teachers plan the lessons effectively.

**7.3 Challenges:**

- Some schools still operate in semi-permanent structures others have inadequate classroom facilities, furniture and teachers are not housed. This is impacting negatively on effective delivery of services. N.B a number of schools are housed in dilapidated
structures. The list has been forwarded to the Ministry of Education & Sports with a view of attracting funding.

- Parental involvement in the education of their children is still wanting and this is exhibited in the increasing cases of absenteeism of pupils and failure to avail mid-day meal to the learners especially in the rural sub-counties.

- The remaining human resource gaps (man power) ought to be bridged to ensure that all schools have the required number of teachers to ensure effective teaching –learning activities. However opening of the District Quota is crucial.

- Failure on the part of some teachers to adhere to the Teachers’ Professional code of conduct. This is evidenced in Head teacher/teacher irregularity failure to scheme/less on plan and drunkardness etc... However sensitization clinics are being conducted by Inspectors/district authorities to address these issues.

- Teachers’ accommodation is still a challenge in most schools.

- The District has schools on the Island which are not very accessible. However our request to enable these teachers access the allowance given to those serving in the “hard to reach and stay areas” was not honoured.

**7.4 Way Forward:**

- Lobbying from government for more money is crucial to address the issue of hygiene and sanitation in schools and also provide permanent structures in schools still operating in semi-permanent structures. Funds are also needed to address the issue of accommodation in both primary and secondary government aided schools.

- On parental involvement in Education, there is need to establish a fund aimed at mobilizing parents towards involvement in the Education of their children.

- There is need to organize refresher courses for the teachers and head teachers to re-energize them in as far as Teachers Professional Code of Conduct is concerned. This can be done through the CCTs.

- Teachers on islands in Wakiso District and in the Hard to reach and stay areas need a hardship allowance. We applaud the efforts being undertaken to construct teachers’ quarters.

- The issue of sunk-in pit-latrines has been partially solved with the construction of VIP lined pit-latrines although this causes a challenge of emptying them. We recommend the District to consider purchasing a cess pool ‘emptier’.
7.5 Recommendations:

- Central Govt. should revisit its support to Special Needs School being run by private sector. They should also be supplied with relevant instructional materials. Scraping off the subvention grant was a disservice to the schools. Government cannot leave this challenging responsibility to private sector.

- Central Government should provide additional funds to UPE Schools specifically to maintain constructed buildings under the Development Grant.

- Construction of teachers’ houses especially in rural sub-counties be given priority.

- Government should find means of providing vehicles for school inspection to facilitate the School Inspectors perform their duties.

- Sensitization workshops and seminars be organized for SMC’s parents and the community on their roles and responsibilities towards the education of the child especially now that all of them have been reviewed.

- Refresher courses be organized for all teachers or continuous professional Development courses be organized basing on identified areas or topics.

- There is need to energize collaboration with the NGO’s so that they continue supporting our schools especially in infrastructure development.

8.0 Works and Technical Services:

The department is mandated to ensure construction and maintenance of the district road network, offering technical guidance to the public as well as ensuring that the building constructions for private and public are planned and structurally safe to be habitable by human settlements.

8.1 Achievements

8.1.1 Building:

Inspectorate;

Building plans submitted, scrutinised and assessed have reduced tremendously due to the creation of urban councils which now handle this assignment in areas of their jurisdiction. However, about close to 500 files were handled.

Over 960 building plans /files earlier submitted for approvals in previous years were also retrieved and published in media for the clients to collect them or else be disposed off since they are an encumbrance to storage.
Constructions supervision of Class room blocks and school toilets under the education department have been supervised.

Supervision of construction of Wakiso HCIV maternity ward, Nassolo HCIV which are under the Healthy department and Maternity ward construction at Wakiso Epi-centre funded by Wakiso Sub-county has been done.

Supervision of construction of Administration block phase 1 for Wakiso Sub-county has been done.
We have offered technical guidance to other departments and Lower local governments on matters of our expertise and profession.

8.1.2 Construction of Buildings

Building Construction maintenance and provision of furniture:
No funds have been raised towards completion of the snag list activities on council chambers and as well as paving the parking lot inclusive of other external works. However we hope to pay off the retention monies to contractors for the value of work that was done.
Fencing of the District Headquarters works had targeted the provision of gates and security rooms but financing the same project is also constrained by lack of funds and we shall mostly pay off retention monies.
The sector also undertook building maintenance by focusing on replacing electrical accessories, repairs of plumbing system. However the system needs overhauling to avoid the rampant blockages to meet the growing population.
The sector is in advanced stages of procuring the council Audio system, however, constrained funding has restricted us from procuring the furniture as it had been planned.
Provision of solar security lighting was one of our unfunded priorities and to date we are still unable to handle this activity.
In a bid to ease access to the district headquarters an informatory signage’s at the main road along Hoima Road is soon to be installed labelling the headquarter Blocks and offices for easy of identification to the general public is also underway.

8.1.3 Road Maintenance:
The District is currently getting shs **9.5billions** for road rehabilitation and **1.32** billion for maintenance of our District roads.shs 246 millions is being received for urban council road maintenance while the community access roads are receiving an average of shs 88millions. This allocation looks big compared to other Districts but still small based on the Wakiso need to address the strategic road intervention plans. The government is very much aware of this status and we are continuing to engage the relevant ministries to address this service delivery funding gaps.
8.1.4 Rehabilitation;

You recall that we have been undertaking phased Road rehabilitation on Namasuba-Ndejje-kittiko road 10.2km and so far 3.5km has been sealed and we also prioritized working on the 1.4km of Lufuka swamp as funds can permit.

The seguku-Kasenge-Buddo road (10km) is in advance stages of completion with so far 8.0km practically completed, while the remaining section, work is also progressing and consultants are also reviewing the variation scope of work to be handled for successful completion of this road. The Lubowa-Upper Quality road 2.1km was completed and we are soon handing it over to Makindye Municipal council for maintenance.

The Nansana-Wamala-Katooke-Jinja Karooli road, we have been able to engage the community to offer right of way without compensation which is a good gesture. So far 9.4km has been widened, electricity pole are being relocated, while the Box culvert bridge is also under construction to pave way for final cutting and shaping to formation level.

Consultancy Service For Design and supervision of road Rehabilitation:

Given our low technical staffing levels and considering the skills needed, We procured an Engineering civil works consultant to co supervise the Namasuba-Ndejje road, Seguku-Buddo road as well as designing Nansana-Wamala-Katooke-Jinja-Karroli road, Lubowa-Lweza-kajjansi-Namulanda road and Mengo(Lubijji)-Bukasa on Sentema road. We are optimistic that these designs will help us lobby for funds and seek other financing opportunities as it's a requirement for Ministry of Works and Finance.

8.2 Challenges:

The funding for road rehabilitation has been reduced from 9.5billions to 6.5 billion which will affect our contractual obligation. This implies that we shall have to scale down the scope of work to meet the available financing.

Routine mechanised maintenance using District road equipment:

We planned to work on 260.5 km which works will require widening of some of heavily trafficked roads, however we have so far managed to work on the following roads:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Road Name</th>
<th>Length</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lutisi – Bembe - Kiggugu</td>
<td>14.5KM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manyangwa – Kattaabaana</td>
<td>7.2KM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nangabo – Kitetika –Komamboga</td>
<td>5.2 Km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wattuba - Jokelera</td>
<td>3.6 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kasanje - Bubebbere</td>
<td>15.0km</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following roads are expected to be completed by end of June 2018 or soon thereafter as condition of equipment will permit.

- Mpaata – Kyasa- Gamba 7.3 KM
- Bembe – Mpaga - Kiggugu 7.0KM
- Bulenga - Lubanyi 2.3km
- Kitagobwa – Maule- Kasozi 8.10Km
- Lutete – Kitezi- Kawanda 8.2Km
- Kitezi-Kiti-Buwanbo 10.2Km
- Kasanje – Buyenge –Bubebere 15 km
- Gobero- Masulita 7.2km
- Kiziba – Sekanyama – Kiweebwa 14km
- Kyoga – Banda –Mende 8.1km

**General Comment:**

Whereas the District has now acquired a full road unit the key machine of one motor grader that was provided cannot meet our maintenance demand for both District roads, Town council roads, Sub county roads as well as Community requests, this constraint cannot allow to execute works as per work plan. The District old equipment require substantial amount of funds for overhaul however we are in torch with ministry of Works and Transport to address the problem. Similarly Wakiso was promised with a second road unit which we have not received yet, we urge everybody to continue lobbying for the same.
The Vibro roller that was provided is of high tonnage capacity which cannot be carried on our tipper trucks; it therefore requires hiring a low bed truck to transport it.

The remuneration of operators and drivers requires to be given due consideration to motivate them and protect these high valuable machinery from misuse.

**Emergency Spot Improvements**

We have been able to procure culverts and installing them on emergency and critical structural bottle necks to avoid total closure of our roads.

**Labour-based Routine Maintenance:**

The District is undertaking routine maintenance of District roads, however the labour rates of 100,000/= to the gangs has been low but this has been raised to 150,000-200,000/= for both District and urban roads. However we had planned to work on 412km for 8 months and so far work has been executed for 4 months covering average of 380km. The recruitment of gangs will commence soon given the new guidelines.

**Periodic Maintenance;**

We had planned to co fund Low cost seal on Kajjansi – Kijjapani road 0.6km which work has now been completed. The Nansana Biira Kireka 1km road sealing using probase technology is under way and Uganda road Fund is to release 200 million towards this project.

**Community Access Roads (CARs) Maintenance Funds;**

A total of 87 million is being released to the 6 sub counties, however this amount is very small given our maintenance requirement. We are encouraging subcounties to widen the community access roads to the development challenges and urbanisation.

**Road Maintenance Equipment;**

We note that many of our departmental vehicles and old machinery require substantial funds to overhaul, we are appreciate to the Government that our mechanical imprest Was raised from 68millions to now 120million which is fairly enough to handle the maintenance and minor repairs. However, with the acquisition of a number of other road unit, the department will need to establish our own services bay to handle our servicing with close supervision.

<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Changllin motor grader</td>
<td>LG-0001-109</td>
<td>Broken down</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>FAW Tipper</td>
<td>LG-0002-109</td>
<td>Repaired and operational</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>JMC Pick up</td>
<td>LG-0003-</td>
<td>Requires engine overhaul and</td>
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<td>Motor cycle</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>120H Caterpillar Motor Grader</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>Under going engine at Bugembe Ministry of Works &amp; transport mehnical workshop</td>
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<td>LG-0019-55</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>G140 fiat kobelco motor Grader</td>
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<td>Broken down</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Liebher Traxcavator</td>
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<td>Grounded due to a mechanical fault.</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Dynapac CA152Vibro Roller</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>Fair and running</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Mitsubishi Tipper</td>
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<td>Running</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Mitsubishi Tipper/water boozer</td>
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<td>Running</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Toyota Hilux Double cabin 5L</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>Fair and running</td>
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<td>LG-0016-55</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Mitsubishi L200 Double Cabin</td>
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<td>Broken down requires Major repairs</td>
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**New Equipment**

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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Grader Komatsu</td>
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<td>Performance is good</td>
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<td>UG 1689 W</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Wheel Loader Komatsu</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Vibro Roller Sakai</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Water bowser Fuso</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Dump truck Fuso</td>
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<td>UG 2236 W</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Dump truck Fuso</td>
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<td>UG 2519 W</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Pick up Isuzu</td>
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8.3 Strategies

We need to continue working closely to address the challenges of low levels of infrastructure development which does not march with the current urbanisation.

9.0 Water and Sanitation

The District Water and sanitation sector is under the works Directorate, it implements water and sanitation programme in the District. The Sub-sector goal is to improve public health and general Social –economic development through improved access to safe and adequate water and sanitation. Average safe water and sanitation (Household latrine) coverages are approximately 42% (Rural-42% & urban 43%) and 89.5% respectively with 4,389 domestic water points. Functional rate of water facilities is 83%.

The sector is involved in both soft and hardware activities. Hardware activities have been more of point water sources like boreholes in the past but this year the department has taken a shift to also implement mini solar powered piped water supply systems beginning with Lukwanga Rural growth center in Wakiso Sub-County.

Achievements

The sector managed to procure service providers and some contractors have begun construction works. Borehole drilling (7 No) will be implemented in the following Sub-Counties; Kakiri (2), Musulita (2), Mende (2) Namayumba (1) , The sector also rehabilitated 10 Boreholes were rehabilitated in the Lower Local Governments; Wakiso SC (1), Namayumba SC (1), Masulita SC (1), Kyengeta TC (1), Mende SC (1), Kakiri SC (1), Gombe Div (1), Busukuma Div (1), Nabweru Div (1) & Katabi TC (1), Borehole drilling for 2 boreholes motorized (Production wells) in Namayumba & Bussi Sub-Counties will begin soon. The Design of one Piped Water System (Borehole-Production well) in Namayumba Sub-County will be implemented before the end of the financial year. Software activities implemented include: District and Sub-county advocacy meettings (1) also 9 Sensitisation communities to fulfil critical requirements, establishment and training water source and sanitation committee meetings were held, Sanitation Baseline Survey and Sanitation improvement program in Mende Model Sub-Countys, the Sanitation week will be held in March 2018 in Mende Sub-County. Shallow well rehabilitation under UNICEF funding has been implemented in the following Lower Local Governments; Masulita SC (2), Kakiri SC (1), Namayumba SC (2), Kasenje TC (2), Katabi TC (2), Kyengeta TC (2), Gombe DIV (2), Mende SC (2), Nangabo TC (2), Busukuma DIV (2), Busi SC (4) & wakiso SC (1)

Challenges

The sector grapples with high population influx in the district, both rural to urban migration and urban to rural migration

All recent housing and population census conducted in Uganda have all the time revealed a far higher population growth rate than what is used for computing safe water coverages at any specific period and so the above coverages’s computed by Ministry of
Water and Environment MIS do not give an accurate District safe water coverage. These Lower Local Governments (Municipalities, Town Councils & Sub-Counties) have a lower coverage than that computed.

Most of the Lower local Governments that were turned into Urban Councils still have some rural areas with high poverty levels with low safe water coverage’s. These communities need point water sources as opposed to the piped water supply systems with higher maintenance costs.

Some communities in the District still walk long distances (more than 1.5km) to collect water for domestic use. Such places have no potential for springs and shallow wells.

There is still delayed Community capital contribution (200,000/= for every borehole to be drilled) and also delayed Land consent by Community for Lukwanga Solar powered piped water system and borehole drilling sites, There is Poor solid waste management in most parts of the district, inadequate funding for appropriate technologies in Wakiso District. More still, most of the rural Lower local Governments do not have enough resources to have a realistic budget to construct water sources. Also there is inadequate water supply in some areas covered by National Water and Sewerage Corporation like Kyengera, Nansana, Nabweru and Gombe, Land disputes deny some communities to access safe water supply and sanitation facilities, Increased slum areas that are densely populated, Poor operation and maintenance of existing facilities in some communities, Low community participation to sanitation improvement in some of the communities and poor sanitation coverage’s in some of the communities. No sewer lines in urban setups.

### Strategies

More borehole drilling and min solar powered systems construction.

Presidential directive -Every village to have a source & ensure all stakeholders participation during planning (Councilors etc) to Prioritize areas with more need.

Lobby for funding for appropriate technologies like min solar powered piped water supply systems.

Request for Community capital contribution as communities submit their water source applications

Continue to demand for Land consent from Community before any construction begins

Plan for location & construction of future sewage treatment plant in the District

More advocacy/community mobilization & sensitization towards operation & maintenance of WES facilities.

Ensure land agreements from land/Kibanja owners before constructing sources

More advocacies for Leaders to support water sector policies by advocating & encouraging community contribution.

Lobby National Water and sewerage cooperation to improve on their services in the poorly served areas of Wakiso district especially urban areas (Municipalities and Town Councils)
**10.0 Natural Resources:**

The mandate of the department is to have a fully organized, functional and operationally coordinated team to guide and advise the district on sustainable utilization of the natural resource base with emphasis on sustainable utilization.

The district under the natural resources department has during this running year embarked on completion of the District Physical Development plan as a planning tool for planning and guiding the development control function. Several consultations were held where issues raised were used to enrich the already deposited plan. The consultants will be fully paid after the National Boards approval. Before closure of this financial year we shall embark on a local physical development plan, undertake road naming along district and some sub county roads in Wakiso sub county.

The GIS computers were networked and now we map and geo reference plot subdivisions wide district. We hope to install a plotter as well as digitize the current plans to be in a computerized form to minimize the storage and retrieval delays.

7 Physical planners have been recruited to work in the town councils as we improve on our planning function. With the inauguration of the Kampala Metropolitan planning ministry our planning function has to move in tandem with our neighbors of Kampala, Mukono and Mpigi.

Several issues of commission and omission were raised under the lands commission for which CAOs office has endeavored to correct and compile data for better decision making given the local economic development requirement for investments. Cancellation of titles in Nonve, Kyewagga, Kijabijo, Bukasa has been followed up as well by the Anti Corruption Coalition Uganda. On a negative side however the land board business slacked due to inquiries. Survey approvals, boundary opening and conflict resolution have continued as a daily service throughout the year. Efforts were instituted to minimize loss of revenue by clearing only after a bank slip is attached. The staff have rendered support to investigations and guidance to the public. Working relationship with MZO is improving by way of having district staff attend the MZO monthly meetings.

Encroachment of wetlands has remained a big challenge but we have worked with MoWE, NEMA, Arocha Uganda to sensitise the public especially in pockets of river Mayanja ecosystem. Efforts are still underway and the district has committed to support with use of the dump trucks and wheel loader for 5 days. Some tree planting has been undertaken along some wetland sections in Masulita and 30 compliance monitoring inspections and notices given to defaulters district wide.

Several environmental management debates have ensued over the period between the district and central government for which we stepped up our field compliance checks and monitoring of schools, government and private projects as well as fragile ecosystems. In this effort we also recruited one environment Officer and 4 Environment assistants for critical town councils hence over 200 environmental inspections were conducted district wide and over 50 EIA reports reviewed with comments to NEMA for final action.
The tree nursery has operated meagrely using last FY years seed stocks amidst the drastic and long dry spell approximately 30,000 seedlings have been distributed to approx 58 interested farmers. The portable sawmill has been paid off we hope it will be of good use to guide tree harvesting. UNDP has trained several small scale miners and artisans who we hope to organize and ensure better harnessing in FY 2018/19.

The Municipalities and town councils must all have a local development plans and detailed plans as guided by the district Physical development plan. Secondly, with the Wakiso Integrated Waste Management Ordinance approved all HLG and LLG should endeavor to operationalise it with a core effort of recycling, reducing and reusing waste as wealth. The recruited staff in each LLG will offer technical guidance ensuring adherence to the development controls in a bid to work towards a metropolitan planning concept. This FY 18/19 should have the PDP fully approved by the Physical Planning Board for implementation.

The road naming and local Physical development plans will form a core basis for orderliness in the district. The GIS unit will be equipped with a plotter to support the data captured as well as prints made for decision making and revenue generation with precision when approving plot sub divisions. All municipalities and town councils shall be required to submit their records into the district database for consistency in approvals. The district will need to have staff in charge of data and storage facilities be established for all the building plans, land disposal files, Environment Impacts reports and audits as well as resource centre documents.

The district was inaugurated to plan under the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area which anticipates improved road networks and service centres. Wakiso we shall embark on road naming which we shall start off with in Wakiso sub county at fee as approved by council in the revenue enhancement plan. In the same vein for ease of storability and retrieval we shall digitize at least 60% of the building plans. At a meeting with Architects Registration Board it was agreed to call architects to pick plans that had accumulated at the district.

We shall continue with compliance monitoring under the environment sectors. With frequent calls for support from the Environment police for whom we have to provide facilitation especially over the weekends given the trends for illegal activities.

The tree planting project shall be monitored to ascertain survival over the years. Indigenous tree species are to be emphasized. With the challenges in the land sector we need to open boundaries of the Nambuga and Gunda LFR and demarcate them visibly. Restoration and boundary opening of Gunda and Nambuga Local Forest reserves will be done. The saw mill will be put to use to generate some revenue under capacity building of the saw millers while ensuring adherence to forestry regulations. We hope to raise some revenue out of the mandatory trainings to be given to the timber dealers.

Continue sensitizing on forest based produce and fees to be levied to have the political leadership, town clerks, town agents and parish chiefs on board. Data base of forest based dealers and farmers to be developed
We shall continue with the central government and ministry plans to restore critical wetlands in River Mayanja like Lubigi via tree planting, natural regeneration and sensitization. This will be in cognizant of the presidential directive to safeguard all fragile ecosystems. To liaise more with Police and RDCs office to ensure reduced encroachment and conflict resolution

Climate change messages through sensitizations will be strategically done in schools as well as LLG who request the department given that they have the budgets. The REDD strategies will be complied with to reduce emissions, deforestation and degradation under the Rio conventions programme.

The titling of district properties will be supported under the CAOs office budget together with the lead departments. The lands staff will support technically as and when requested. Land inventory will be updated ALC and DLB capacity will be supported and verifications done before DLB decisions are made.

Inventory of public land holders shall be developed to ensure better planning for subsequent developments. The Lands office will work hand in hand with government projects to verify Project Affected Persons.

The waste management policy framework and ordinance were passed by Council of January 2017. It is hoped that the LLG shall conduct massive sensitizations to cause ownership and awareness of the ordinance while they include clauses to formulate their by e laws. We still hope for Private Public Partnerships in this technical field which remains a great challenge to our constitutional right of a clean and health environment.

UNDP has been training development mineral persons of artisanal and small scale mining in Uganda In 10 mineral rich districts including Wakiso. With the review of the mining act to fully engage artisanal miners and construction minerals (sand, clay, stones) with this legal guidance, we hope to increase on the sensitization of the miners and regulate them for sustainable development.

There are a few NGOs operating in the sectors namely, Fauna and Flora International in Zinga Island. They developed a community conservation area management plan to be implemented with the Department in a bid to boost the tourism potential. Health of People and Environment in Bussi and Zinga will conduct follow up missions. UNNACOH has worked and will continue with research on traces of Persistent Organic Pollutants at several water points with the case study area being Mende Sub county. Nature Uganda monitors bird counts in Mabamba Ramsar Site. PESTD and PEES are energy specialists who have and will continue to guide and support communities and institutions in need of energy stoves in a sustainable manner. The department will develop some proposals seeking for restoration and capacity building of community groups district wide.

UNDP with GEF funding if approved will follow up compliance to the several Biodiversity Conventions that we as a country have signed to comply with. We welcome all development partners in the natural resources sub sectors for sustainable use and development. On a more serious note we call upon public private partnerships in the areas of tourism, conservation,
development mineral value addition, climate smart options, waste management and housing as we work towards a befitting the Metropolitan planning area requirements

Challenges:
1. The high urban and population growth rate leads to rampant illegal developments and encroachment on wetlands.
2. Climate change and land fragmentation demeans substantial private tree growing.
3. Dwindling financial base
4. The land brokers who fleece the public

11.0 Community Based Services:
The mandate of community based services department is to contribute to the attainment of socio economic development goals and promote the participation of communities in the overall national development. The department enforces the implementation of policies, programs and sectoral plans on the role of communities particularly the disadvantaged, vulnerable persons and groups in socio economic development.

The department is comprised of the following sectors: Probation and Social Welfare, Labour, Women, Youth, People with Disabilities and the Elderly.

11.1 Achievements:

Probation and Social Welfare

It supported CDOs, CFPU, Gender focal person, Labour& DCDO to participate in harmonized CP coordination meeting to submit, discuss and share quarterly disaggregated CP data on incidences of violation, exploitation, neglect and abuse of children including violent deaths and injuries at district level during the extended DOVCC meeting.

Dissemination and popularization of National strategy to End Child Marriage and teenage Pregnancies at sub counties level in the lower local governments :Nansana Division, Masuliita S/C, Namayumba S/C, Kakiri S/C, Wakiso S/C, Katabi T/, Nabweru Division, Mende S/C and Gombe Division

Supported Community development officers, PSWO and Gender focal point person to conduct community dialogue meetings with children and adolescents at risk of violence, abuse and to prevent interpersonal violence and promote prevention and Reporting of incidences of VAC in and out of schools ( Include Guidelines on reporting, tracking, referral and response to VAC in their local communities will be shared)

Conducted 30 community and school dialogue meetings in the above lower local governments with children and adolescents at risk of violence, abuse and to prevent interpersonal violence and promote prevention and Reporting of incidences of VAC

Placed 15 children in need of alternative care with foster and adoptive families.

The sector has a functional OVC Management information system with over 125 OVC CSOs reporting through the system each quarter with support from Mildmay Uganda
The district has a functional action center to respond to cases of child rights violation and its supported by UNICEF.
The district has 10 approved homes to handle cases of children who need alternative care.

**Challenges:**

There are increased cases of child abandonment, neglect and denial of resources, increased cases of children in conflict and in contact with the law and also increased family breakdown due to domestic violence.

**Strategies:**

There is need to enhance the implementation of alternative care and promoting family centred approaches to child care and protection and also strengthen coordination mechanisms.

**Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Program (UWEP)**

**Achievements**

17 women groups that were approved in FY 2016/2017 received funding in November 2017. This is far below the number that was submitted and approved for funding in 2016/17. In additionally, 50 women groups prepared for submission to the ministry in 2017/18.

**Challenges**

Although several groups were submitted to the ministry Majority, were not funded yet the numbers kept on increasing annually. This has led to low morale of some women groups when several attempts to access fail.

**Strategies**

There is need to Lobby to have all the allocated annual IPF allocated realized within the financial year.

Develop a tracking record so that groups that fail to access funding in a given FY are given priority in the following year.

**Women council**

**Achievements**

Three executive council meetings were conducted

one reflection meeting for women projects funded in the district amidst reducing funding was held and also one consultative meeting with councilors.

**Challenges**
There is reduced funding to the women sector and decreasing functionality of LLG’s women councils due to drop out and limited capacity building.

**Strategies.**

- Conduct a joint planning meeting for women projects in the district.
- Evaluate projects funded to date to inform choice of new projects.

**PWD Council and PWD Projects**

**Achievements**

- The council was represented at the PDW national days celebrated in different districts in Uganda
- PWD council and selected Committee members sensitized on management of burns
- Held three executive meetings

- New chairperson for the disability council appointed.

- 11 projects for PWD’s funded

**Challenges**

- The funding given for PWD projects is relatively small to start meaningful projects
- There is limited sustainability of PWD projects because individual interests over shadow group members’ interests.

**Strategies**

- Lobby for an increase in the IPF so as to address the diverse and unique needs of PWD’s
- Increased sensitization on the selection criteria for beneficiaries of PWD projects

**Elderly Council:**

**Achievements**

1. The council was represented at the Elderly national day celebration in Kiboga
2. 2 Elderly council meetings held
3. One project exposure visit conducted, the elderly expressed interest in some projects and capacity building in the projects of choice on going
4. Held two executive meetings

**Challenges**

1. The IPF allocation to the elderly council is too small for meaningful implementation of activities
Youth Livelihood Projects

Achievements

1. 17 groups which represent 20% of the 2017/18 IPF selected from the projects f 2016/17 and submitted to the centre for funding
2. Recovery of YLP funds currently stands at Ushs. 110,000,000, which represents 32% of the funds due
3. Monitoring of youth groups conducted in 15 LLG’s

Challenges

1. Poor response of the youth during recovery exercises for funds disbursed through YLP
2. Inadequate staff skills to enhance recovery of funds disbursed to the youth and women groups
3. Poor enterprise selection for some youth groups which escalates poor recovery of funds
4. Poor business management skills for youth groups
5. Inadequate technical support from MGLSD

Strategies

Hold reflection meeting with stakeholders to develop sustainable recovery methods for funds disbursed to the youth

Youth Council

Achievements

1. Conducted three executive meetings for the youth council
2. Conducted three extended council meetings
3. Conducted three monitoring visits for youth projects

Challenges

1. Old reference documents to aid planning for youth activities
2. Poor documentation for youth activities

Strategies

Conduct a reflection meeting for youth activities in the district to aid planning for activities that are enriching and sustainable for youth development initiatives.

Functional Adult Literacy

Achievements

1. Held reflection meeting for FAL instructors and key leaders in the district
2. Selected 7 groups to pilot intensive training and good documentation practices before scaling up in the entire district
3. Refresher training for the FAL instructors conducted, with support from Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development

Challenges

1. Reduced budgetary allocation for FAL activities
2. Limited support in mobilization of FAL learners

Strategies

1. Hold a reflection meeting focusing on the current FAL interventions in the bid for sustainable planning of FAL interventions in the district with a pilot in selected LLG’s. More fund raising efforts to be intensified based on good practices.
2. Enhance good documentation practices to reflect what is on ground

Gender

Achievements

1. Held gender reflection meeting targeting key stakeholders
2. Conducted gender awareness meeting for councilors
3. Held gender awareness meeting for departmental staff
4. Held Gender TOT for selected staff

Challenges

The process of constituting a gender department has taken off though challenged by generally small resource envelope.

Strategy

Re-constitute a gender committee in the district for effective planning and coordination of gender issues in the district to aid gender focused planning, budgeting, activity execution, beneficiary selection and reporting.

Community development services

Achievements

1. Successfully created working groups in the department to aid discussion of pertinent departmental issues which have been greatly affecting the department.
2. Reached out to CDO’s in LLG’s with capacity building sessions through both office based discussions, field tours and joint meetings with YLP/UWEP beneficiary groups
3. Adequately addressed the recommended staffing structure in the district through supporting the recruitment processes and posting of staff to underserved locations.

Challenges
1. Insufficient documentation of good departmental activities and good practices due to inadequate staff capacity and absence of documentation secretariat in the department.
2. Inadequate sector budgets allocation leading to disagreements amongst the stakeholders.
3. Limited office space for sector heads hence failing to guarantee confidentiality for some of the cases they take on.
4. Inadequate technical support and involvement in planned activities due to limited sharing of partner work plans

**Strategy**

1. Set up documentation secretariat in the department to enhance documentation.
2. Enhance staff capacity through exposure visits and training.
3. Equitable budgetary allocation to provide for routine monitoring and documentation of good practices.
4. Scale up technical support to partner activities and promote active participation in activities organized through sharing of project work plans
5. Take advantage of partner budgets to build the capacity of staff in different areas

**LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS**

**ACHIEVEMENTS**

1. 78 Labour disputes have been registered, handled and settled. Main dispute _ unfair termination, failure to remit NSSF, downsizing, restructuring, failure to pay salaries and terminal benefits.

2. 65 Labour inspections have so far been carried out to enforce compliance with Labour laws.

3. Gender, Labour and Community development committee monitoring was carried in Labour sub sector with the view of enforcing compliance with labour rights at work. Workplaces visited include: - Zhog Du ply wood factory in Kakiri Town Council, China Wu Construction Limited, Kakiri Sub-County.

4. 37 accident compensation claims have so far been worked on. Steel and clay factories claims are still high.

5. Collaboration between Education office and my office has been enhanced to enforce compliance of Labour laws in private schools.

6. Tracking of new workplaces is still going on. 5 new workplaces have been tracked  
   (i) Rebuild iron sheets factory Kasangati Town Council  
   (ii) China Plastic recycling factory, Gombe Division. Nansana municipality.  
   (iii) Ganda fashions – Hair products making factory – Kajansi Town Council.  
   (iv) Ice Water Factory – Kyengera Town Council.  
   (v) Oil Recycling Factory – Kakiri Town Council
7. 13 cases have been referred to the Industrial Court for further handling.

**Challenges:**
Lack of minimum wage policy, delay to decide on Labour disputes forwarded to Industrial Court for further handling, Inadequate funding to the sector.

The district has 5 approved homes in Mercy Child Care Ministries (Mende Sub county) Cherish Uganda Akalosa Home (Katabi Town Council), SOS children’s Village Kakiri (Kakiri Town Council), SOS Children’s Village Entebbe, (Abaita Ababiri, Katabi Town Council) and Another Hope Child Care Ministries (Wakiso Sub County).

The department has popularized the National strategy to end child marriage and teenage pregnancies in 30 selected;

It has functionalized the district child help line (116) with support from UNICEF on top of creating a functional gender based violence data base and over 1,000 cases entered in the system since November 2016.

There is also a functional Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children (OVC) Management Information System.

There was funding available to 28 women groups under UWEP that were approved in FY 2015/2016 in December 2016 with stakeholders sensitized about the program and 56 women groups being submitted to the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development for onward action,

127 new youth groups will benefit from UGX 98 million that was approved for extra funding for 14 youth groups in the district while UGX 84m has so far been recovered from the youth with monitoring of youth groups conducted in 15 LLG’s.

The youth council managed to launch a district youth savings and credit scheme to enhance youth savings

For the functional Adult Literacy, a mapping exercise was undertaken in the district and 53 classes were registered.

The labour section attended and concluded 98 labour disputes while 15 labour disputes have been referred to the industrial court and 69 labour inspections carried out with the objective of reviewing compliance with labour laws.

18 accident claims at various work places received, computed and sent to various insurance companies for further management while in collaboration with education office enforced increased compliance with the labour laws in privately owned schools.

**11.2 Challenges:**

There is a challenge of low community participation in grass root trainings;
Increased family break down due to domestic violence escalating cases of child rights violation;

Limited funds to carry out statutory mandate. The department has 131 children homes, which require routine inspection and supervision.

For the women council, there is also a challenge of limited functionality of LLG’s women councils due to inadequate funding and poor monitoring of LLG;

Poor documentation practice due to absence of equipment and Inadequate facilitation to the sector have been deemed as the biggest challenge in coordinating labour in the district

There is an overwhelming demand for UWEP funds while the bureaucratic tendencies in some lower local governments make it hard for women groups to sign the mandatory documents before accessing the funds which delays their being loaded in the system by the Accountant Generals office.

There is also lack of a well-formulated gender department in the district for effective articulation, planning and coordination of gender issues in the district, including policy formulation, budgeting, activity execution, beneficiary selection and reporting.

It is worth noting that the IPF allocation to PWD council activities is decreasing annually leading to limited sustainability of PWD projects, while their district chairperson who resigned and is yet to be replaced.

There is poor response of the youth during recovery exercises for funds disbursed through YLP and also inadequate staff and poor skills used to enhance recovery of funds disbursed. Despite training, there was poor enterprise selection poor business management skills and inadequate technical support from MGLSD that has made recovery of funding difficult.

11.3 Strategies:

The department is looking at enhancing alternative care framework so as to promote parental engagement in child care and protection and strengthening the OVC coordination mechanisms while enhancing linkages and networking among service providers and enhancing community engagements for improved parental involvement in parenting and child upbringing.

It also looks at conducting a partner reflection meeting for probation and social welfare technical demand to aid better planning for the department.

A need to lobby for an increase in the IPF to address mitigate the over whelming demand and continued sensitization of the stake holders at all levels to expeditiously do their work so that women give no excuses for delayed or non-payment of their loans

Conduct a skills, efficiency audit, and joint planning meeting among the women groups funded in the district and skills enhancement training to aid piloting of projects in selected locations. In addition, Enhancement of good documentation practices through procurement of equipment on top of reaching out to the LLG through regular meetings for improved output.
Enhance awareness on feasible projects for PWD’s through exposure and hold a planning meeting to inform the beneficiaries of the projects that are to be implemented in the next two financial years.

Hold reflection meeting with stakeholders to develop sustainable recovery methods for funds disbursed under the Youth Livelihood conduct more training for those yet to access the funds programme.

Re-constitute a gender committee in the district for effective planning and coordination of gender issues in the district to aid gender focused planning, budgeting, activity execution, beneficiary selection and reporting.

Partner with Civil Society Organizations to increase frequency of checks in work places with different services, lobby for additional resource allocation from Locally Raised Revenue sources and increase lobbying of a minimum wage policy.
12.0 Planning Unit:

15.0 Conclusion:

In conclusion, despite insurmountable challenges as a result of serious shortfall in local revenue realised, the District has continued to offer the best it can in ensuring steady service delivery. As the quest for City status is gaining momentum, it is upto to us to ready ourselves and rise to this occasion by strengthening the infrastructure required for kick-starting the journey to City Status.

Matia Lwanga Bwanika
CHAIRPERSON